DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on Mr. Bergin's Factory Bill,

Mr. Jamieson moved in amendment, that the Bill to amend the Scott Act be taken up. He did not mean any discourtesy to the hon. member for Stormont and Cornwall (Mr. Bergin), nor to hint that his Bill was not an important one. That Bill was itself brought up higher on the motion paper than it otherwise would have been by the action of the House. The Bill was an important one but he believed that the great question of its constitutionality should be left for further deliberation by the House, but this Bill to amend the Scott Act was one put forward by the great representative body of temperance men, and he thought it only fair to the great body of temperance men in the country that this Bill should be taken up this evening, that it might have every opportunity of being put through this session. The Bill did not interfere with the principle of the Scott Act, but merely provided means for carrying it out more perfectly.

Mr. Bergin said he regretted that this amendment had been brought forward. While he believed that his hon. friend had brought it forward in good faith, this motion, if passed, would put the temperance men in the House in the position of taking a stand in antagonism to the Factory Act. He thought that this was not a step which would be in the interest of temperance. If this amendment were carried the Factory Bill could hardly be got through this session.

Mr. Ives objected to the interference with the order of business because it would set a bad precedent. The question in this motion was whether they should have factory legislation at all, or whether they should have a minor amendment to the Scott Act.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) opposed the motion to bring the Scott Act amendment first on the paper. He believed the Scott Act was an unconstitutional and vicious Act, and he thought the Factory Act of far more importance than any trumpery amendment to the Scott Act.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) said the Factory Bill had been given the first place in the order paper through the action of the House, but the member for Victoria (Mr. Cameron) had not objected when that was proposed, or expressed the view that it would lead to confusion. These amendments to the Scott Act were not trifling. They were few but important.

Mr. Macdonald (Kings) said that if there was any fear that the passage of the Factory Bill would be delayed by the passage of this amendment the Government could remove the difficulty by making the Factory Bill a Government measure.

Mr. Foster said it must not be supposed that if this motion were carried the Factory Bill would not be carried out. The amendments proposed to the Scott Act, though relating to matters of detail, were of great importance in rendering the Scott Act workable. It was necessary to show the good faith of Parliament in the legislation which it had already passed, to carry out the implied agreement that the work carried on under the Scott Act should not be allowed to retrograde. The people had shown by their votes that they wanted the Scott Act, and it was the duty of Parliament to provide proper machinery for its working. The member for North Victoria would oppose the amendments necessary to the proper working of the Act and then taunt the friends of the Act with the fact that it was not workable.

Mr. Bergin contended that the amendment was out of order.

The Speaker ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. White (Cardwell) objected to the motion as establishing a precedent, and said it had been moved without notice to the House.

Mr. Landry (Kent) said that the Speaker had ruled that there was a precedent, and the mover of the amendment was strictly within his rights. Those who desired not to force the Scott Act on any county but to see the Scott Act enforced in counties where it had been already adopted, would vote for the amendment, because if it were not carried the passage of these necessary amendments would probably be delayed until next session.

Mr. Fisher said it was untrue that notice had not been given. A fortnight ago the House had been requested to make this Bill the second order on the paper, and the member for Lanark was then advised to take the course he was now taking. The confusion between the Scott Act and the McCarthy Act should be put an end to, and this was one object of these amendments.

Mr. McNeill said that although opposed to the principle of the Scott Act, he was in favor of carrying out the will of the people, and giving the necessary machinery for the working of the Act. He would therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. Fairbank urged that the proper machinery for the working of the Scott Act should be provided. At present the friends of the Scott Act had a fiddle without a bow.

The amendment giving the Temperance Bill the precedence was carried on a vote of 86 to 62.

Mr. Dickinson moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) said that after the question of precedence had been settled he did not intend to oppose this Bill in a captious manner. He objected to the Scott Act being carried by a mere majority of those voting. In no county, he believed, has it ever been carried by a majority of the electors. He believed that experience showed that the Scott Act was not enforced.

Mr. Jamieson said he hoped no friend of the Scott Act would be drawn into a discussion on the general principles of the Scott Act or its operation. He had explained the Bill on its first reading.

Mr. Bourbeau proposed an amendment to the effect that a priest or minister should be allowed to grant medical certificates authorizing the purchase of liquor.

Mr. White (Hastings) thought ministers were as liable to go wrong as medical men, and he thought it was not fair to ask this power for them.

On clause six providing for the repeal of that section of the Dominion License Act which the Supreme Court of New Brunswick declared caused the procedure of that Act to supplant that of the Scott Act, Mr. Weldon objected to this being done without the right of the parties engaged in the cases now before the courts being reserved from the operation of the amendment, and moved a resolution providing for that.

Mr. Jamieson said there was no interference with anybody unless he was a violator of the law, and the question was whether the House would allow such a person to escape through such a mere technicality.

Mr. Irvine said that the cases in New Brunswick kept the Scott Act practically suspended for about a year and a half and cost the temperance men $500. The law which caused these things was passed at the instance of the Government, and he believed they should repay that sum. (Laughter.)

After some further discussion an amendment was drafted which made the exception desired by Mr. Weldon, still keeping the Scott Act intact. This, however, was objected to as too sweeping, and was held back to be moved on the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) moved amendments embodied in the Bill by Mr. McCarthy, providing that not only brewers and distillers outside of a Scott Act county might sell in quantities of eight and ten gallons respectively in the county, but those within a Scott Act county might have the same privilege.

Mr. Jamieson objected to this as destroying the effect of the whole Act and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Bourbeau renewed his amendment to give clergymen the power to issue medical certificates for liquor, expressing his willingness to have it confined to clergymen in places where there was no doctor.

The amendment was lost.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill. The amendments were concurred with and the Bill was ordered to stand for its third reading.

The Russian Advance.

Writing from Bala Murghab, Jan. 8th, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "I have pointed out to you the great strategical importance of Pul-i-Khatun, a place which has always been considered to be Afghan and beyond the pale of discussion. Even Russian maps, at any rate till quite lately, have placed it with Afghan territory. Well, another important strategical position is Penjdeh, in the valley of the Murghab. It is separated from Yolatan, on the edge of the Merv oasis, by 80 miles of desert and is connected with Afghanistan by a short road and through an easy and fertile country. Its inhabitants have always been subject to Afghanistan, and it is occupied by an Afghan garrison. To understand the importance of these two positions you must remember that there are only two roads by which Herat can be invaded by Russia—one is from the Caspian by way of the Akhal, Sarakhs, and the valley of the Heri Rud, and the other is from Turkestan by way of the Oxus, Merv, and the valley of the Murghab or Khushk. Of course the more of these two roads that Russia can quietly annex in time of peace the nearer she will be to Herat, and the less resistance she will have to overcome when she is ready to fight for Herat. I have mentioned the two roads by which Herat can be invaded. Three years ago the nearest Russian outposts on the road from the Caspian were at Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar, 700 miles; now they are at Pul-i-Khatun, about 150 miles from Herat. Three years ago the nearest Russian outposts on the road from the Oxus and Merv were at Katra Kurghan, say 500 miles; now they are at Yolatan, 140 miles from Herat. Nearly all this progress has been made by peaceful, unopposed encroachment since we evacuated Candahar. Again, in May last Her Majesty's Government accepted the invitation of the Russian Government to define the northwest frontier of Afghanistan. Her nearest outpost on the one road was then at Bahadurmez, about 300 miles from Sarakhs. In July she advanced to Old Sarakhs, and in October and November, after the date fixed for the meeting of the commission, she pushed on to Pul-i-Khatun. Now take the other road. In February last Russia occupied Merv, in September she advanced to Yolatan, and in November Alikhanoff appeared before Penjdeh. It is these two last acts of aggression—namely, in the direction of Penjdeh and Pul-i-Khatun—which particularly incensed the Afghans. When Gen. Lumsden reached Meshed he heard of the occupation of Pul-i-Khatun, and he promptly proceeded to Sarakhs instead of going direct to Kuhsan, as he had intended, in order to protest against it to General Komaroff, who was encamped at Old Sarakhs. The Russian troops, however, remained at Pul-i-Khatun. For a long time there had been many rumors regarding a possible Russian advance on Penjdeh, but it was not until Pul-i-Khatun had been occupied that Gen. Komaroff and Col. Alikhanoff turned their attention to Penjdeh, so quickly, indeed, that when Gen. Lumsden arrived at Kuhsan a report was received that both Komaroff and Alikhanoff, with a large body of cavalry, were advancing on Penjdeh, and that the garrison were prepared for resistance. A fight was expected the next morning; cartridges were served out to the Afghans, who, throwing aside all superfluous clothing, were, according to a news-letter from Penjdeh, frenzied with joy at the prospect of becoming 'Ghazis'—Anglice, religious martyrs. However, Gen. Komaroff thought better of it, and he left Alikhanoff to advance alone with 200 or 300 cavalry. The latter encamped within sight of Penjdeh, and finding that the Turcoman population did not on his appearance rise against the garrison, he returned to Merv, after writing a very insulting letter to the Afghan general. It is really a matter for surprise and congratulation that the Afghans in their excitement did not take the initiative and attack Alikhanoff.

[From the foregoing remarks of the *Times'* correspondent it can be judged how much reliance can be placed on Gen. Komaroff's statement that in consequence of hostile manifestations by the Afghans he was compelled to attack them. It will be seen that three or four months ago this same Gen. Komaroff did his best to induce the Afghans to take the initiative.]

C. W. Irish states in the Iowa Historical Record that the word "Iowa" does not mean "Here I rest," "Beautiful," nor "This is the place," but that it means "The sleepy ones," or "The sleepy people." The courage of Mr. Irish may be appreciated when it is stated that he is a citizen of Iowa.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The British Conservatives have resolved to strongly oppose the Egyptian loan.

A London syndicate has contracted to build and operate a railway in Honduras.

M. Brisson, the new French Premier, is strongly opposed to the Corn Duty Bill, and it is believed it will be shelved.

Peru has given formal notice to the United States of her intention to terminate in March, 1886, the treaties of commerce and extradition signed in 1870.

Gen. Ricci has informed the Italian Government that Massowah is the most important point on the Red Sea. He says "Italy must guard it carefully and keep it."

The bodies of two children, who died last week in Cleveland, Ohio, showed after death such marked symptoms of cholera as to cause great excitement among medical circles.

The Mexican Congress is reported to be adverse to declaring war against Guatemala. Honduras has seceded from her alliance with Guatemala and joined the allied republics.

General Wolseley and Lord Chas. Beresford arrived at Cairo yesterday. General Wolseley says he has no idea of abandoning his intention to recapture Khartoum in the autumn.

The Congregation of Rites of the Vatican has approved of the petition of the Flathead tribe of American Indians to canonize the Jesuit martyrs massacred in 1646 by the Iroquois.

Latest advices from Kassala state that the garrison has provisions for a month and plenty of ammunition. The rebels attacked an Abyssinian caravan *en route* to Gella, and killed thirteen persons.

It is stated M. de Freycinet desires to abandon the French operations in Madagascar and will make a commercial treaty with the Hovas, as a pretext for an honorable retirement of the French from Tamatave.

The British Government has requested that the Alert, which was used in the Greely Relief Expedition, be sent to Halifax, where she will be received by the English authorities. The Alert sailed from New York yesterday.

John V. Onderdonk, excise commissioner and editor of the *Independent and Advertiser*, a weekly paper published at Nyack, N. Y., was publicly horsewhipped yesterday by the wives of Constables Shakspeare and Harris for publishing offensive articles about their husbands. The whipping was witnessed by a large crowd, and created a great sensation.

The post-office authorities at Frankfort-on-the-Main discovered a suspicious-looking box, addressed to Prince Bismarck, which, on being opened, was found to contain dynamite and a delicate explosive machine. A special says it was supposed it was intended to reach the Chancellor on his birthday, when, arriving with hundreds of presents, it would have escaped special attention, and, being opened carelessly, would have done its deadly work.

The Albion Hotel at Brandon, Man., was burnt down at an early hour on Saturday morning. Two persons were burned to death, Miss Buchan, sister of the proprietor, and a boarder. Miss Beaubier jumped from a second story window, and was badly scorched. The rest of the boarders escaped with great difficulty in their nightclothes. The firemen did excellent work and saved the adjoining building. Insurance, $1,000, in the City of London.

The reservations made by Turkey on signing the Egyptian financial agreement recently are as follows: First—That the Suez Canal Convention shall give Turkey the right to defend Egypt in the event of internal troubles or foreign invasion; second, that the Convention shall not deal with the expenses of the English occupation of Egypt; third, that the mention of mixed tribunals in the Financial Convention does not imply an indefinite prolongation of the tribunals; fourth, that the Porte reserves the right to recognize any commissioners of foreigners deputed to inquire into the financial resources of Egypt.

Morals in the Skating Rink.

A Bridgeport (Ct.) manager has adopted a novel method for the preservation of morals in his rink. At Recreation Hall, opposite the band gallery, stands manager Heusted. His puritanic face is visible from all parts of the hall. His hand is upon the bell cord attached to a large gong suspended in the middle of the building. The rink floor is divided into sections, which are numbered and watched over by detectives. Each section, as in the fire alarm system, is connected by electric wires, with an indicator at manager Heusted's station. Each skater is provided with an alarm card, large facsimiles of which are printed and exposed at various parts of the rink. The different offences which must not be indulged in while skating are printed and numbered on these cards. For example: Upon sec. 8 a young man addresses a young lady without an introduction. The detective rings sec. 8, rule 24. Manager Heusted strikes the numbers on the large gong. Every one at the rink looks at their cards and understands that some lady has been clandestinely addressed. As the pair "roll" on to sec. 9, the detective for that division wires to Heusted, who in turn rings gong No. 9, rule 25. If the young man still continues to impose his society upon the young lady the gong continues to sound the alarm, and Officer Jennings, who is detailed to arrest offending parties, skates after the youth and takes him in.

The Fashion in the Soudan.

I am told by a gentleman who has travelled in the Soudan that among many of the tribes supporting the Mahdi fat wives are the fashion. To develop the desired form of feminine beauty female children are perpetually fed upon sweet milk, and even when they reach adult age they are allowed little exercise and their food is chosen with a view to increase the unnatural obesity so much admired by their husbands. I fear that Sarah Bernhardt would not be a very great attraction down that way.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

The *Montpellier Medical* thinks that whether or not smoking is an exciting cause of cancer, the use of tobacco often preserves people from contagious disorders.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives if* my brother famers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

An eagle, which had been making great havoc with the lambs about Lexington, Ky., was killed by a colored boy a few days ago, and measured seven feet from the tip to tip of its wings.

The Electric Light

Is a matter of small importance compared with other applications of electricity. By this agency Polson's NERVILINE is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve—every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficient power. Nerviline is a wonderful remedy, pleasant to take, even by the youngest child, yet so powerful, far reaching in its work, that the most agonizing internal or external pain yields as if by magic. Neglect no longer to try Nerviline. Buy to-day a ten cent trial bottle and be relieved from all pain. J. Wilson, druggist, Goderich, writes: "Nerviline gives good satisfaction." Sold by druggists and country dealers everywhere.

The tomb which Mr. William H. Vanderbilt will erect on Staten Island will require about 8,000,000 pounds of granite, marble and limestone combined to complete it. The cost is estimated at $250,000.

No Disappointment.

Disappointments of one kind and another crop up all along life's pathway, for unfortunately it is the unexpected that always happens. There is at least one article of acknowledged merit that never disappoints. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, and as no claim is made that it will cure anything else, it cannot disappoint. If you have hard or soft corns just try it. Beware of the article "just as good." N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

In India it is a standing joke, in connection with agricultural experiments, that a native will not use an English plough because he cannot reach the bullock's tail to twist it, which is his only method of urging his beast to further exertion.

Is There a Cure for Consumption?

We answer unreservedly, yes! If the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its course too long all medicine is powerless to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients when nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It was no easy matter to keep the crowd in order on the occasion of the marriage of Gen. Tom Thumb's widow. Inspector Dilk gave up the job in despair. "You can't club a woman worth $3,000,000." he complained, 'and you can't keep back a woman who looks clear through you," so they had their way.

The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs finds what she seeks only so far as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. No cure was ever wrought by such means, and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphia and belladonna alone, and use Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"How Love Is Made in Persia," is the title of a recent article. It is probably made there of the same component parts as here, that is, millionaire's daughter one part, impecunious nobleman one part, desire for title forty-nine parts, desire for wealth forty-nine parts.

* * * * Bad treatment or stricture often complicates the disease and makes it difficult of cure. The worst and most inveterate cases speedily yield to our new and improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms sent for two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Salvador has turned the tables on Guatemala, and threatens to invade the latter State.

A happy combination of best Grape Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor water, as found in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, cures cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps in the stomach, and breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

☞ ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. ☜

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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CLIMAX Gold Medal GRADE
R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. G. S. RYERSON, L. R. C. P. S. E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Oculist and Aurist to the Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorefield's and Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. 17 Church Street, Toronto. Artificial Human Eyes

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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