DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Laurier asked the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) to state on what day he intended to bring before the House his motion with reference to the Jesuits' Estates Bill, of which he had given notice.

Mr. O'Brien—The hon. gentleman must be aware that since I gave notice in this matter there has been no opportunity upon which it could possibly be brought before the House. If the debate on the budget be closed to-morrow evening, as it is expected, and I am sure we all hope it may be, I shall be prepared to proceed with my motion on the next occasion on which the Finance Minister moves to go into Committee of Supply. Probably, in the ordinary course of events, that will be upon Thursday next, or upon the first occasion thereafter that may arise.

Mr. Laurier—I hope the Government will be prepared to go into Committee of Supply on Thursday next.

Sir John Macdonald—I shall take that into consideration between now and Thursday.

Mr. Laurier—When may we expect to have the papers brought down which have been asked for?

Sir John Macdonald—To-morrow probably.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Respecting the incorporation of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company.

To incorporate the Ontario, Manitoba & Western Railway Company.

Sir John Thompson, in answer to the inquiry of Mr. Cook, said Senator Gowan was Judge of the county of Simcoe from 1843 to 1883. On his retirement he became entitled to the allowance to which judges are entitled who have served more than 25 years, of $1,723 annually.

Mr. Platt moved that it is expedient to remove the duty on and place upon the free list all grains and seeds which do not ripen in Canada, but which are now largely imported and sown for the production of food for cattle under the system of feeding called soiling and ensilage now largely adopted by the farmers of Canada. He said it would tax the ingenuity of hon. gentlemen opposite to show that there was anything in the resolution against the National Policy. It was an attempt to aid farmers in maintaining their standing and remove an obstacle in the way of their progress. The First Minister had declared in adopting the National Policy that he would endeavor to have the raw material used by all producers free of duty. It was greatly to be hoped that he would apply that policy to agriculturists.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) said the agricultural interests of Canada had suffered from the shrinkage that had taken place in produce and the shrinkage in price. It was a small request to make that the Government should aid the dairying interests. He hoped they would see their way clear to grant this request, in order that the farmers of Canada, being able to secure better and cheaper food, would be able to feed cattle more cheaply.

Mr. Haggart said that the corn imported into Canada paid a duty of 7½ cents per bushel. That duty was put on to protect our own corn. It was news to him that we could not grow good corn for feeding. He thought corn used for that purpose was grown in Hants and Essex.

Mr. Charlton said the corn used for feed was known as mammoth sweet corn. The seeds would not ripen in Canada, but were imported. The removal of the duty would greatly aid in promoting the improved system of feeding.

Mr. Somerville said this seed could not be grown in Canada.

Mr. Mulock said that millet seed was also imported.

Mr. Bowell said his strongest objection to the resolution was that it was impracticable. Under it the Customs Department would have to inquire into every seed imported, and ascertain if it could be grown in any part of Canada. These corns, he believed, would in a short time become acclimatised.

Mr. Rowand said that the scarcity of food in the fall was disastrous to dairying interests.

Gen. Laurier, as a practical siloist, said that for ensilage purposes seed corn could not be grown anywhere in Canada. He imported his seed from the Southern States, and he bore strong testimony to the value of silage as food. He saw great difficulty in being able to distinguish between corn imported for silage growing and that which might be used to be fed in the grain.

Mr. Foster said the discussion was not without profit, and the matter was well worth looking into, and if the Minister of Customs could see his way clear to meet the views expressed by so many practical farmers in the House, he (Mr. Foster) would be glad to give him all the assistance in his power.

Mr. Platt said he had put his motion on the paper without consulting any of his friends on the Opposition side, and it was not correct to say that he had brought it in from political motives. While there might be some difficulty in undertaking to distinguish between seed fodder corn and seed corn for feeding in grain, yet he had no doubt that the Department of Customs could devise a plan, and it was not fair that the farming interest should suffer on account of the inconvenience that might be caused to the Custom officials.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, coming from a district in which great drouth had prevailed during the last season, urged upon the Government the importance of encouraging the farmer to the full extent of their power to adopt the practice of growing corn for fodder purposes. He thought that if twine and salt could be brought in through the Customs free for fishing purposes, free seed corn could be in the same way supplied to farmers.

Mr. Laurier inquired as to the intentions of the Government with regard to fixing a day for the discussion of the motion of the member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) on the Jesuits' Estates Endowment Bill.

Sir John Macdonald said that in consequence of an informal communication from the leader of the Opposition he had conferred with the member for Muskoka, and with the consent of the hon. gentleman he proposed to bring on Supply early on Tuesday, when an opportunity would be given for moving the motion.

Mr. Laurier—Then we may expect the debate to come on Tuesday next?

Sir John Macdonald—Yes, if the hon. member proceeds with his motion.

Mr. Davin inquired whether the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was taking steps to have the lakes and rivers of the Northwest Territories stocked with varieties of fish not now found in those waters, but which from analogy and according to the opinion of competent persons should thrive there.

Mr Tupper said the department was making inquiries, and had received reports on the subject, and was now considering the difficulties connected with safely transporting fry to the waters in question.

Mr. Jones (Halifax), before the orders of the day, drew attention to the circumstances connected with the construction of a short line from the St. Lawrence to Moncton via Mattawamkeag and Harvey, and from Fredericton to Salisbury. In 1885 the Government granted a subvention of $250,000 per year for twenty years to the International Railway Company, or more properly the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He quoted from a statement made by Sir Charles Tupper at the time, in which he distinctly assured the House that this subsidy would not be paid unless the line was fully completed. The company had failed to carry out the terms of their agreement by leaving that portion of the line from Mattawamkeag to Harvey and Salisbury unfinished, and he hoped the nature of the contract was such that the Government were able to protect the treasury from being drawn upon for the full amount of the subsidy in consequence of this failure. He was desirous that the contract should be laid before the House.

Sir John Macdonald said the papers would be brought down in a few days.

Mr. Jamieson moved the House into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said he was informed that the members of another Order of Foresters in Canada were apprehensive that the incorporation now of this Order might deprive them of the right to the distinctive name of Foresters in the general Bill incorporating all friendly societies, which was promised next year. He asked that the third reading be deferred till Friday, so that the other branches of this Order might be heard from.

Mr. Hall said the solicitor for the Independent Order, now being incorporated, had officially assured him, as Chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee, that the Independent Order would not object to the other Orders of Foresters using their distinctive name. In fact the title "Independent Order" implied that there were other Orders of this association.

The Bill was reported from the committee with some slight amendments.

On the third reading of the Bill respecting reciprocity in wrecking.

Mr. Charlton moved an amendment looking towards reciprocity in towage.

Mr. Ferguson (Welland) supported the motion. He believed the passage of the Bill would show that there was no permanence in protection to Canadian industries. If there was no more permanence in the National Policy than the passage of this Bill would show, he would say it was time they changed their policy and ceased to delude investors. (Opposition applause.)

Mr. Waldie—Come over here.

Mr. Ferguson contended that if there were reciprocity, the Canadian wrecker should be placed on the same footing as the American wrecker, and be allowed to import his coal and raw material free of duty. (Opposition applause.) At least he hoped the House would support Mr. Charlton's amendment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that to tack on the amendment would destroy the Bill.

Sir Donald Smith supported the Bill, and trusted the House would accept it without the amendment.

The House divided on Mr. Charlton's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 56 yeas and 108 nays.

The Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Mitchell—This is clear evidence of want of confidence in the Government with reference to their policy on this subject. I would like to know what they are going to do.

Mr. Gilmour asked when the Bill with reference to frauds in milk would be considered.

Mr. Boyle said he would be prepared to go on with it next time it was reached.

Mr. Wallace asked when the Government would be prepared to have the Anti-Combines Bill proceeded with. He wanted to go on at the earliest opportunity and have a full discussion.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that he could not answer the question without consulting the First Minister.

In reply to Mr. Laurier it was stated by Sir Hector Langevin that the business for to-morrow would be the consideration of the Franchise Bill and that dealing with bills of exchange.

Mr. Tupper introduced a Bill respecting the harbor of Belleville in the Province of Ontario. He explained that the Bill proposed to repeal the existing Act, by which the harbor fees are collected by the town and place the harbor in commission.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Sproule inquired if it was the intention of the Government, in view of extensive adulteration of lard imported from the United States, as shown by the report of the chief analyst in bulletin No. 7, Inland Revenue Department, to provide against its being brought into this country either by increased duty or otherwise.

Mr. Foster said the Government were not in a position to give an explicit answer to the question, but the subject was under consideration.

The House went into committee on the proposed resolution amending the Customs Act.

Mr. Bowell said that the changes proposed were not of the radical character which one would suppose them to be from reading the comments upon them in the newspapers. He did not propose to find fault with those comments, because the resolutions were so vague as to be easily misunderstood. The first amendment proposed would provide that no merchandise could be brought into Canada at night or on public holidays except by railway or boat. It had been the custom for persons to cart goods over the border at night and have them entered at the Custom house in the morning. If they were caught smuggling the excuse would be made that they intended to take the goods to the Custom-house next day.

Mr. Scriver—What do you mean by night? Would that include all the hours of darkness?

Mr. Bowell replied that by night he meant after office hours. It was also proposed to enact that inland transportation should be added to the value of goods, no matter from what country they were imported. It was a mistake to suppose that this was a new proposal. Under the present law the inland rates were added to the values, except where the goods were imported from Great Britain and Ireland. The proposal was to strike out this exception and treat all nations alike.

Mr. Casey—Very disloyal.

Mr. Bowell said it would not be considered disloyal when the reasons were known.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) asked if it was not true that the American Customs authorities had abandoned the provision in their law for adding inland charges to the value for duty.

Mr. Bowell said his latest information was that this was still the law in force in the United States. The motive in adding inland charges was not so much to increase the revenue as to secure greater uniformity in the cost of goods imported.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) read from the report of the special United States committee to the effect that the clause in the Customs regulations adding inland charges to value for duty had been repealed.

The resolution was reported, and a Bill founded on the same was introduced and read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald moved the House in committee to consider the resolution providing for pensions to certain members of the Northwest Mounted Police force. He stated that the object of the resolution was the greater efficiency of the force.

Mr. Mills regretted to see this proposal brought in, because it extended the pension principle, which he thought should be curtailed in every possible way. He did not think it desirable to retain the men on the force for long periods, for the reason that if so retained they became unsettled and unfit for any of the ordinary occupations of life.

Mr. McMullen opposed the pension, as the Mounted Police were at present getting every dollar they were worth.

Mr. Mitchell was against pensions altogether.

Mr. Wilson (Elgin) criticised the annually increasing expenditure on account of the Northwest Mounted Police Force. In the face of such enormous sums paid out to sustain this force he opposed the introduction of the pension system, which besides increasing the public charge would impair the efficiency of the force.

The resolutions were reported and a Bill founded on the same was introduced and read a first time

Sir John Thompson moved the House in committee on the Bill relating to Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes.

Mr. Jones and others expressed the hope that the Minister would not press the Bill this session.

Sir John Thompson said the Bill was largely a copy of the English law, and was, he thought, one of the simplest measures before the House. He asked that it should be proceeded with.

The Bill was considered for some time in committee, and progress was reported.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

A Sight Which Chilled the Blood of Her Husband.

A Montreal despatch says: Sarah Hillis, wife of Robert Throsby, a respectable machinist residing on Delisle street, committed suicide early yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a large butcher knife. Throsby awoke about 5 o'clock and missed his wife from bed. As it was unusual for her to be up at such an early hour, he went in quest of her. On reaching the kitchen a horrible sight met his gaze. There lying upon the floor, near the stove, was his wife, cold in death, with a terrible gash across her throat. Beside her lay the weapon with which she committed the deed, a curious shaped butcher knife about two inches wide, with a sharp blade and a saw back. Throsby was greatly overcome by the sight, and it was some minutes before he recovered sufficiently to arouse his sons. Dr. Armstrong was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as the woman had been dead probably two hours previous to her discovery. The coroner was notified and held an inquest in the morning, when it was ascertained from the evidence given that the deceased had of late had attacks of epilepsy, during which her mind became affected and she was not accountable for her actions. It was during one of these attacks that she ended her life. A verdict of suicide while in a state of mental aberration was rendered. The deceased was 40 years of age and the mother of several children.

Friendship in Cookery.

What could possibly be less closely associated than cranberries in a swamp and turkeys in a farm yard? Yet is a roast turkey ever quite perfect without cranberry sauce? Pigs and apples may be supposed to be related, for a pig in an orchard is the very creature to destroy more fruit than a cyclone, yet is roast pig ever supremely delicious without apple sauce? Do reasoning beings ever eat roast beef without a longing for mashed potatoes? It is possible, but it is improbable. There is a natural friendship between the two articles. Precisely why quails should go with toast, or truffles and mushrooms with cream, I cannot say, only it is nature, and that is enough. There are three pre-eminent berries, yes four, and you must know their affinities to truly enjoy them. All the world knows that strawberries should go with cream; that red raspberries should be found in shortcake; that black raspberries should be eaten in bread and milk, and that blackberries are never quite themselves outside of pies and puddings. Codfish is disreputable alone, but a ball of codfish and potato would tempt a saint to break a fast and lose his soul.—*Mary E. Spencer in Globe Democrat.*

Wherein Her Success Lay.

Mother (to daughter)—I understand, my dear, that you made quite an impression at the conversazione the other evening.

Daughter—Yes, mamma.

Mother—What subject did you discuss?

Daughter—I didn't discuss anything, mamma; I let others do the discussing.

LABOUCHERE'S TATTLE.

The Queen's Highland Gillie—Wedding Engagement—A Devout Catholic—The Pope's Income.

A London cable says: The aboriginal inhabitants of Biarritz are considerably astonished and diverted by the demeanor and costume of the Highland gillie who sits on the box of the Queen's carriage, and who is the individual who succeeded John Brown as Her Majesty's personal servant, being a near relative to that deceased domestic.

There is every probability that the engagement of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe to one of the young Princesses of Wales will shortly be announced.

I hear that the Queen seriously contemplates purchasing the Crown lease of Stafford House from the Duke of Sutherland. This lease has about thirty-six years to run.

The Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, who is a devout Catholic and a rigid purist, will only allow the Oberammergau passion play to be performed next year on the condition that the text be previously revised by the senior court chaplain at Munich.

The Pope's income for 1888 amounted to $2,520,000, of which $1,860,000 came from the St. Peter's pence, and $600,000 from the interest of money invested out of Italy. The outlay of the Vatican only amounted to $1,700,000. This is a highly satisfactory balance sheet, but it does not take into account the sum of $2,400,000 which His Holiness received in money and presents during his jubilee. I should think that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy must be devoured by envy at the flourishing financial condition of the Vatican.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

One Workman Blown to Atoms and Another Fearfully Mutilated.

A Philadelphia despatch says: A sound like the combined roar of hundreds of cannon, followed by the ascension of a huge black cloud of smoke to a towering height, startled the inhabitants of Lakewood, N.J., and the adjacent villages at 1 p. m. yesterday. The earth was shaken as if by an earthquake. An explosion had occurred in the mixing-room of the works of the United States Dynamite Company, three miles from Tom's River. Thomas Haggerty and Wm. Nichols were the only occupants of the room. Nichols was blown to atoms and Haggerty died in less than an hour. He was unable to explain the accident. His body was terribly mutilated and he suffered great agony. The shock was perceptible in all the towns and villages within fifteen or twenty miles. At Tom's River many citizens were greatly alarmed. Some buildings were violently shaken and the earth trembled. At Manchester and Farmingdale the report was distinctly heard. The United States Dynamite Company located its factory near Tom's River about four years ago. Three explosions have occurred there, in which five men were killed and three maimed for life.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

Sight-Seeing in Rome—Naples to be Next Visited.

A Saturday night's Rome cable says: Since their arrival the pilgrims have been busy from morning till night visiting the interesting monuments of pagan and Christian Rome. Every place and thing of note have been seen. To the great regret of all, Right Rev. Bishop Wigger is obliged, on account of sickness, to leave the pilgrimage. He is improving, and will be out in a few days. On account of the illness of Mrs. Lilly Mr Lilly, of New York, is obliged to stay in Rome. The pilgrims attended mass in the chapel of the Papal throne, and received Holy Communion from the hands of Right Rev. Bishop Rodemacher. A short address was given by the bishop at the close of mass. The pilgrims will leave Rome with regret and with most kindly feelings for the priests and people. They start at 7 o'clock for Naples, whence, after a stay of a few days, they will sail for Alexandria. A reception will be given to them this evening by Count and Countess Moore.

Why Widows Are Wily and Winsome.

It is undeniable that widows are the autocrats of society, and men flock about them wherever they go. No one has ever denied their fascinations, and Weller's advice to his son, if he wished to avoid matrimony, to "bevare of vidders," has been quoted thousands of times. In many ways the widow has the advantage of her younger sisters. She has the benefit of a large knowledge and experience of the world, her arts and coquetries are perfected, not in the experimental and undeveloped state of the debutantes, and, above all, she has the inestimable advantage of knowing men with the accurate and intimate knowledge gained by association with one who was probably a fair representative of his sex. She knows how to give delicious little dinners that make the most hardened bachelor think indulgently of the marriage state. She knows that man likes his ease, and does not insist on his dancing in perpetual attendance on her. She does not insist on a man's talking about balls and theatres and new german figures. She follows rather his lead to his own ground, and listens with subtle flattery in eyes and face while he descants on his favorite hobby. A young girl is always self-centred, absorbed in her own affairs, her dresses, her parties—it is only grace and art that teach a woman to sink her own personality in the presence of the person with whom she is talking. Perhaps one of the chief claims of widows is their understanding of the fine art of sympathy. The sympathy of a young girl who has known nothing but joy is a crude and unsatisfying affair, the very husks on which no love could feed; but the sympathy of a widow, tenderly, daintily expressed, with a gentle melancholy that shows that she too has suffered—it is like the soft shadows in a picture, or the minor chord in a piece of music that sets the pulses throbbing. Having mourned for a man she knows how most effectively to mourn with one.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Sir Charles Russell, the great cross-examiner, has a hard voice, coal-black whiskers and heavy eyebrows.

Mr. Henry Chaplin is said to be "the best dressed man" in Parliament. He is one of the tallest men in the Commons, where the average of stature is high, and his gaiters are said to "form a bright spot of color below the gangway."

PARALLEL LINES.

Every student knows that in close reasoning parallel lines of thought are laid down and deductions educed.

We have drawn the above visible lines simply to bring them prominently before your eye and to ask what they represent to you.

A railroad man to whom we showed them said, "To me those four lines represent a double-track railway."

A doctor replied to the same interrogatory, "The lines are to me the large arteries and veins lying alongside each other in the human body."

As every intelligent man or woman knows, the blood of every living person flows with almost railroad speed through the arteries, forced by that wonderful engine, the heart. From the arteries it is side-tracked through the capillaries and veins, and every drop of blood goes through the kidneys for purification no less than 2,500 times every twenty-four hours. If the kidneys be diseased the impurities of the blood containing the worn out tissues, and deleterious acids are not drawn out or excreted as nature intended, but continually pass and repass through every fiber of the system, carrying death and decay with every pulsation. Unless remedied the heart becomes weakened, the lungs trying to do double work break down, the liver becomes congested, the stomach refuses to digest food and the result is a general break down.

Why?

Because the kidneys, the sewers of the system, are foul and stopped up, and the entire blood becomes nothing more nor less than sewage.

Now is it not criminal, nay, suicidal, to allow such a state of things to continue when a simple remedy is within your reach, known for a certainty to do as represented, which will open the closed pipes of the kidneys, allow the effete matter to escape, relieve the over-worked heart, lungs and liver, cause a healthy appetite, put the bloom of health in your cheek, the dove of hope in your breast and the light of life in your eye?

Do not allow prejudice to blind you to your best interests, but to-day procure Warner's safe cure and be put on the straight road to rude health and correct living.

Our parallel and closing lines to you are take our advice and your experience will justify you in thanking us for bringing under your notice a remedy without a parallel.

GOLD IN THE NORTH.

Rich Placer Diggings Reported at the Headwaters of the Athabasca.

An old-time trader from the Far North passed through Donald one day this week on his way to the coast. He told a friend here that the half-breeds of the Northwest had discovered rich placer diggings in creeks that form the headwaters of the Athabasca River. The gold is reported as coarse and the bedrock shallow. The half-breeds are keeping the find very quiet, and the trader said it was difficult to obtain authentic information as to the precise location of the ground. The one thing that he had positive knowledge of was that the ground is rich and the gold coarse. The head-waters of the Athabasca can easily be reached from Donald; in fact, Donald would be the British Columbia outfitting point for the new diggings. From Donald down the Columbia River to the Boat Encampment is sixty miles, good boating water; from the Boat Encampment over the old Hudson's Bay Company portage to Committee Punch Bowl Lake is 40 miles, and that lake is the source of the Athabasca River. That would make the total distance from Donald but little over 100 miles. The trader did not expect to remain more than a week on the coast, then would return to his trading post in the Northwest, outfit a party and start for the diggings. It has long been supposed that gold in paying quantities would be found in that country, and now the supposition is a certainty.—*Donald Truth.*

Paint the Shingles.

The *Timberman* very wisely remarks that it has always seemed singular that in the use of paint to preserve wood exposed to the weather, the fact that a shingle roof was omitted from the catalogue was invariably the rule. This idea or oversight was one of those things in which custom becomes habit, and because every one else did so, all the rest followed suit. It is safe to presume that the custom of leaving the shingle roof unpainted originated in its angular form being less exposed to the after effects of rain or snow. A little thought will show the folly of such a conclusion when remembering the frail nature of a shingle and the slight fastening it has. If paint would be useful on any weather-exposed surface, it should certainly be so on a roof. This fact goes without telling, and in the present style of suburban residences the roof receives its share of paint along with the rest of the building, thus at once combining the useful with the beautiful. It is certainly singular that painting of roofs has not always prevailed, and it adds much to the finished character of the building to see the roof painted.

An Awful Swell.

A small boy was calling the other day on one of his school friends and fell into conversation with the mother of the latter. He was led to remark that it was getting very hard to tell, from the places in which people live, whether they are entitled to social consideration or not.

"Now, there is Blank street," he said; "you wouldn't think anybody that lives on Blank street was much, would you? But there's Mr. T., he lives there."

"And is Mr. T. much?" she asked, not unwilling to draw him on.

"Mr. T.," he repeated, with the air of one who is overwhelmed with astonishment that so obvious a fact should have escaped the knowledge of anybody. "I should think he was! He's an awful swell. Why, he won't speak to my father!"

Reason for Marrying.

"So, in spite of all your previous resolutions, you are going to marry?" "Only out of revenge. My best friend has just married, and did not invite me to the wedding. I will be revenged."