DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Charlton introduced a Bill to amend the Seduction Act and to make further provisions for the protection of women and girls, and moved the first reading, seconded by Mr. Mitchell.

Sir John Macdonald in moving the first reading of the Bill to establish a Ministry of Trade and Commerce, said the Bill was similar to one introduced in 1867, and defined the duties of the Minister and the nature of the department. Bills would be introduced for reorganization of certain departments, and he would ask the House at the proper time to consider the organisation and reorganization together.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether it is the intention of the Government to lay before the House the correspondence which has taken place in relation to the Fishery question between the Canadian and the British Governments and the Government of the United States, and if so, when?

Hon. Mr. Foster—The correspondence will be laid before the House on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Amyot, said that the $960,000 voted in 1884 for the extension of the C. P. R. to Quebec harbor had been invested in bonds and the interest was held to make up any deficiency in the running of the road.

Mr. Casgrain asked who is now acting as High Commissioner for Canada in London? Has Sir Charles Tupper continued to act since his return to Canada, and is he still acting as such, *ad interim* or otherwise?

Sir John Macdonald said that Sir Charles Tupper had consented to act without salary or emolument, while he was in Canada. Mr. Colmer acted as *charge d'Affaires*, or Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Curran, on rising to move his resolutions in condemnation of the Coercion Bill, was received without cheers. He said he was confident the position he took and the action he was to propose would meet with the favor of at least 80 per cent. of the Canadian people. He was proud that no Canadian newspaper, so far as he knew, in discussing this question, had spoken against the principle of Home Rule. It was true some had declared this resolution in its form was insensate and stupid, but he would recover very soon from the criticisms of men expressing such opinions. Irland was not alone in this great contest, for she was being joined by Scotland and Wales, while her plea was sustained by practically all those colonies which knew by experience the blessings of local control of local affairs. It was said that the Protestants of Ireland were opposed to Home Rule, but it was not so. He read the report of a meeting of Irish Protestants in Dublin recently held protesting against coercion and favoring Home Rule. He dwelt upon the probable effects of coercion, and said that it would strike a direct blow at those who had conducted the constitutional agitation for Irish liberty which had challenged the admiration of the whole world, for the political descendants of the men who had spent millions in debauching a Parliament to deprive a nation of its liberties would hardly hesitate at the peccadillo of packing a jury to ruin the influence of a man who stood in their way. He closed by moving the resolutions of which he had given notice.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) seconded the resolution.

Mr. McNeil, after eulogizing Mr. Curran's ability and devotion to the cause of Ireland, expressed regret at the introduction of this resolution. It was true the House had last year passed a resolution on this subject in favor of Home Rule, but it was modified by a demand for the full recognition of the rights and position of the minority. The leader of the Opposition had—with that dove-like innocence which characterized his course always—sought to commit the House to agreement in full with Mr. Gladstone's Bill, which was then before the British House, but the effort was unsuccessful. It was the first duty of a Government to maintain the law, and in any event this must be done. The steps necessary to do this were better known to those in charge of affairs in Britain and to the people of Britain than the people of Canada. It was to be deplored that the Coercion Bill was introduced. It was to be regretted that there was any criminal law, but the same phases of society which made the criminal law necessary, made it necessary, in the opinion of the British Government, Parliament and people of England, that coercion should be established. Were an effort made to establish Home Rule without recognition of the rights of the minority it would result in civil war, for every man of the minority would fight for his rights to the last gasp. He feared that if this resolution were passed it would give encouragement, not to the poor peasantry of Ireland, but to those who were enemies of the Empire, Fenian traitors to the Queen. He moved the following amendment:

That this House desires to repeat the expression of its deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland and its sentiments upon the subject of Home Rule enunciated in the joint address of both Houses of Parliament passed in the session of 1882 and the resolution adopted by this House in 1886. This House is, however, unable to form or express an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the Bill for the amendment of the criminal law with respect to Ireland now before the Imperial Parliament in the absence of the measure itself and of the papers and evidence on which it was based.

Mr. Kenny spoke briefly, supporting Mr. Curran's resolution.

Mr. Flynn referred to the land troubles in Prince Edward Island, when the people broke out into open revolt, which had to be suppressed by military force, but when the Government stepped in and allowed the people to purchase their holdings peace returned and prosperity reigned again. No more law-abiding and peaceful people existed than those of Prince Edward Island. The right to agitate for the reform of abuses and for the extension of liberty educated the people in the principles of government and made them loyal to the laws which they themselves authorized. He denied that crime had increased in Ireland. He gave statistics quoted by Mr. Gladstone to show that never had there been less crime in Ireland than there was at this time. To deprive the people of the right to agitate for reform must lead to most regrettable acts. In the Maritime Provinces, before the principle of local control over local affairs was admitted, the people were in a state of constant discontent. This state of affairs was a constant source of trouble to the Mother Country. If repression had been longer continued he believed there would have been an outbreak, but Home Rule was granted and the people became at once contented. Mr. Gladstone had declared that there were two roads, coercion and greater local liberties. They had tried the first long enough; let them try the other now.

Mr. O'Brien expressed regret that these resolutions had been introduced. The House had voted last year in favor of Home Rule, but only on condition that the rights of the minority should be protected. It seemed to be assumed in this debate that the people of Ireland were a unit in favor of Home Rule, but there were a million and a half of people in Ireland who would not submit to such a measure as Mr. Gladstone proposed. He referred to the charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders, that they had entered coolly upon a system of assassination, and declared that these resolutions called upon the House to express sympathy with men convicted—for he held they were convicted, as the evidence admitted of no doubt—of using such means as this in furthering their agitations. He denounced the League for sending an emissary to dog, as he said, the footsteps of the Governor-General because he did, in his capacity of Irish landlord, something which the League did not like. He regretted to see also that Archbishop Lynch had sent to a public meeting a letter which in effect incited Irish sympathizers in Canada to insult Her Majesty's representative. The question has been asked of the Government, he believed, whether this emissary of the National League was to be placed under police surveillance. He (O'Brien) could tell him that it was more in the nature of police protection he would require, for if he tried to carry out the programme laid down by the League there were men in every town and village in this country who would convince him that the representatives of Her Majesty was not to be thus treated with impunity.

Mr. Casey said that the last speaker had given a specimen of the fairness and freedom from the bias of those who favored coercion. He had taken certain newspaper statements and upon them held the leaders of the Irish Nationalists to be guilty of the gravest crimes. It was true there were differences between the circumstances of Ireland and those of Canada, but the principle of Home Rule was as good for one as it was for the other, and means should be found to apply it, so as to meet the different circumstances. It was true that the Government of Mr. Gladstone had declined to accept the suggestion of Canada in 1882, but Canadians would be unworthy of their position if they accepted this snub, thereby acknowledging that they had no right even to approach the theme and subject in which they were deeply interested. The statement was made by the members for North Bruce (McNeil) and Muskoka (O'Brien) that the minority in Ireland would not submit to a measure such as that proposed by Mr. Gladstone, plainly making a threat on behalf of that minority of an appeal to arms should such an Act be passed. Such a threat would hardly influence those who believed in Home Rule in their favor.

Mr. Wallace (West York) said he was in favor of a measure of Home Rule, but thought the House was not in a position to express an intelligent opinion on this question of coercion. To pass the original resolutions would be to enderse the policy and actions of Parnell and other Nationalist leaders, and there was now a cloud hanging over them. He found in the London *Times* a letter of fearful import signed "Charles S. Parnell."

Mr. Jones said that the people of Ireland, who were seeking redress in a constitutional way, could not be charged with disloyalty. One-half of the population of Halifax were from the old land, and they were all engaged in the advancement of the welfare of the country although he could look back to a time when such was not the case. When Irishmen left the Old Country and came to Canada they were found to be leading citizens of this country. It was in the interest of the British race that they should see this question speedily settled, and therefore he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Mr. Laurier resumed the debate on Mr. Curran's resolutions against coercion in Ireland and Mr. McNeill's amendment declaring that the House was not in a position to express an opinion upon the question. He said that under ordinary circumstances it would not be necessary for the House to further express its opinion upon Irish affairs, but the circumstances under which Ireland found herself to-day were not ordinary. The mover of the amendment (Mr. McNeill) had directed an able and well-tempered speech to prove that coercion was necessary in Ireland, but he concluded by an amendment to commit the House to the view that it could not express an opinion on this subject for want of information. He thought that Canadians, and especially French Canadians, were a standing proof that Home Rule tended to peace and union instead of to discontent and disunion. After all there were only two ways of governing a people—tyranny, or coercion, if they choose so to call it, and freedom. They might govern by tyranny a degraded and inferior race, but they could not so govern a proud and self-respecting people. To suppress crime the proper way was to suppress the temptation to crime. Rebellion did not come without some moving cause. The doctrine had of late been taught in this House that people armed themselves and faced the fearful chances of open revolt out of sheer wantonness, but it was not so. It was said there were demagogues in Ireland who incited the people to discontent. It might be so, but these demagogues would have no power if the people were not laboring under unredressed grievances. It was urged that the great Liberal leaders of England had refused to trust the Irish people and to concede Home Rule. But the Irish people were not the only ones whom even the most advanced men of their time had hesitated to trust. In proof of this he went briefly into the history of French Canadian discontent, showing how their grievances had been set forth, after investigation by Lord Durham, but when the proposal was made to grant a measure of Home Rule to Canada, even so great a Liberal leader as Lord John Russell opposed it on the ground that it would not be safe to trust the people so fully. But when Home Rule was granted discontent disappeared in a very few years, and all would agree with him that no people more loyal to the Crown existed than the French Canadians. What would be the condition of Canada to-day if the old course had been followed of keeping the people in subjection? (Hear, hear.) The condition of the Irish people was the most miserable in Europe. Was there no remedy? There was. It was not coercion, but freedom. Let Britain trust the Irish people as they had trusted the Canadian people and the problem would be solved. In order to make the Government of Ireland strong it was necessary only to make the people free.

Mr. Costigan was the first speaker after recess. He advised Mr. Curran not to accept any amendment to the resolutions unless he were satisfied that it would add to their strength. He denied the statements of crime charged by certain of the speakers against the Irish people. He further defended himself against the charge that he had rendered null the last Home Rule resolutions. Mr. Costigan spoke shortly, but well.

Mr. McCarthy opened by sensibly remarking that the discussion had taken so wide a range that it might be as well to look for a moment at the matter they had to decide upon. He went on to say that he, on this question, could not say that he could voice the sentiments of his constituents because he could not pretend to voice an opinion that had not been delivered. They had pronounced before on the question of Home Rule, but what were they being led to now? They were being asked to pronounce upon a legislative enactment at present before the Imperial Parliament and he, for one, was not prepared to say that they were not going beyond the powers delegated to them if they attempted such an act. He said that the tenantry in Ireland were better off than the tenantry of Canada. It was not for him to say whether Parnell had written that letter in the *Times* or not, but until he took the way open to him to clear his name and sued the alleged libeller, he for one would not vote to send him a copy of the resolution. In conclusion McCarthy moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the Canadian Parliament had no business to interfere with legislative matters before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Davin pointed out that if they did pass Home Rule there would be still the same number of landlords and the same number of tenants, and the tenant who would not pay his rent now would not pay it then.

Scott Act Jottings.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy has given notice of a Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. It is believed that the Bill will provide for the sale of wine and beer in Scott Act constituencies.

The Dominion Alliance Legislative Committee recommend that the amendments to the Scott Act refused last session be again applied for, and that a Prohibitory Bill be introduced. This was adopted.

The Scott Act is being vigorously enforced in the county of Lincoln. Six Port Dalhousie hotel-keepers went to St. Catharines on Wednesday and paid $50 each as fines for illegal liquor selling, and complaints have been lodged against about twenty people in Niagara for the same offence.

Prof. Foster explained to the Dominion Alliance yesterday that, while he is individually in favor of prohibition, there is no immediate chance of prohibitory legislation. Such a measure, affecting revenue, must originate with the Government, and the Government is not going to propose a measure which must ensure its own defeat.

An Upheaval at the Falls.

The Suspension Bridge, N.Y., *Journal* says: One of the strangest miracles—if you may call it such—occurred here this winter that seems almost incredible. On a certain day during the month of March, when the ice was coming down the river thick and fast, a high mound of that solid substance accumulated on the very brink of the American Falls, about midway between Prospect Point and Luna Island. The mound usually reaches the height of about twenty feet or more, and it resembles a perfect circus tent. The cause of this formation is owing to the shallowness of the water at this point, and as it has formed in this manner winter after winter as long as the "oldest inhabitant" can remember, nothing unusual was said about it. But since the ice has all disappeared there remains a huge rock on the very brink, sticking out above the rapid waters fully ten feet and probably ten or fifteen below the surface.

Mechanics' Lien Law.

In the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, has put through a short Bill amending the Mechanics' Lien Law by making it clear that the wages of a mechanic or workman cannot be garnisheed before the registration of the lien during the statutory period. Some county judges have held that amounts due for wages could be attached in this way, others holding differently. Mr. Gibson's amendment makes the law clear and in favor of the mechanic or workman.

No Carelessness There.

"See here, Harry," said one, as they stood in front of a place on Griswold street, "we are now going in among men of money. If you get a chance just carelessly ask some of them if they don't know of something into which you can drop a few thousand dollars."

"Oh, but it wouldn't do."

"And why not?"

"Why, I'd have my tailor and shoemaker after me on old accounts in less than an hour."—*Detroit Free Press*

An Appreciative Husband.

A mourning husband came to see the bust of his dear deceased wife. "Pray study it well," said the sculptor. "It is only clay, and I can alter it." The widower looked at it with most tender interest. "It is her very self!" he exclaimed; "her large nose—the sign of goodness!" Then bursting into tears, he exclaimed: "She was so good! Make her nose a little larger!"—*Youth's Companion.*

—"Tell your mother, Johnny," said his kind maiden aunt, as she placed a piece of cake in his hand, "that I was very sorry your sister couldn't come." "And what will I say," replied little Johnny, with an air of strategy, "if mamma asks where is sister's piece of cake?"

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Latest Fashion Notes.

Claret color is revived among the reds.

Picot-edged ribbons are the most fashionable for all sorts of trimming.

Roses of a vivid red are being used on the new spring hats, combined with velvet of a shade to match the costumes.

Nearly all the new covert coats being turned out by fashionable tailors are of an invisible olive; the tan-colored ones are out of favor.

Neapolitan violet is one of the most delicate of the new tints, but is becoming only to extreme blondes.

The waists of dresses for young women are almost all made with the effect of a crossed fichu front and the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. Basques are but little worn by young girls.

Colored bengalines are seen on silk counters. Some are plain, some striped, plaited and barred. The colors are very pretty, showing old tapestry shades, while the fabric is repped and very pliant.

To wear with her travelling dress a bride chooses a close-brimmed English round hat either of dark straw, the color of the dress, or with the crown covered with the dress material, a velvet brim, and a group of loops or bows of gros-grain ribbon, with corded or looped edges for its trimming.

A pretty dress recently worn at an artist's studio tea was in two shades of silver-gray. The bodice, train and draperies were of cloud-gray velvet. The front was a softly arranged mass of silver-gray crepe de chine embroidered with silk of the same shade.

One of the handsomest of imported spring hats was brought by the wearer from London. It is of black felt, high crowned and broad brimmed. It is raised slightly on one side and the brim grows narrow in the back. It was faced with tiny coal-black cock's feathers placed as closely as they grow. This is more softly becoming to the face than velvet and infinitely more becoming. The only other trimming was a great group of glossy coal-black ostrich plumes tied with a wide bow of velvet.

A pretty and clever new bracelet for wearing at dances has just been invented. Imagine a gold bangle with three slight gold hoops, which a gold pencil-case fits. This pencil is attached to the bracelet by a slender chain, so that when it is drawn out to mark the ball programme there is no need to restore it to its place; it looks very well hanging. Among new jewels for men are sleeve-links and studs of white enamel set with a tiny but very brilliant diamond in the centre.

Handy Helps and Makeshifts.

When cleaning a stove if a small quantity of sugar be put into the stove-blacking it will not burn off so quickly.

It is claimed that holding a shovelful of hot coals over varnished furniture will take out spots and stains. Rub the place while warm with flannel.

To clean tins, making them look almost as nice as new, wash in hot soapsuds, dip a dampened cloth in fine, sifted coal ashes, scour well, then polish with dry ashes.

It is said that the lustre of old picture frames may be restored by washing the gilding in warm water in which an onion has been boiled (after dusting the frame with a brush), drying quickly with soft rags.

To make calicoes wash well infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water and put the calicoes in while hot and leave them till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent and will not fade by subsequent washings.

To remove paint and putty from window-glass put sufficient saleratus into hot water to make a strong solution, and with this saturate the paint or putty which adheres to the glass. Let it remain until nearly dry, then rub off with a woolen cloth.

To preserve carpets against the ravages of the buffalo moth or carpet worm the following process is recommended: Add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine to three quarts of pure cold water; in this mixture steep a sponge, then squeeze it about two-thirds dry and pass it carefully over each breadth separately and in all the corners. As often as the water becomes soiled take a fresh supply. It will cleanse the carpet, besides acting as a disinfectant and moth destroyer.

Useful Recipes.

Crullers.—Two eggs, a pinch of salt, flour enough to knead hard, roll as thin as a wafer, cut in strips and twist; fry in very hot lard.

Puff Pudding.—One pint of boiling milk and nine tablespoonfuls of flour; mix first with a little cold milk. When cold add a little salt and flour, three well-beaten eggs, and bake in a buttered dish. Serve at once.

Aunt Kitty's Suet Pudding.—One cup of molasses, one cup suet, one cup raisins, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; add flour till very stiff to beat with spoon; put in a steaming pan, or floured bag, and steam constantly for three hours.

Snow Pudding.—One-half box of gelatine dissolved in one pint of water, two cups of sugar, juice of two lemons. Strain when it begins to thicken. Mix in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Mould it before serving; pour around it a soft custard made of the yolks.

White Cake.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, beaten to a cream; four cups of flour and half-cup of cornstarch, added alternately with a cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, flavored to taste; lastly, the whites of twelve eggs beaten to a stiff froth.

Progressing.

Clinton is now assessed at $543,700, a slight increase over last year; population, 2,800.

Te increase in population of Galt for the past year was 323. The population is now 6,637, and the assessment $1,611,600. Increase on the year, $71,950!

—A contractor who sweeps and partially cleans the streets of Buffalo has been arrested on a warrant charging him with dumping the garbage and filth in the lake above what is known as the inlet pier, so that it affected all the water drawn from the lake for city purposes, either domestic or public.

SEARCHING THE SEA FOR GOLD.

The Fiction of the Present Less Strange than the Truth of the Past.

"Talking about the stories of treasures sunk at sea, which are now so popular," said a lawyer who has had a large experience with the claimants to foreign estates to a New York *Mail and Express* reporter, "I have on file some facts which largely support the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction. One of the most famous cases of this sort occurred as long ago as 1799, and the salvage operations have been continued to almost the present day. Eighty-eight years ago the ship Lutine sailed from Yarmouth Roads, England, on Oct. 9th, for Texel, laden with twenty-two guns, a number of passengers and £140,000 of specie. She struck on the outer bank of Fly Island passage in a violent gale at night, going to pieces and carrying down with her all on board except two. The treasure had been consigned to Hamburg by certain mercantile firms, and the spot where she went down being within the territory of Holland salvage operations were at once begun, the Dutch Government making a condition that two-thirds of the specie found should go to it and the remainder to the finders. After eighteen months £80,000 were recovered, besides some silver; after which the work was abandoned. In 1814 it was resumed, and kept up for seven years, the result being the recovery of a few paltry pieces of silver. In 1822 a company was formed for the purpose of making a further search for the missing money, the Dutch Government advancing the company a sum of money on condition that it should have half of the find. Several thousand pounds were spent in the work, but nothing was recovered. By this time the wreck had become deeply imbedded in the sand and was extremely difficult to reach by the divers. In 1857 the search was again begun by other speculators. After several years of persistent effort over £25,000 were recovered. In 1871 a special Act of Parliament was passed authorizing the Lloyds to continue this work and these contracts with the Dutch Government. But I have not heard that anything more has been recovered. Possibly in years to come a violent storm may shift the bed of sand now covering the old wreck and afford better facilities for the divers.

A parallel case was that of the Thetis, a British frigate, which was wrecked on the coast of Brazil in 1830 with £162,000 of bullion on board. The hull went to pieces, leaving the specie in five or six fathoms of water. For eighteen months the admiral at the Brazil station and the captains and crews of four sloops of war were engaged hunting for the treasure. So great was the danger that four lives were lost. It is known that a good part of the treasure was recovered from the fact that in the disputes and litigation resulting from the find the Court of Admiralty awarded £17,000 and the Privy Council £29,000 with £25,800 for expenses.

Medical all Sorts.

If a person is threatened with fainting, bathe the head with warm, not cold water.

According to statistics, everywhere, in all countries, in all the provinces, in all the cities of Europe, the frequency of divorces and separations de corps is incessantly increasing.

St. Louis has a physician who is not only doctor in medicine, but, what is more singular, writes himself down before the whole world as doctor I. N. Love.

It seems but little better than a vulgar error to consider the termination of advanced life as the inevitable consequence of time, when the immediate cause of death in old persons is generally known to be some well marked disease. (Anthony Carlisle.)

Mr. Beecher was once asked by one of his myriad of correspondents, "How shall I feel when I come to die?" The great preacher replied, characteristically: "You will probably feel stupid," referring to the kindly provision of nature in benumbing the faculties when putting her children to sleep.

The following will interest asthmatics: Dr. Holmes, it is said, has found nothing which did him so much good as this combination of drugs: Stramonium leaves, lobelia, saltpetre and black tea, equal parts by weight. These are powdered, mixed together and then sifted. Some of this is burned on live coals and the smoke inhaled.

Some patients who have suffered for years from that extremely annoying affection, "canker," report that, after using unsuccessfully numberless remedies, they have found that it yielded quickly to teaspoonful doses of the flowers of sulphur. They took it every morning for a week, then omitted it for three days, and again went on until a cure was effected.

There is quite a difference in the quantity of tobacco consumed in the various countries of Europe. Spaniards are the most temperate, there being used by them but little more than one pound per head. Nearly double that quantity is consumed in France, three times as much in Germany, four times as much in Holland, and five times as much in Belgium.

One physician reports that he has found the iodide of potassium combined with cow's milk a very efficient remedy for asthma. He makes a solution of two drachms of the potassium in five ounces of water. One tablespoonful of this to be taken in a cup of milk twice a day. It can be safely tried, and in some cases of that most distressing disease the potassium will be found of exceeding value.

A Double-Action Excuse.

It was a noted old Scotch laird who, when he went to Paris, took his ordinary country clothes to wear. He met a friend.

"What are you going about Paris in those old clothes for?"

"Oh, naebody kens me," said the laird.

Some time afterward they met in the laird's own country town.

"You've got the same old clothes, I see.'

"Oh, weel, everybody kens me."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Western journalism is full of spice and enterprise. Not your ordinary adulterated mustard and pepper, but the genuine article which makes the tears flow and gives you the whooping cough. As for instance: "Owing to the death of the editor there won't be any leader to-morrow, but look out for a ripper the day after."