

On motion of Mr. BABY, the House went to Committee to consider the following resolution:—That it is expedient to consolidate, amend, and simplify the Acts relating to transfers and measures.

The Bill to amend the Truro & Pictou Railway Transfer Act, 1877, was read a third time.

The consideration of the details in the bill schedule was resumed. The first item considered was tobacco; and, contrary to general expectation, the item of tea passed without any discussion.

On wool and woollens free, Mr. CHARLTON said he wished to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the farmers of the Dominion had been generally led to believe during the late campaign that under the regime of protection to classes which was to be inaugurated they would receive protection on wool.

Mr. TILLEY said it was estimated that when wool industries became fairly in operation should be able to produce in the Dominion to the value of \$1,500,000 worth of the 000,000 worth of woollen goods that were imported, particularly in blankets and finer woollen goods.

Mr. CHARLTON said it was clear we were going to pay an enormous additional tax to somebody in order to secure the manufacture of \$1,500,000 worth of goods in Canada.

Mr. TILLEY said that he had not expected more than \$2,000,000 of goods imported would be manufactured in the country.

Mr. CHARLTON said that he had kept a careful note of all the facts the hon. gentleman expected to be manufactured in Canada, and it was clear, in his own showing, that at the outside a small portion of the goods now imported would be manufactured in the Dominion.

The result would be that enormous burden would be inflicted on the people of Canada. We should lose an immense amount of revenue, and so far as farmers were concerned they might possibly have the benefit of substituting one dollar for another, or thereabouts, of one of grain for another, and might supply 100 or 6,000 factory hands, who would be engaged in the Dominion, while in return for they would have to pay excessive prices for every article they consumed.

As this last discussion they were likely to have on this question, he would content himself with saying that he did not believe it could have been possible by any ingenuity to contrive a tariff which could take more of the pockets of the people of Canada and put less into the Treasury than this proposed to do, or that it would have a possible to have inflicted greater bur- den on all the great leading industries of the country, or to have given these industries substantial return, than the hon. gentleman had contrived to do in this tariff, and if this was the hon. gentleman's object, he would congratulate him on having achieved his mission well.

The last item of the tariff was carried at 10, and its final adoption was greeted with a Ministerial cheer.

Mr. TILLEY then introduced a Bill founded the tariff, which was read a first time.

Mr. TILLEY moved the adjournment of the House.—Carried.

The House adjourned at 10.45.

48th Day. Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Act of 1876. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. BECHARD introduced a Bill to reduce salaries of certain public officers and the members of the House of Commons. The Bill was read a first time.

On item the Department of Agriculture, \$31,150. Mr. MILLS said he understood a young clerk in this Department had been superannuated. Would the Hon. Minister of Agriculture state why?

Mr. POPE (Compton)—Because he was not a good clerk. (A laugh) On item St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, \$71,944, decrease, \$12,333.

Mr. MACKENZIE remarked that last year there was a discussion on convict labor, and the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government passed some strong criticisms on the Government for allowing convicts to come into competition with outside trades.

Mr. TILLEY said no. Last year there were less than forty seasonal clerks employed and the session was nearly over before any were employed at all. He understood that this session the Clerk had asked for about a dozen, and that he received in the early part of the session forty, who for about a month had nothing to do, and that the number had since been increased to a hundred.

Mr. CHARLTON said there were about seventy-five extra clerks appointed at \$4 or \$5 a day, representing a daily expenditure of over \$300 and about \$9,000 a month.

Mr. TILLEY said that he would assent to the item standing over. It would be again brought up.

The resolutions relative to the adoption of a national currency system were moved by Mr. WALLACE (South Norfolk), who spoke in advocacy of the principles with which his name has become somewhat associated.

Mr. MACKENZIE remarked that they had something to say on the items under the head of Public Works, Militia and Ocean and River Service, though the bulk of the items would be passed without discussion.

Mr. CHARLTON (North Norfolk), in a well-prepared speech, criticized at length the arguments advocated by the mover of the resolution, and referred in detail to the history of paper money in the various countries which had made the experiment.

Mr. BECHARD moved the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Insolvency law.

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The motion was withdrawn. Mr. FISKE renewed his motion for papers relating to the dismissal of Captain Pierre Lavoie, of the steamer Rimouski.

Mr. MATHOT moved the second reading of the Bill to fix the rate of interest in Canada, and prohibit usury. He referred to ancient and modern laws against usury, and stated that the Province of Nova Scotia had a law on the subject.

Mr. TILLEY said he thought that it would be unwise to disturb the legislation on this subject, at any rate until the members had more time to enter into the merits of the question than was the case at present.

Mr. MATHOT replied that he could not consent to the withdrawal of the Bill. He wished to test the feeling which existed among the members from the Province of Quebec in regard to this matter.

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Mr. TUPPER laid on the table the report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He said he had given instructions for the document to be distributed.

Mr. MACKENZIE concurred with the view expressed by the Finance Minister and opposed the Bill. He congratulated the Finance Minister on the resumption of a Conservative policy in succession to the destructive tendencies which had lately been exhibited by hon. gentlemen in opposition with reference to the Supreme Court, the tariff and other important issues.

Mr. TUPPER asked leave to withdraw the Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868, as respects bridges over railways and railway bridges over canals and rivers.

Mr. MATHOT introduced a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Company. He said the object of the Bill was simply to extend the time for completing the work under the charter, which was granted in 1873.

Mr. MATHOT also introduced a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Canada & Detroit River Bridge Co. He stated that it did not change the location originally provided for in the charter.

Mr. MATHOT moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act. He explained October. The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. POPE's (Compton) Bill respecting trade marks and industrial designs was read a second time and the House went into Committee upon it.

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) suggested that the Bill should be so worded that it would not prevent the registration of timber marks under the Special Act passed for that purpose, which could be done at a much less rate than under this Act.

Mr. MATHOT moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Insolvency Bill. Mr. COLBY advocated at considerable length the provisions of the Bill. He dwelt on the humanity of providing relief for debtors, but claimed it should be done in such a manner as would prevent the fraud practised under the existing law.

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raising the point of order had himself made a long speech on the question. Mr. ROSS (Dundas) favored the absolute repeal.

After further discussion Mr. COURSEL withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

On Mr. BECHARD's amendment, repealing all insolvency laws, the absolute repeal clause was carried on a vote of 99 yeas to 75 nays.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson). The effect of the repeal of the law would be that the creditor who first obtained judgment would come down upon the debtor, while others would be left out in the cold, and neither the honest creditor nor the honest debtor would receive protection.

Mr. BECHARD's Bill was read a second time on the following division—Yeas, 117; nays, 60. Majority for repeal of the insolvency laws, 57.

The result of both votes was received with loud and repeated cheers. The supporters of the Bill endeavored to force it on another stage, but acceded to the Government's request for delay.

Chinese Immigration. OTTAWA.—The Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Chinese immigration met this morning, with Mr. DeCosmos in the chair.

Senator MACDONALD, Victoria, B.C., said he had heard it said that there were about 6,000 Chinese in the province. He did not think it desirable that Chinese immigration should be encouraged.

Mr. KILVEAR introduced a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Company. He said the object of the Bill was simply to extend the time for completing the work under the charter, which was granted in 1873.

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from five to ten years, and as soon as they made from \$500 to \$1,000 they went back to China, bought wives, and lived in affluence on their earnings to the end of their days.

He had been told that they could live at from one to two cents per day in China. He thought there once was a time when Chinese labor was a necessity in British Columbia, but that time was past and now there was more white labor in that province than could be profitably employed.

Mr. BECHARD moved the second reading of his Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act. He supposed that the Government would have no objection to his doing so at the present time.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson). The effect of the repeal of the law would be that the creditor who first obtained judgment would come down upon the debtor, while others would be left out in the cold, and neither the honest creditor nor the honest debtor would receive protection.

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Among the Chinese meditations exhibited at the late Paris Exposition were the inside of a stag's horn as a remedy for bronchitis and rheumatism; dried fowls' gizzards for indigestion; the dried and roasted larvae of grasshoppers for headache, and a glutinous decoction of donkey's skin, which is considered infallible for consumption.

Another remedy for rheumatism was a powder prepared from elephant's skin. A stimulant shown was a tincture of scorpions, and a gelatinous decoction of tiger's bones was presented as a costly but efficacious tonic.

There was bear's gall also as a general antidote, and sjar half filled with flour, in which were a number of live toads. When the flour became well soaked with the saliva, etc., of the toads, it was withdrawn, dried, and powdered into powder.

Its use is as a snuff to produce sneezing, with the view of restoring persons in convulsions, hysterics, or fainting fits.

The steamer Albert arrived at Pictou, N.S., yesterday from the Magdalen Islands, with the first mail of the season. The winter at the Islands has been moderate and fine. The ice left early. No wrecks are reported at any of the Islands since last fall.

The seal hunting on the shore ice has been very good. About fifteen thousand young seals have been captured and landed on the different Islands. Fifteen schooners were fitted out for the Gulf seal fishery, and six returned with 3,400 large seals and reported the others doing well.

Provisions of all kinds are very scarce. The herring fishery has not yet commenced, nor have any vessels arrived for this fishery. Very little ice is to be seen from the Islands in the Gulf.

On Sunday evening at Abercorn, Que., as William Dieppe was boating on the river with two of his sons and his brother-in-law, the boat in which they were rowing drifted toward a fall where the water suddenly grows very rapid, then plunges over a rock, making a fall of fifteen feet.

When they got into the rapid they did everything in their power to pull out of danger, but could not. The father managed to throw himself out of the boat, and, clinging to some branches, saved himself and one child from being dashed over the rock.

The other man also escaped, but the father saw his youngest son swept on without being able to help him, and finally borne over the rock and drowned.

A member of a School Board recently began an address to some children thus: "Noo, ma bairns, oor a' like ships—some in the port, some out in mid-ocean, an' some near the haven. Ye're just leavin' the port; as for me I'm half seas over."

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