DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Amyot introduced a Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act. The Bill provides that the time for filing pleadings against elections, instead of being 30 days after gazetting the return, shall be as follows: Thirty days after nomination, where the election is by acclamation, and thirty days after the election where there is a contest. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. McMullen introduced a Bill to regulate proceedings in the collection of first and second mortgages, and also to regulate payment of the same. The Bill provides that a first mortgagee before selling the property shall give notice to the second mortgagee, who shall have an opportunity of paying off the mortgage. The Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, replying to Mr. Watson, said the Government did not intend to appoint Jeremiah Travis a Judge of the new court for the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Barron, said that M. F. O'Donoghue, brother of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, had been employed by the Dominion Government temporarily at various times within the past year.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. McMullen, said that distillers are not allowed to import corn in bond for manufacturing purposes, but that if distillers import corn and pay duty on it, manufacture whiskey out of it and export, they will be entitled to a rebate of duty.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, replying to Mr. Wilson (Elgin), said the Government had received a request to appoint a junior judge of Elgin, and was considering the matter.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Laurier, said the Government was considering the question of amending the law respecting the inspection of flour in accordance with the recommendation of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. Charlton moved his resolutions in favor of giving the information in the public documents to the public before being presented to the House. In this matter Parliament should not be treated as a privileged class. The information collected was really the property of the public, and should be given to the public as soon as possible. The system of holding back information sometimes lead to real and serious injury to the public interest. For instance, last election was fought largely in the dark because of lack of information later than the reports last presented to Parliament, covering the facts only up to June, 1885. He had been informed last session that the net public debt on April 30th, 1886, was $205,569,000. He had asked for a statement up to the 1st June, but in the hurry of prorogation the Finance Minister forgot to give it. With great courtesy, however, he sent him statements showing a net debt of $206,000,000 in round figures, but the Public Accounts, bringing the statements down to the 30th June, showed the net debt to be $223,159,000. During the last election the people of Canada were in the dark respecting the fact that the net public debt had gone up about $17,590,000 in thirty days, and stood at one time at over $223,000,000. He found that in many countries public information of this kind was placed before the public much earlier than in Canada. For instance, in England he found the Board of Trade published monthly statements, and statements of trade and navigation were made quarterly. He thought a system as good as circumstances would permit should be established in Parliament.

Sir John Macdonald agreed in the principle of the reform proposed, but thought it would require a change in the statutes establishing the different departments, under which it was provided that the reports should be sent to the Governor-General and by him submitted to the House.

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed gratification at the principle of this reform being conceded. The public interest had suffered in the late election by lack of information. Estimates had been made in relation to the public debt by the leader of the Opposition, and, as usual with that gentleman, his estimate was well within the mark.

Mr. Blake expressed the opinion that it would require no change in the statutes, because the provision that these reports should be sent to the Governor-General and then to the House did not prevent an earlier presentation of the facts to the public. The efficient carrying out of the proposed new system would involve the early communication with the departments, for no doubt men in office were like other people, not apt to anticipate duty, and it was fair to suppose the late time of presenting the reports caused lateness in getting the information in a shape to be presented. He thought another change should be made, and Government railways should publish weekly returns of traffic like other roads.

An agreement was reached that the matter should stand over for the present.

Mr. Casey moved for a copy of the commission or other documents appointing Sir Alexander Campbell and Sanford Fleming as representatives of Canada at the Colonial Conference in London. It was generally understood, he said, that the Conference was intended as a preliminary to Imperial Federation. He trusted the Government had not authorized its representatives to speak for Canada on that subject without submitting the question to the people at a general election.

Sir John Macdonald suggested that the motion should call for all papers. He did not think the despatches had been brought down.

Mr. Casey adopted the suggestion, and the motion so amended was carried.

Mr. Perry, moving for a return relating to the steamboat service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, said that during the recent elections a letter signed "John A. Macdonald" was circulated, and that it promised a subway would be built if it cost not more than five million dollars. He expressed the hope that the Government would have another survey and would come to the conclusion and announce definitely whether or not they would go on with this subway. If they would not the people of Prince Edward Island would consider the bargain of Confederation broken and themselves free from Confederation. He did not say there was a feeling in favor of secession in Prince Edward Island, but he did say there was a feeling of dissatisfaction, a feeling that they had to pay the late dollar of taxes and then were not given the consideration which were promised them.

The motion was carried.

A number of private Bills were read a second time.

Mr. Hickey asked if it was the Government's intention to increase the duty on butter and if butter imported for consumption was subjected to scientific tests.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was not competent for the Government to make a communication in advance of its intention on such a point. If a report was made that butter of an unwholesome character was being imported, a scientific inspection would be made.

Sir John Macdonald, on moving the first reading of the Act relating to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, excused himself from explaining at length the object of the Bill because of a severe cold. Briefly, however, the object was to make these two departments subsidiary parts of the new Department of Trade and Commerce, under secretaries, as it were. He would ask to have this Bill considered with that to provide for the establishment of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Jamieson, on moving a Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, explained that it was somewhat similar to the one introduced by him last session. Many of its provisions received the approval of the House, but failed in the Senate. It was to make the Temperance Act as perfect as possible.

Mr. Mills—I think this is a favorable opportunity to call attention to the responsibility resting upon the House in this question. If there is a question on which it is the duty of the Government to have a policy and undertake to direct the House along the line they intend to travel, it is this. When another Administration occupied the Treasury benches, an honorable member for the Province of Manitoba, who is now in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that it was the duty of the Government to take up the question of prohibition and guide the House upon that subject. That resolution, I believe, was supported by every gentleman now on the Treasury benches who had then a place in the House. The Government of that day admitted the soundness of the principle laid down and introduced the Bill now known as the Canada Temperance Act, which is still on the statute book, and which these gentlemen, who are not members of the Government, are endeavoring to amend. Why should this question, which affects the peace, order and good government of the country, which affects the morals of the people, which affects the public revenues, be eliminated from the policy of the Government, and transferred to the hands of private members? Why, sir, a large portion of the community are scarcely satisfied because the Opposition, who are in a minority, do not undertake to direct the affairs of the country in this respect. How much less can those who are in the majority, and who assume the responsibility of the general policy of the country, escape responsibility in this most important matter? The time has gone by when they could shirk that responsibility, and I trust the House and the country will insist upon these gentlemen showing the courage of their convictions whatever those convictions may be.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the Finance Minister could say when the estimates would be brought down, or the budget speech to follow, would be made.

Sir Charles Tupper—I hope early next week to be able to intimate the probable time.

Sir John Macdonald, moving the second reading of the Bill respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce, said that he would make his explanations when they came to consider the Bill respecting the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had always been of opinion that it was a mistake to have in this country a Cabinet composed of thirteen or fourteen Ministers of the first rank, and that it would be better to have a much smaller number of Ministers and to have a number of Under-Secretaries of State appointed from among the junior members of the House, as was done in England.

Mr. White (Cardwell) moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Banff National Park.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had been informed that some portions of the land included within the limits of the park were already owned by gentlemen who were formerly members of this House. The Government should surely own everything that was included within the limits of the park. Then he understood that some large hotels had been erected, and leases given to persons who were formerly members of this House. On the whole he thought there should be considerable discussion and inquiry before the Bill was passed.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that the park was twenty-six miles long by ten broad, but that a very considerable portion of it was covered by a sheet of water called Devil's Lake, which is fifteen miles long.

Mr. Mills said the Bill actually gave the Minister of the Interior a little Province of his own and allowed him to rule it as he pleased. The regulations should be subject to the control of Parliament.

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

We stand n our sunshine oftener than others do.

It is the little things that are the most wonderful and difficult; it is possible for human enterprise to make a mountain, but impossible for it to make an oyster.

There is nothing so necessary as necessity; without it mankind would have ceased to exist ages ago.

The heart gets weary, but never gets old.

If a man is right he can't be too radical; if wrong he can't be too conservative.

The silent man may be overlooked now, but he will get a hearing by and by.

Method and despatch govern the world.

You can outlive a slander in half the time you can out argue it.—*Century.*

King Humbert and Queen Margaret of Italy arrived at Venice yesterday to open the exhibition. They were conveyed to the royal palace in gondolas, accompanied by a long procession of boats manned by gondoliers attired in antique costume.

Georgia boasts of three stingy men. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it be from another man's will; the second requires his family to write a "small hand" to save ink, and the third stops his clock at night in order to save the wear and tear of the machinery.

GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

The Queen's Jubilee Naval Review the Biggest Thing Out.

A London cable says: At the banquet of the Royal Academy to the colonial delegates on Saturday Lord George Hamilton, replying for the navy, referred to the naval review to be held at Spithead on July 23rd, where a fleet of superior strength and power to any fleet ever seen by any Sovereign at any time or in any place, would be assembled, numbering upwards of one hundred pennons and including every variety of the most modern war ships, from the torpedo boat, with its gossamer skin three-eighths of an inch thick, to the great mammoth ironclad, with its pachydermatous hide of two feet of iron; and every variety of ordnance from the 110 ton gun, capable of projecting a missile weighing 1,800 pounds, to a distance of six miles, to the rapid firing machine guns, capable of discharging many hundred rounds of ammunition in a single minute. A scheme had been brought before the Colonial Conference for the strengthening of the navy by the employment of merchant cruisers, which would place one-fourth of Her Majesty's colonies and the Mother Country in a different position to that hitherto occupied for naval defences. If this scheme were realized it would be brought to maturity mainly through the statesmanlike attitude adopted by the representatives of the colonies, with whom the members of Her Majesty's Government had come in contact. They have met us, said Lord George Hamilton, in no haggling, parsimonious spirit, for they had confidence in the idea of Imperial unity and solidity, and he alluded to this scheme because Her Majesty's present Government, in common with all preceding Governments, attach the utmost importance to its realization.

INSANE ASYLUM HORRORS.

The Buffalo Investigation—Inhuman Treatment of Patients by Attendants.

A Buffalo despatch says: Charles Brandt, a former patient of the Lunatic Asylum, came here from Welland, Ont., yesterday, to testify before the Grand Jury. Concerning ex-Assemblyman Frank Sipp, who is now under treatment, Brandt testified: "One day I saw an attendant named Poulson get terribly angry because Mr. Sipp was awkward in sweeping the floor. He pulled Sipp into the extension and I looked through an open door and saw Poulson and Winspear catch Sipp by both arms and throw him on the floor on his back. Poulson jumped on Sipp's chest and then knelt on his legs above the knee while he choked him. Sipp had lucid moments and in one of these he complained of his breast being sore and said: 'If they would only let me alone! But when a man is once in this place God knows he never will get out.'"

Abram White, of Perry, said that some of the attendants used to shake the patients violently. When he first came one grabbed him by the shoulders, and after shaking him shoved his knee into White's abdomen. White nearly fainted and suffered intense agony for hours.

Ella Cummings, of Fredonia, kept a journal during her stay at the asylum. She told the jury of a female patient who was forced into a bath tub and then mopped off with a kitchen mop. Then the attendant threw some soft soap in her eyes and laughed at her pain and fright. All the testimony is in, and a report is expected on Monday.

FAMILY TROUBLES

Cause a Man to Cut His Throat and Suffocate His Child.

A Sunday's Pittsburg despatch says: This morning when Jennie Oswald, a girl 11, years of age, came from her bedroom into the dining-room of her home in Shater township, near Etnaboro', just beyond the limits of the city, she found her father, Chas. Oswald, sitting in a chair with his throat cut and her younger sister, Bessie, lying on a lounge dead. It was a case of suicide on the part of Oswald, and all the signs indicate that he murdered his daughter before cutting his own throat. Since last Christmas he had lived with his wife without changing a word until Saturday week last, when he spoke to her about a farm in Armstrong County, in which they were interested. Yesterday afternoon he sent his wife up to see it. Bessie wanted to go up with her, but the father refused to permit it. At supper last night he gave the children maple syrup, saying it was good for colds and coughs. The children said it was bitter and refused to take it. Bessie had been ill, and after supper she lay down on a lounge and fell asleep. Jennie, about 9 o'clock went to bed, and before going started to waken her sister. Oswald ordered the child to let her alone. The girl obeyed and went to bed. When she came down in the morning, about 7 o'clock, she found her father and sister as above stated. The child had evidently been smothered, as a piece of cloth was found stuffed in her mouth. It is supposed constant brooding over his domestic and financial troubles had turned his brain, and when he sent his wife away he had in contemplation the death of his daughters and himself.

Personal and Literary.

Prince Napoleon, who is now living in Switzerland, is occupied with his long-meditated work on Napoleon I., which is to be a refutation of the damaging attacks of Lanfrey and Taine.

A biography of the late Earl Russell is to be written by Mr. Spencer Walpole, who is to have the use of Lord Russell's papers, of which a very large number are in the possession of his family.

Lord Lyons will continue to hold the Paris Embassy for another two years. The Queen has been most anxious that he should retain the important post in which he has rendered such valuable services to the country.

Among the new novels which were published this week is one named "My Own Love Story," the author of which is H. M. Trollope, the eldest son of the late Anthony Trollope. This is Mr. Trollope's first attempt at fiction.

Mr. Chamberlain, with his ever faithful Mr. Jesse Collings, continuing his tour of Scotland, has now reached the Island of Skye, and is looking into the crofter question thoroughly. Mr. Chamberlain's well-known opinions concerning land make it certain that he will return as a champion of the crofters.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Blood Indians fired on a party of Mounted Police near Medicine Hat.

A despatch from Cooktown, Australia, announces that the steamer Benton, of Singapore, was sunk in a collision with a barque off the Island of Formosa, and that 150 persons were drowned. No Europeans were lost.

The Pope has sent a telegram to Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, thanking them for their support of the new Prussian Ecclesiastical Bill. The despatch adds that His Holiness desires the prosperity of Germany and the Catholic Church.

It is semi-officially stated that if the Afghan insurgents succeed in overthrowing the Ameer the latter's downfall would not lead to complication between England and Russia; that, on the contrary, projects are under consideration to enable the two powers jointly to arrange for the suppression of the tribal war and the subsequent administration of the whole country under a protected ruler.

The National Fair Trade League gave a banquet in London last night to the colonial representatives attending the Conference and the members of the recent Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry. The speeches were all in the direction of encouraging trade with the colonies and consolidating the union between the Mother Country and her children. Most of the speakers favored a preferential importation of colonial products into Great Britain. The toast of the colonial visitors was enthusiastically received. The Canadian representatives were unable to attend.

Dr W. J. Northrup, a prominent physician at Haverhill, O., was murdered on Wednesday by Thos. McCoy, a saloon-keeper. Dr. Northrup had incurred the displeasure of the McCoy party by being active in favor of local option.

A romantic discovery of hidden treasure in the cellar of a house on the south side of Milwaukee came to light yesterday. Henry J. Peters, an old resident of the city, died nearly a year ago. He had borne the reputation of being a miser, and on his death-bed he declined to make a will or give his wife information as to his affairs. Recently the sewer under the house became clogged, and workmen were engaged to remedy the trouble. On taking up the flooring of the cellar the men came across a heavy box securely locked. It was found to be filled with gold coin, dollars, eagles and foreign money, to the aggregate of nearly $20,000.

The young women of Newton, N. J., have formed an "anti-vice" society, having for its object the regeneration of young men. All members bind themselves to refuse any attentions from gentlemen using alcoholic liquors or tobacco in any form, and over 50 marriageable young women have signed such a pledge. The men refuse to submit to what they consider an arbitrary rule, and are seeking social enjoyment in the neighboring villages. The action of the women is the result of agitation of the temperance question, and is creating a social furore never before equalled in the place.

The will of the late Mr. Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, the Scotch millionaire, has been read in private to his family. It has not yet been filed for probate. The following bequests have, however, been made public: Protestant Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, $5,000; Milwaukee Hospital, known as the Passa Vant Hospital, $10,000; St. Mary's Catholic Hospital, $5,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $10,000; Nashotan House (Episcopal) Theological Seminary at Nashotan, $5,000; Racine College, $5,000. The opinion prevails that there are other public bequests which cannot now be made public owing to the nature of the provisions for their administration.

The Italian Government has received alarming advices from Massowah, and has ordered three battalions to reinforce the garrison there.

Lord Salisbury's eldest son will be married in the parish church of the House of Commons on May 17th to the second daughter of the Earl of Arran.

A colossal system of robbery by means of prepared packs of cards has just been discovered at the Casino at Monte Carlo. The proprietors of the tables have lost $90,000.

The widow of the late Mr. Frank Forman, of London, who died two weeks since, succumbed to the shock yesterday, leaving two daughters to mourn her loss.

Captain George D. Calder, of the Hose Company, Brantford, was presented with a valuable gold watch on Saturday evening at the parlors of the company in appreciation of his faithful and efficient services.

Notice is given in last week's *Gazette* of the incorporation of Charles Riordon, J. R. Barber, J. G. Riordon, Thomas Reynolds and W. J. Douglas, under the name of "The Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company," for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper.

Chief Engineer Jennings, of the Western Ontario Pacific Railroad, said that the tracklayers were eight and a-half miles from Richmond street, London, on Sunday, and would lay one and a-half miles before night. They will possibly be within the corporation limits on Friday next.

At an influential meeting of Montreal citizens, held on Saturday, a committee of citizens and the Council of the Board of Trade were appointed to accompany the City Council deputation to Ottawa and urge on the Government the necessity of taking prompt steps to prevent the recurrence of floods.

A statistical publication just issued at Paris calculates that there are about 350,000 Frenchmen in the Western Hemisphere.

An Athens court-martial has sentenced to death three officers for treachery in having surrendered to the Turks during frontier fighting. Five others charged with the same offence were acquitted.

Advices from Crete report a fight between a band of Turks and a number of Christians, which resulted in several deaths. The Turks kidnapped a Christian girl and were attacked by her friends.

Manchester people are once more attempting to raise money for a Manchester ship canal. The large meeting yesterday was sanguine in tone. Local subscriptions, according to Manchester papers, reach nearly three millions sterling, leaving only one-sixth of the capital Lancashire has to raise to be taken. This secured, fresh effort will be made to float the scheme in London, where it is supposed the remainder of the capital will then be subscribed.

A new sort of pressure is being tried in behalf of the Imperial Institute in England. It is now given out that knighthoods will be withheld from Mayors who have not raised subscriptions for the Institute in their own towns. Many of these functionaries have preferred to promote local objects in connection with the Jubilee. This is to be their punishment. The papers publish brief accounts of the intended procession, but the programme is not yet finally settled.

Abe Littlejohn, a well-to-do farmer, and his wife, living near Clinton, Ala., were burned in their dwelling on Wednesday night. It is supposed the couple were murdered.

The Vatican has notified France that General Boulanger's military law, which refuses to exempt clerical students from service, is an infringement of the concordat, and has demanded its withdrawal.

The Italian Government denies the reports received at Cairo from Massowah that a battle had been fought between a large body of Abyssinians and a force of Italians which was advancing on Keren. An official denial is also given to the statement that the Government, owing to the receipt of alarming intelligence from Massowah, had ordered three battalions to reinforce the garrison there.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the debt decrease for April amounts to $12,500,000.

J. E. Lavin, a manufacturer of leather for pocketbooks, committed suicide in Central Park, New York, on Saturday afternoon, because he had failed to keep a promise made to his affiance to stop drinking.

Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The vibrations were from north to south. Many of the citizens were awakened. There was only a moment's interim between the shocks.

During a heavy shower on Friday afternoon a waterspout burst on Fairbank's hill, West Peterboro', N.H., and caused the most damaging washout ever known in the town. Rocks weighing two tons were moved from their bed and left in the middle of the street.

Saturday night at 12 o'clock every liquor license in Fall River, Mass., expired, and prohibition under the license law took effect. There were about three hundred licensed liquor dealers in the city, which will lose $60,000 in revenue annually derived from licenses.

Pleuro-pneumonia is reported to be more prevalent among cattle in Chicago and its vicinity than ever before. Stringent measures for stamping out the plague have been adopted, as many as 200 diseased animals being slaughtered in one day.

The dead bodies of three negro brothers named Sylvester were found hanging to a tree six miles east of Proctor, W. Va., on Friday, each body bearing the following placard: "Nigger thieving must be broken up."

Jay and Lee Moore, aged 14 and 12 years, and Ira and Bertie Hotchkiss, aged 11 and 8, sons of well-to-do farmers of South Valley, Cattaraqui County, N.Y., on Saturday went fishing along the Alleghany River. They found and entered the skiff and pushed out. The swift current immediately caught and capsized the boat and all four were drowned.

On Friday Edward S. Samuels, a prominent St. Louis merchant, jumped from the bridge in Nashville, Tenn., into the river. He was rescued and removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. He said his reason for attempting suicide was because he had broken a promise made to his wife that he would drink no more intoxicating liquor.

STRANGE FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Lady Drowned by Falling Into a Flooded Cellar.

A sad and fatal accident happened early Thursday morning to a Mrs. Rafferty, a widow of advanced years, whose son keeps a grocery store on the corner of Murray and Ottawa streets, Montreal, in what was the inundated district. Mrs. Rafferty had opened the store before 7 a.m., when a woman came in for some goods, and, going to the back of the shop, where it was dark, to serve her, deceased stepped upon a trap door, which gave way beneath her weight, and she fell into the water which filled the cellar. Her screams brought the customer to the edge of the trap door, and she managed to catch Mrs. Rafferty's hand and called for help, but while a young man was trying to make his way to the hole the woman was forced to relax her hold on Mrs. Rafferty's hand, and the latter fell back and disappeared under five feet of muddy water. Her son, who heard the screams, rushed from his bed and jumped into the hole and rescued his mother, but life was extinct.

The State Lottery of Austria-Hungary last year netted a profit of 8,000,000 florins. As usual, the fleece was cut from the weakest lambs.

—One safe way to guard your pockets is to carry with you no more "portable property," as Dickens calls it, than is absolutely necessary.

—New kid gloves have broad bands of stitching on the backs; three rows in color contrasting or harmonizing with that of the glove.

—The fresh importation of French white toilets, embroidered and lace-trimmed, are marvels of Parisian skill, art and matchless delicacy.

—The latest fashionable decree is that strawberries must be eaten with a fork and never with a spoon. How about eating them with a mouth.

—An advice to housewives from the *Figaro*: "To prevent roasting meat from burning, place in the oven a basin full of water. The steam will also prevent the meat getting dry."

Omaha *World*: "Bachelors are not taxed in this country as they are in Switzerland, but here they have to support all the theatres, livery men and ice cream saloons, so things are about even."