HOUSE,

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT - FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

CARRIAGE OF LIVE STOCK.

Mr. Sproule in moving for a return of the correspondence regarding regulations for Formerly, the limit was three feet. the carriage of live stock over Canadian railways from a point in the United States to any other point in the United States, read a great number of letters from J.B. Wright, of Windsor, an ex-veterinary inspector of the Dominion Government, threatening to publish articles which he declared would result in the scheduling of Canadian cattle unless raid a sum of several hundred dollars, which he alleged was owing to him. The charges which he up. threatened to make public were that the Deputy Minister of Agriculture winked at a violation of the inspection regulations, and that his officers certified to inspection without making an examination. These he (Mr. Sproule) declared were false, and without foundation. If any inspection was not properly made Dr. Wright was to blame, for the inspectors at the port of cntry acted under his orders. He was surprised that the Government tolerated blackmail so long and thought the Government ought to punish him.

The motion was carried.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Sir John Thompson hoped the committee would reject the amendment of the hon. which proposed to permit trap shooting as a test of skill in marksmanship

Mr. McCarthy thought it was scarcely fair to the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale), to deal with the clause in his absence. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The motion was lost.

of 1892.

Mr. McNeill detended trap shooting as a less barbarous method of dispatching pigeons than by wringing their necks. It was quite as cruel to shoot partridges or any other game bird or animal as it was to engage in trap shooting.

Mr. Miller moved that the committee rise, The motion was carried by 43 to 19 OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. McMullen, in the absence of Mr. Mulock, moved the second reading of a bill respecting ocean freight rates on cattle. The great trouble was in the power possessed by vessel owners at Montreal, who were enabled to extort from cattle dealers, when there was a rush, rates far in excess of the customary or legitimate rates. The promotion of the cattle trade was a vital question, and reasonable freight rates would do much to promote the industry. It was well known that the price of carrying animals had fluctuated in a season from \$7 to \$17. It was impossible that market prices could fluctuate so as to make this variation reasonable. Cattle dealers, too, complained that they were unable to obtain rates in in September a legal holiday to be known spent in figuring on how to make the people advance of the sailing of the vessels. Their as Labor day. interests were thus carried on in a very precarious manner. It would be well that legislation should be passed to regulate the rates within reasonable bounds. He was sure his hon, friend the projector of the bill did not desire to embarrass the Government. Statistics were quoted showing the difference between the freights from Boston and Montreal for the past four years to represent a loss of \$1,645,326 to the Canadian farmers. The excess of rates from Montreal over Boston in 1892 was eleven shillings, and in 1893 seven shillings.

Sir Charles H. Tupper-What was it in

Mr. McMullen said he had not the figures | Police. for 1894. He believe the rates from Montreal were lower this year on account of was civilized enough to do without a mountvessel owners having heard of the action ed police force. proposed to be taken in the House. There was no doubt that the vessel owners raised the rates whenever the prices in England were good. The bill proposed to compel the publication of rates at all times for the benefit of the cattle owners.

question could be presented to the House from a trade point of view.

Mr. Forbes moved that the debate be adjourned, as the hon, mover of the bill was

absent. The motion was carried.

FISHERIES ACT.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the first reading of a bill to amend the Fisheries Act, which contained substantially the same provisions as were very fully considered in the House about two years ago. It was not proposed to bring the changes into effect this year. The bill concerned principally the canning, curing, and packing of lobsters under a license system. At present this important industry was not under supervision, and he was convinced that under the regulations at present an injustice was worked to bona-fide packers. Illicit canning and curing went on to such an extent that the officers of the department were unable, though exercising all vigilance, to stamp it out. Without such regulations as he proposed in the bill, it would be impossible to preserve the industry which concerned the Maritime Provinces directly. The bill did not make any change in the close season. He had instituted a series of enquiries to determine the facts about the actual condition of the lobsters, etc., at certain seasons, which would enable him properly to arrange the close season. Another subject dealt with in the bill was respecting the prohibition of the using of the drift-net for salmon. With the exception of the Fraser River, B.C., and the Bay of Fundy, the use of these nets was prohibited. The bill also prohibited the catching of fish for manure and the polluton of rivers. It had also a provision with reference to which he would like the opinion of the House concerning the gradation of penalties. Under the regulations as they stood at present, an inducement was actual- al attention to his office, and Mr. H. B. bring about a marriage between her daughillicit work. If they were fortunate, they could make several times, the amount of their fine. He had adopted the language of the Fishery Acts in other countries, the office. This was strange, and conflicted where the penalties increased with the offences. The penalties should be deter-

rent. The bill was read a first time. CANAL STAFFS.

Mr. Bergin introduced a bill to provide that no employe on a canal should be employed more than twelve hours out of any twenty-four

The bill was read a first time. DECK LOADS.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to permit ships plying from Canada to carry a six-foot deck load.

should be inserted in the clause providing chat wharf owners shall be liable for all tosts in actions resulting from the loss of had arrived very unwillingly at the conclulife by reason of a passenger falling overboard in crossing from a vessel to a wharf in the absence of a light, making it an offence duty. In January, 1893, it was informed only when negligeace can be proved. Very often wharf-owners did not know vessels were coming to a wharf until they had tied

Sir Charles H. Tupper promised to consider the suggestion, and provide for it as the hon, gentleman had stated.

The bill was read a second time. MARINE CERTIFICATES.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the House into committee on the following resolution: -"That instead of fees provided by sections six and eight of the Act respecting the ground. Certificates of Masters and Mates of Ships, of fees to be charged for such certificates, and until so established, the fees to be charged shall be the following: that is to say, for a certificate of competency as Mr. Coatsworth moved the House again | master, fifteen dollars; for a certificate of into committee on his bill to make further competency as mate of a seagoing ship, provision as to the prevention of cruelty to eight dollars; for a certificate of competanimals, and to amend the Criminal Code ency as mate of a ship trading on the inland waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, six dollars; for a certificate of service as master, eight dollars; for a certificate of member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale), service as mate of a seagoing ship, five dollars; and for a certificate of service as mate of a ship trading on the inland waters of Canada, or on minor waters of Canada, or on coasting voyage, four dollars." The fees received last year from this source were \$2,280, and the expenditure was \$4,416. From 1871 to 1893 the total America, the decrease being 52 per cent. to fees received amounted to \$55,000, in which | the United States, and 45 per cent. to period there was a deficit of \$15,000. The resolution was adopted.

NORTH-WEST POLICE.

Mr. Ives moved the House into committee on the following resoution :- "That it is expedient to provide with respect to the North-West Mounted Police force, that the maximum pay of veterinary surgeons shall be \$1,000, instead of \$700 per annum; that the maximum pay of four staff-sergeants shall be \$2 instead of \$1.50, per diem, and that twelve buglers may be appointed at a had been sent to the World's Fair, and were rate of pay not exceeding 40 cents per diem; and also, to provide that all pay due to deserters at the time of their desertion from the force shall form part of a fund applicable to the payment of rewards for good conduct or meritorious services, to the establishment of libraries and recreation-rooms, and such other objects for the benefit of the members of the force as the Minister ap-

The resolution was adopted.

LABOR DAY. reading of the bill to make the first Monday opinion, was because too much time was

The motion was carried. The House went into Committee of Sup-

ply and passed the resolutions under the if a more sensible method was pursued. head of dredging in public works and the Further, and speaking for himself, he would North-West Mounted Police. FRENCH TREATY.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill respecting a certain treaty between her Brittanic Majesty and the President of the in Great Britain. French Republic. The bill was read a first time.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the North-West Mounted The Queen of Greece the Only Woman Ad

Mr. Landerkin thought the North-West

Mr. Ives said that whereas 800 men were sufficient to patrol the Canadian North-West, the smallest number of men that the cousin, the Czar. From her earliest child-United States Government found sufficient to patrol the States of Montana and Dakota. much smaller territory, but possessing Mr. McNeill said no more important about the same number of Indians, was between 3,500 and 4,000.

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read a third

Respecting the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

To consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to the Ottawa and Gatineau Val ley Railway Company, and to change the ladies do their carriages, and enjoys noname of the company to the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The House resumed in committee on the bill respecting the North-West Mounted Police, and reported it with a few amend-

Supply, and passed resolutions in the departments of ocean and river service, light. eventual descent upon Constantinople, house and coast service.

DISALLOWANCE ASKED FOR.

Sir John Thompson, answering Mr Leduc, said that the Government received yesterday a petition asking for the disallowance of the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec during its acquired Athens as a convenient headlast session, whereby the town and parish municipalities of Nicolet are authorized to of the great inland sea. Queen Olga's vote a grant of \$8,000 each for the purpose of aiding in the building of a cathedral church in the town of Nicolet. The subject had not yet been taken into consider-

GEORGETOWN POST OFFICE.

Mr. Landerkin, on the motion being made that the House go into supply, called attention to the dismissal of Mr. L W. Goodenough, postmaster at Georgetown. He had been twenty-five years in the street, died in terrible agony at the service, but having suffered recently from Accident hospital Friday morning as the illness, the duties of the office were discharged by his daughter. Last January the postmaster was dismissed for not giving person-Henderson, son of the member for Halton, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Henderson was only eighteen years of age, and had never yet given his personal attention to with the policy pursued elsewhere. The yours, isn't he?" Owen Sount post-office had been kept | Jinks (a man of the world)-"Can't say. vacant a year and a half. Ottawa was I haven't had to borrow money since I knew

Galt the postmaster resigned, took part in an election, and was reappointed. In his own constituency there were post-offices that were farmed out, to which the postmasters never gave their personal attention, yet in the case of Georgetown a postmaster was removed because he was absent from illness. This was unfair and unjust. He appealed to the Postmaster-General to right the wrong that had been done. He moved an amendment reciting the facts, and concluding with the declaration that the Mr. Davis suggested that some word dismissal of Mr. Goodenough was unjusti-

fiable, harsh, and cruel. Sir Adolphe Caron said the department sion that the postmaster at Georgetown to the English force at the Residency to was unable through illness to discharge his that through a great affliction, which he much regretted, Mr. Goodenough had been confined for twelve months in a lunatic for his years, climbed to the top of the asylum, yet the department did not act upon that. It waited thirteen months to see if there was any hope of recovery, and finding there was little or none, appointed a successor. There was no harshness or haste in the matter, for the daughter of Mr. Goodenough had been retained in her position as deputy. The charge was baseless, and therefore the accusation falls to

The House divided on the motion which the Govenor-in-Council may establish a scale | was lost on a party vote of 36 year and 88

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed several resolutions in

the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

A QUESTIONABLE PURCHASE. Mr. Edgar called attention to the pur- descended; but little Ross chase of methylated spirits from H. Corby ran up the ladder again to the value of \$4,900. He asked if the like a monkey, and holdgentleman named was a member of Parli- | ing on to the spire of the ament, and if the purchase was a breach dome with his left hand of the Independence of Parliament Act. Mr. Wood (Brockville) said he would defiantly about his head.

IMMIGRATION.

enquire into the matter.

Mr. Daly, explaining the immigration policy of the Government, said there had been a large falling off in immigration to Canada. At present there was a movement towards South Africa, which was holding out inducements in the way of free passages and otherwise to an extent that Canada did not propose to do. The Canadian agents in Great Britain were, by lectures and literature, stimulating an interest in this

country. At no time in the history of immigration had Canada been so well advertised in England and Ireland as now. Most of the immigrants to Canada lately went to the district of Edmonton. Agents very successful. The amount of ignorance amongst the people south of the line as to the opportunities for settlement in Canada was amazing.

Mr. Fraser said the character of the immigrants coming to Canada was determined rather by the country they came from than by personal or collective appearance. The question of immigration was a most serious one for Canada to-day. The only way to meet the growth of debt was by an increase of population. The reason immigration Sir John Thompson moved the second was not diverted more to Canada, in his rich who were in Canada now. He was ready, if necessary, to vote even a larger amount than was voted for immigration be willing to purchase land back from the companies which had received it, and give it to the bona fide immigrants. He had very little faith in agency work carried on

The resolutions were adopted.

A PETTICOATED ADMIRAL.

miral in Europe. The Queen of Greece enjoys the distinc. against it. tion of being the only petticoated "admiral" in Europe, having been appointed to that rank in the Muscovite fleet by her hood Queen Olga has been accustomed to the sea, a fact due in great measure to her father having been the sailor prince of Russia and the High Admiral of the Empire. Like the late Lady Brassey, Countess Andrassy, and a number of sealoving ladies, she has passed the examination and received the diploma of a fullfledged sailing master, and is able to navigate sailing vessels and steamships as if she had done nothing else all her life. She uses her yacht just as constantly as other thing so much as a stiff breeze. It was not only with the object of paying a gracious tribute to this taste, but also with a political object in view, that the Czar appointed her admiral in his navy the other day. Russia stands sorely in need of a port in the eastern portion of the Medi-The House then went into Committee of terrranean, where she can coal and provision her ships preparatory to making her which is within striking distance of the Piraeus. As Admiral-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron of Russia, Queen Olga can scarcely refuse hospitality to what are practically her own ships, flying her own pennant; and hence the Czar, by means of this pretty compliment, really quarters for his navy in the eastern waters nomination is of quite recent date, and is

Died in Terrible Agony.

as yet unique of its kind; and it remains

to be seen whether other sovereigns will

follow the example of Alexander III. in the

A Buffalo, N. Y., despatch says: -Mrs. Fred Dorest, 40 years old, of 791 Exchange result of a wilful attempt upon her life by taking rat poison. The cause of her suicide was disappointment at not being able to ter Alice and a boarder named Wolfe,

The Unknowable.

Binks-"Winkers is a great friend of

kept a long time without a postmaster. In him."

YANKEE DOODLE IN INDIA.

An Incident of the Indian Mutiny-Bravery of a Little Drummer Boy.

Continual exposure to danger breeds coolness. The soldier who nervously dodges the first bullet that whistles past his head becomes indifferent to the fiftieth. Men under steady fire for hours, with comrades dead and dying about them, are callous and self-collected. At the taking of the Shah Nujeef, in Lucknow, by the English, the commandant found it necessary to signal make known his position. For this purpose an adjutant, a sergeant and drummer Ross, a boy only about twelve years old and small dome of the Shah Nujeef by means of a rope-ladder.

There, with the regimental color of the Ninety-third and a feather bonnet on the tip of the staff, they signalled to the Residency, and the little drummer sounded the regimental call on a bugle which he had learned to play.

The signal was seen, and was answered from the Residency by the lowering of a flag three times. But the enemy on the Badshahibagh also saw the signalling and the daring adventurers on the dome, and turned their guns on them, sending several round-shots quite close to them.

Their object being gained, our men waved his feather bonnet

Then he sounded the regimental call a second time, and followed that the call known as "The Cock of the North," which he sounded as a blast of defiance to the enemy. When he was peremptorily ordered to come down from his dangerous position he did so, but not before he had sung, waving his bonnet all the

There's not a man beneath the moon Nor lives in any land he, That hasn't heard the pleasant tune

Of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." In cooling drinks and clipper ships The Yankee has the way shown, On land and sea 'tis he that whips Old Bull and all creation.

When little Ross reached the parapet at the foot of the dome, he turned to the lieutenant, saluted him, and said:

"Ye ken, sir, I was born when the regiment was in Canada, when my mother was on a visit to an aunt in the States, and I Kong, whence it may spread over the earth. could not come down till I had sung "Yan- One reason for attributing its origin to kee Doodle" to make my American cousins envious when they hear of the deeds of the Ninety-third.

"Won't the Yankees feel jealous when they here that the littlest drummer-boy in the regiment sang 'Yankee Doodle' under a hail of fire on the dome of the highest mosque in Lucknow?"

CURIOUS CAUSES OF FIRES.

t Needs But the Smallest Spark to Start a Blaze Where Least Expected.

The origin of fires is often very mysterious, and not infrequently incendiarism is suspected, or even taken for granted, sim. ply because no other explanation seems easy; but once in a while the truth comes out in such a case, and the fire is proved to have been occasioned by some accident so peculiar in its nature that no ordinary measure of carefulness could have guarded

Not long ago, for instance, a lot of cotton in bales was discovered to be on fire in a warehouse, and when the flames were extinguished in one spot they would immedation showed that it was cotton of which the lint is drawn away from the seeds by a pair of rollers, set at such a distance apart as to keep the seeds from entering between them, while the fibre passes on and goes into a bag. In the present case, a quantity of the seeds had somehow got between the rollers and been crushed, and had thus saturated the cotton with oil which, in due time, had caused spentaneous

combustion. A still more curious case occurred in factory. In the middle of the room a mill ing machine was turning wooden knife handles, the dust being blown up through a metal tube into the room above, and thence forced out of doors through a wooden pipe. A spark from an emery wheel, 15 feet from the milling machine, struck a window, and rebounding, entered the mouth of the metal tube, set the sawdust on fire, so that the flames poured out of the wooden pipe in a stream 20 feet long.

An engineer, cleaning up a mill, put some cotton waste in front of the boiler, where it would be handy for the fireman in the morning. During the night this took fire spontaneously; the flames spread to the kindlings under the boiler, and soon raised steam enough to cause the boiler to blow off, badly frightening the watchman, who knew, or thought he knew that there was no fire under it.

In short, hard as it sometimes is to kindle a fire when one is obliged to do so, it needs but the smallest spark, at just the right moment, to start a blaze where it is least expected.

Boil the Murphies With Jackets On.

An English scientist, after careful experiments finds that when potatoes are cocked without removing the skins they lese only 3 per cent. of nutritive quality through extraction of the juice. When the skins were removed before boiling the loss was 14 per cent., which makes the process an exceedingly wasteful one.

Tiberias, Palestine, has a meteorological observatory situated 682 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

In 1851 India had 91,000 Christian converts. At present there are 250,000 Hindoo Christians and 1,000,000 adherents to Christian churches.

BLACK DEATH OR PLAGUE.

NOW RAVAGING CHINA AND MAY SPREAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

This Plague Devastated London in 1665-A Pestilential Emanation From the Ground-The Chinese Desert the Afflicted-The Corpses not Buried, but Laid

In the Sun to Decay.

The records make it evident that the singular plague now ravaging China is the Black Death or Plague which devastated London, in 1665. It has its origin in Yunnun, a Chinese province where it is endemic. The Catholic missionaries hold that it is a pestilential emanation from the ground. As it slowly rises all animals are drowned, so to speak in its poisonous flood-the smallest creatures first, and man, tallest of all, last. Its approach often may be foretold by the extraordinary movements of rats, which leave their holes and run about the floors without a trace of their accustomed timidity, springing continually upward as if trying to jump out of something. The rats fall dead, the poultry, pigs, goats, ponies and oxen successively. In man its approach is indicated by minute red pustules, generally in the armpits, but occasionally in other glandular regions. If plenty of pustules appear the case is not considered so desperate as when they are few. The sufferer is soon seized with extreme weakness, followed in a few hours by agonizing pains in every part of the body. Delirium shortly ensues, and in

NINE CASES OUT OF TEN

the result is fatal. It often happens that the patient suddenly recovers to all appearance and leaves his bed, but in such cases the termination is always collapse and

As soon as a case appears the Chinese desert the afflicted, leaving him in a room with a jug of water, peering in at the window at intervals and prodding the victim with a long pole to ascertain if life is extinct. In the country the corpses are not buried but laid out in the sun to decay, poisoning the air for miles around. The disease is known in Yangtzu (under the name of bubonic fever), in Lacs, Siam, in Burmah and in Queycho, China, where it has prevailed for years. Never before, however, has it made its way to Canton, and to Hong miasmatic influences is because it always appears on the planting of the rice in May and June. It penetrates by caravans and travelers to the uplands and becomes more severe by fall. Sometimes it passes over certain communities in its line of progress, only to return later on or next year When it appears the people desert their homes and crops and flee to tents in the hills. In some provinces the population is decimated, and

WHOLE FAMILIES DISAPPEAR.

Dr. J. F. Payne, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, says that the plague is a specific febrile disease transmissible from sick to healthy persons, accompanied by glandular swellings and sometimes carbuncles. In the minor form swellings of glands occur in the armpits, groin, neck and other parts which suppurate. The severe plague begins with ague, the patient becomes distracted and staggers about. The temperature rises to 100 and 107 degrees Fahrenheit, glandular swellings, carbuncles and hemorrhagic spots appear. In all plague epidemics cases occur in which death sets in within twenty-four hours. The nature of the soil has little influence on plague, but a moderately high temperature is favorable. The iately break out in another. An examin- disease is unknown in the tropics. In northern countries the disease is generally checked in cold weather. Bad sanitation is favorable to plague. No special line of treatment has proved efficacious in checking it. But by hygienic measures a locality can be made unsuitable for the spread of plague. In the middle ages Europe was frequently visited by plague, which was called the Black Death. The great plague of London, in 1665, from which nearly seventy thousand people died, out of a population of about half a million, was not an isolated phenomenon, but was preceded

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE DIED.

by a series of smaller epidemics the last of

which occurred in 1663-1664, in Amsterdam,

The disease has always shown a tendency to spread, but by a law not yet understood each epidemic is liable to a spontaneous and sudden decline. In the eighteenth century the plague was very prevalent in Europe, and visited Constantinople, Austria, Poland, Russia, Germany, Italy and France. In 1815 Europe was panicstricken because the plague had appeared in Noja, on the eastern coast of Italy. This was its last appearance in that country. The epidemics in Egypt between 1833 and 1845 are very important, because the disease was then almost for the first time scientifically studied by skilled physicians, chiefly French. It was found to be less contagious than reported. The last outbreak of plague in Europe was in 1778-9, on the banks of the Volga. It was very virulent, and at Vetlianka, out of a population of 1,700, there were 417 attacked and 362 died. The epidemic probably took its rise in Astrakhan, in 1877, and was not brought from Turkey by Cossacks after the war, as was popularly supposed. But the conditions under which maismatic forms of plague are spread are as yet unknown. Plague has been observed in China since 1871, in Yunnun and at Pakhoi, a port in the Tonquin Gulf, since 1882, where it is of cooking the potatoes without their jackets | said to have prevailed for at least fifteen years. In Yunnun it is endemic and at Pakhoi it occurs nearly every year.

> A machine, to do its work well, requires three distinct properties: Good material, good workmanship and motive power. The human machine to do its work in the world properly, needs character, education and energy.