DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The House went into committee on the Bill respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate.

Mr. Kenney resumed the general discussion on the recent elections and denied that he owed his election to the fact that some 400 civil servants were coerced into voting for him.

Mr. Jones gave an account of various practices resorted to by the Government at the last elections. He said that minutes of Council promising to aid various railways were distributed in bushels through various counties.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Tupper (Pictou), Jones and Welsh.

Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Landerkin, said that the Act which compels owners of saw mills to keep sawdust out of streams, was in force in every county in Ontario, but that mill-owners on the Ottawa River were exempted from the law.

On the order for the disallowance resolutions being called,

Mr. Watson said he had received a communication from F. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Manitoba deputation, representing that the matter was under the consideration of the Government, and asking him to allow the question to stand until Thursday, May 17th. He would do so, if it was the wish of the House.

Sir Hector Langevin said there was no objection, and the question was made the first order for Thursday, May 17th.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for a return showing the amounts in detail expended under warrants from the Governor-General in each year from 1873 to 1886, both inclusive. It was a fixed constitutional principle that money should not be expended without the consent of Parliament. The only exception was in cases of great urgency which arose while Parliament was not in session. The House sat last year until an unusually late period, so that the officers of the various departments had ample time in which to prepare their estimates. Besides that, the estimates both for 1886 and 1887 were unusually large and liberal. The estimate for 1886 was about 38½ millions and for 1887 about 34½ millions. Yet the Government had taken under Governor-General's warrants $308,748 for the few remaining weeks of 1886 and $2,005,589 for 1887. The House would be wanting in its duty if it did not investigate strictly the causes which led to the expenditure of nearly 2½ millions without its authority. He referred to various expenditures made under the warrants, many of which were made about the time of the last elections. The sum of $118,000 was spent on February 1st last to pay the award on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. On January 25th there was a sum of $10,000 for sufferers by the flood at Cornwall. The expenditure of $46,000 on the Banff Park was peculiarly unjustifiable, because there was no pretence of urgency in the case of laying out pleasure grounds. Then there was $32,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commissioners on rebel losses. On March 11th there was $115,000 for seed grain to settlers in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Then, one of the last things which should have been paid without authority of the House, was the sum of $4,000 to pay the St. Catharines Milling Company the costs of the suit brought by the Ontario Government against them. There were very large expenditures made on the Intercolonial Railway, amounting in all to $600,000. He called particular attention to the fact that a large sum had been expended by Governor-General's warrant while the House was actually in session, which was distinctly illegal.

Sir Charles Tupper said he was disposed to concur with Sir Richard Cartwright in the principles which he had laid down, namely, that Governor-General's warrants should not be used except in cases of great urgency. In regard to the abnormally large sums which had been referred to by the hon. gentleman, he admitted that his colleague (Mr. McLelan) might have made a mistake in his estimates of the amounts required.

Mr. Mitchell said the Government should see to it that the amounts put in the Estimates should be more in accord with what the expenditure would really be. Otherwise the House would be much misled in granting money.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) pointed to the fact that under the Governor-General's warrant money had been paid for an Indian Commission, showing that it was a matter of urgency, but there was nothing to show that the Indian Commission had been appointed. He quoted the Prime Minister's declaration last session after charges were made against the Indian Department of gross malfeasance, that a commission would be appointed to examine into the report.

Sir John Macdonald said the charges made against the Indian Department were made by one not now a member of the House, when he (Sir John) was not present, and not being able on his return to give the facts he promised they would be looked into by a commission. But after the session he found those charges were foundationless and false, and only a statement of the facts was necessary. That statement was printed and circulated on the authority of the department. No charges made since the world began were more false and outrageous than those made in this case, and the answer was complete.

Sir Richard Cartwright said Mr. Cameron had challenged the First Minister to meet him, but without any acceptance of the challenge, and he had repeated his charges, showing that the pretended answer was no answer at all.

Mr. Paterson said not only had charges been made by Mr. Cameron, but he (Mr. Paterson) himself had made charges against the Department, proving every one by evidence in the public documents of the officers of the Department themselves, proving there had been incapacity and neglect, resulting even in the sacrifice of human life. The First Minister had definitely promised a commission, and the people had a right to look for it. The First Minister did not stand in an enviable position, having failed to keep that promise.

Sir John Macdonald said the discussion on the subject should not take place now, but if a member would bring it forward when it could be fully discussed he would meet him.

Mr. Paterson—All right.

Sir Charles Tupper said he had a return, corrected by the Clerk of the Privy Council, showing the dates of those warrants incorrectly shown by this document to have been made after Parliament sat.

Mr. Mills said the return was correct at first, but this amended statement showed on what days the Orders in Council were passed on which the warrants were based. He contended that the issue of warrants after Parliament met was illegal, and if the House was to sanction such acts it might as well acknowledge itself to be a mere machine for registering the decrees of the Government.

Sir John Macdonald read a clause of the statute to show that if an Order in Council, on which a warrant was based, was passed before Parliament met, the transaction was legal, though the warrant was not issued until after Parliament met. The dependence of the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) was upon mere technicality.

Mr. Blake said the Premier had said one point raised on the Opposition side was a technicality. On the contrary, it was a technicality for the Government to pass Orders in Council authorizing expenditure just before Parliament met. It simply meant that the Government chose to escape, by this means, the investigation of expenditures in the House. It was a prostitution of the powers of Government. The chief duty of the House of Commons was to guard the public expenditure, and that duty could not be performed efficiently if it were understood the Government might expend millions. of its own motion, on services wholly without limit. The expenditure for the Banff Springs was authorized by Order in Council the very day before the House met, and the Governor-General's warrant was not issued until the day after the House met. He denounced this conduct as unconstitutional and a violation of the rights of the people to have expenditures made only when authorised by the people's representatives, except in the case of the greatest public urgency.

The following private Bills were read a second time:

To incorporate the Goderich & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company.—Mr. Porter.

To incorporate the Kincardine & Teeswater Railway Co.—Mr. McCarthy.

Respecting the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company.—Mr. Patterson (Essex.)

To incorporate the Brandon, Souris & Rock Lake Railway Company.—Mr. Small.

To incorporate the Manufacturers' Life & Accident Insurance Company.—Mr. Brown.

To incorporate the New Westminster Southern Railway Company.—Mr. Chisholm.

To amend the charter of the Hamilton, Guelph & Buffalo Railway Company and to change the name to the Hamilton Central Railway Company.—Mr. McKay.

To authorise the Grange Trust (limited) to wind up its affairs.—Mr. Masson.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the discharge of insolvent debtors whose estates have been distributed ratably among their creditors.

Mr. Thompson said it would be well to allow the Bill to stand, as a case affecting the validity of the Ontario Act respecting the distribution of insolvent estates was now pending in the courts.

The Bill was ordered to stand.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting public morals. He proposed by this Bill to restore the provisions originally introduced by him as to seduction under promise of marriage, and thus provide for the punishment of any person over 18 who seduces a female under 21, also to provide for the punishment of offences against insane women.

The Bill was read a second time, discussion being deferred to the committee stage.

Mr. McLelan's Bill to amend the Act respecting public officers was read a third time.

Mr. Thompson's Bill providing for the marking of public stores and punishment for larceny thereof was read a second time and passed through committee.

The House went into committee on the resolutions respecting the salaries to be paid to officers of penitentiaries, in charge of the Minister of Justice (Mr. Thompson). The resolutions were considered and explanations of their purport given, which is generally to equalize the salaries of these officers. The resolutions were adopted and reported.

Mr. Edgar asked—Has the Government expressed its willingness to contribute a subsidy in aid of the Pacific Mail service, as announced by Lord Onslow in the House of Lords on the 29th April? If so, to what amount? Is the proposed service to be fortnightly, tri-weekly or monthly? What are the proposed terminal ports for the line?

Sir John Macdonald — The Canadian Government has expressed its willingness to ask the Canadian Parliament to contribute £15,000 annually, on condition that the British Government contribute enough additional to make altogether £60,000. That is now under consideration. It is to be hoped that a tri-weekly service will be established. The terminal ports are Vancouver and Hong Kong.

The House went into committee on Mr. Charlton's Bill respecting public morals. The clause regarding insane women passed without amendment. The clause regarding seduction was amended so as to make the male liable from the age of 21 years and protect the female up to the same age.

The Bill thus amended was reported.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the discharge of insolvent debtors whose estates have been already distributed among their creditors.

Mr. Fisher moved a resolution abolishing the office of Deputy Speaker. He contended that it was unnecessary and that the Government had itself admitted this by neglecting to appoint a Deputy Speaker this session, although a rule of the House required that he should be appointed after the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Sir John Macdonald said that the British House of Commons and the Legislatures of the Australian Colonies had Deputy Speakers and that it was better to have one person whose duty it would be to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the House than to call upon casual members of the House. He intended to move for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker to-morrow.

After remarks from Mr. Fisher and Sir Hector Langevin, the motion was put and lost—yeas, 66; nays, 109.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

To incorporate the Alberta & British Columbia Junction Railway Company—Mr. Shanly.

To amend the Acts incorporating and relating to the British Canadian Loan & Investment Company—Mr. Small.

To reduce the stock of the Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Company (limited)—Mr. Sutherland.

To incorporate the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway Company—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Sir John Macdonald intimated that the estimates would be laid on the table on Monday next, and the budget speech would be delivered on the following Thursday, on condition that Mr. Watson would postpone the consideration of his resolutions on disallowance, which were to be the first order for that day.

Sir John Macdonald said that a memorandum had been handed to him, signed by more than half the members, asking that the House should adjourn for a week from Wednesday next. There would be only two sitting days lost by the proposed adjournment. He merely threw out the suggestion for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Cargill introduced a Bill to repeal the Canada Temperance Act. He stated that the sentiment in his riding (East Bruce) was opposed to the introduction of the Act, and he was opposed to it himself. He believed the agricultural community was in a much better condition, financially and otherwise, where the license system prevailed than where the Scott Act is in force, and the loss to the municipalities of the revenue formerly derived from that source was very sensibly felt.

The Bill was read a first time.

The following Government Bills were read a third time and passed:

Act respecting the Banff National Park—Mr. White (Cardwell.)

Act respecting Public Stores—Mr. Thompson.

Act respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate—Sir John Macdonald.

The Pope on Total Abstinence.

A Washington despatch says: The following passage occurs in the letter of Pope Leo XIII. to Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul: "Above all, we have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal, by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable is the injury both to faith and to morals that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we sufficiently praise the prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baltimore with weightiest words condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin and a fruitful root of all evils, bringing the families of the intemperate into the direst ruin and drawing numberless souls into everlasting perdition. Hence we esteem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from all kinds of intoxicating drink. Nor can it be at all doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great evil; and that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle upon appetite by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. * * * Let pastors, therefore, do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ by assiduous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and State may by their strenuous endeavors be averted."

Latest News Notes.

An effort is being made with the Dominion Government to get another company of garrison artillery for Toronto.

Mr. John Kidd, of Mono Mills, is 84 years of age, and ploughed nearly 25 acres this spring.

Noxon Brothers, of Ingersoll, propose illuminating their agricultural works with electricity shortly.

A petition against the return of Mr. J. M. Platt, M. P. for Prince Edward County, was filed at Osgoode Hall yesterday.

A Mr. Johns, of Owen Sound, has been missing since the evening of Sir John Macdonald's meeting there in November. This mystery was cleared up this week by his body being found in the river.

The report of the Montreal Flood Commission was completed on Thursday and forwarded to Ottawa yesterday afternoon. The commissioners refuse to disclose its character until the Government has considered it.

Bradstreet's reports a total of 197 failures throughout the country during the week ending May 6th, against 178 for the week previous. Sixteen of the number were in Canada, four less than the preceding week.

At a meeting of the Montreal Citizens' Committee yesterday the opinion was almost unanimously expressed that the city would pay the cost of measures for preventing future floods if the Government would assume the Lake St. Peter debt.

A teacher's life in Alabama is thus partly described by a committeeman in a letter to an eastern friend: "She tries to make everything just as pleasant as she can. She doesn't mind work. She takes the ax and cuts wood—went to the woods one evening after school and helped to saw off two cuts after 4 o'clock. The people are very well satisfied with her."

Advices from Gambia say it is reported that the French have occupied Baddiboo, after a collision on the Koomboof River between the French troops and Sardemattie, son of the late King. After his defeat Sardemattie took refuge in British territory, and numbers of his subjects are fleeing from the French across the river.

There is no truth in the report that the German Government proposes to have a new spy law enacted in consequence of the Schnaebele affair. The police will be strengthened, and a detective force will be organized especially to watch spies. An official burgomoster will be appointed in each town containing over 10,000 inhabitants, instead of the present elective honorary incumbents.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

General Middleton Thinks the Force Should be Reduced and Better Drilled.

In his last annual report to the Minister of Militia, General Middleton says: "After another year's experience I beg leave again to urge the absolute necessity of reducing the strength of the force. It stands now on paper (including the Schools of Instruction) as consisting of 37,346 men. This is really more than the correct strength, as I fear the same men appear in more than one regiment, but still this is a much greater number of men than can be properly or usefully trained, considering the money voted for the purpose." General Middleton believes that in order to make the whole force efficient every soldier should be called out for at least sixteen days every year of his service, and this, he says, can only be done by reducing the force.

Storie of Ye Dogge.

Once, in ye very olden tyme a Merchantt fayd too an Eddytor, "I doan't thynke advertizing payes."

"Let me show yov," said ye Eddytor, "I will pvtte i lyne in my Papyr and not charge yov a pennie."

"All right," replied ye Merchantt, "and we will fee."

So ye Eddytor pvtte in his papyr:

WANTED, A DOGGE, JOHN JONES, 253 Olde St.

Now yt hapened that 400 Peple eache brovghte a Dogge on ye next days thereafter, fo that Mifter Jones (whych was ye Merchantt's nayme) was overrune with Dogges.

"Synce there are so manye Dogges," vayd he, "I thynke I myght make fome bvfinefs and will give you a pennie for eache Dogge."

Ye people tooke ye pennie eache for his Dogge becavfe there were fo manye Dogges and Mifter Jones skynned ye 400 Dogges and made bootes and gloves from ye 400 hydes and thvs mayd

A BVG FORTVNE,

and thereafter added to yt by advertizing in ye Eddytor's papyr.

Sullivan Has Had Enough Gore.

The Missouri *Republican* says: John L. is going to issue a proclamation soon announcing to all the world that he has decided to leave the ring forever. He has had enough glory for one man. But if any foreigner takes a cranky notion that he can lay out the champion he will be accommodated, on the condition that he first whip the next best man in America. Under no other considerations will Mr. Sullivan condescend to emerge from his retirement. He intends to make a trip around the world giving sparring exhibitions, and will sail for Australia about Sept. 1st, taking Sheedy, La Blanche and Taylor with him.

A Venerable "Rebel."

There died lately at his home in Pelham, Welland county, Mr. Drayton Holcomb, at the patriarchal age of 95 years. It was Mr. Holcomb who sheltered Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and saw him safe over the frontier, when the Government had set a price of $500,000 on his head. But Mr. Holcomb was one of the men produced by that stormy time, who were above price and whose patriotism gold could not reach.

The Raw Cutting Winds

Of winter bring to the surface every latent pain. It is one of the strange things associated with our physical well being that the very air, without which we could not exist, is heavily laden with the germs of disease. Rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and other complaints of a similar character hold revel at this season of the year amongst human nerves and human muscles. There was a time when fortitude alone could make life tolerable, but now with the advent of powerful, penetrating and nerve soothing remedies pain becomes a thing of a moment. The best, the most powerful and most certain pain cure is Polson's NERVILINE. Nothing equals Nerviline for penetrating power. Nerviline is beyond comparison the grandest discovery for the relief of pain offered to the public. Druggists sell a sample bottle for 10 cents; large bottles only 25 cents at any drug store.

Prince Frederick Leopold, grandson of Emperor William, was entertained yesterday by the German Consul at Chicago, Baron Von Nordenflycht. The Prince is travelling *incognito*. A special despatch from Galesburg, Ill., says: "A decided stir was created among railroad men here yesterday morning by the report that Prince Leopold refused to admit the rear brakeman into the car, thus compelling him to ride on the rear platform from Quincy to this city in a cold wind and rain."

The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute!" he echoed. "I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it, cause no pain or weakness, and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets *are* about the cutest little things going.

A rumor, that smacks of the absurd, is current that the Pope will bestow the famous Golden Rose upon the Queen this Jubilee year.

Mild, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

King Oscar opened the Rigsdag of Sweden yesterday. In his speech to the Deputies he laid stress upon the necessity of repealing the corn duty.

Three years ago I suffered greatly with rheumatism in my right arm. After trying remedies that failed, I took McCollom's Rheumatic Repellant and was entirely cured. I can recommend it highly. A. M. BULLOCK, Tilsonburg, Ont.

In the House of Lords last evening Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, announced that Lord Dufferin did not confirm the report that the Khyber Pass had been closed by the rebels. He added that the Government had no reason to believe that the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan had been defeated.

Le Paris states that France has concluded a defensive alliance with certain other powers and that henceforth France will not be alone in the event of aggression against her.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a **laxative, alterative,** or **purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.**

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

D C N L. 20. 87.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Blueberry is a valuable fruit, and is a reliable fruit to grow in the Northern States, where the more tender varieties winter kills. It is perfectly hardy, will stand 40 degrees below zero without showing any injury to the most tender buds. Fruit ripens in this latitude about the first of July. Color, a bluish black, when fully ripened. The flavor is equal to the raspberry, a very mild, rich sub-acid, pronounced by most people delicious. The fruit is excellent for pies, or canned for winter use. It grows very stocky; the shining dark-green leaves and the blue fruit make a pleasing contrast. It seems to flourish in all soils and is a prolific bearer. One dozen plants by mail, carefully packed in oil paper, 60 cts.; two dozen by mail, $1.00; 100 by express, $2.50; 1,000, $15.00.

Address L. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

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,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND