DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To incorporate the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway Co.—Mr. Brown.

To incorporate the Mount Forest, Markdale & Meaford Railway—Mr. Sproule.

Mr. Tupper, in introducing his bill to amend the act respecting the protection of navigable waters, said it was proposed to make important changes in the law by striking out the clause which enables the Governor-General-in-Council to exempt certain mills and streams from the operation of the act. It would be provided that those mills which now enjoyed exemption would have one year to make other arrangements to dispose of their sawdust, and after that time the act would apply to them. In order to improve the enforcement of the act it was proposed to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction. Prosecutions were now taken under the Summary Convictions Act.

The bill was read a first time.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked for further details of the item of $2,000 for contingent expenses of the High Commissioner. What did that sum cover?

Mr. Foster said he could not give details. It was always included.

Mr. Somerville—Are we to understand the Government can give no explanation? It was perfectly clear they did not know now this sum was expended.

Sir Richard Cartwright did not see that the contingencies, which included taxes and insurance on the official residence, income tax, etc., amounting to $6,050, should have an additional and unexplainable item of $2,000.

Mr. Landerkin—Is it not possible that the sum is for telegrams sent from this country? I do not know, but think it would be a matter of interest to the House if copies of those telegrams were produced and laid on the table. Then we should be able to say if the sum of $2,000 is requisite for that purpose.

Mr. Somerville—If the Government is prepared to give Sir Charles Tupper this sum as a gift, let them say so. We are entitled to know what this money is for. It has been shown that all contingencies are paid outside of this $2,000. I do not think it is right for the Minister of Finance to sit in his place and not supply the information.

Mr. Foster said that during Sir Alexander Galt's term of office there were similar items of contingencies. It is quite plain that representatives, such as the High Commissioner, must necessarily have other contingencies, not mentioned in detail or included in the $6,050.

After some further discussion the item passed.

Mr. Casey, on the item $4,000 for Civil Service examiners, protested that the whole thing was a farce, and that notwithstanding the examinations were held the Government did not bind themselves to abide by the result. A board that was at the mercy of the Government was of no use whatever. The nominal board was no safeguard to the country and was a fraud. A large number of young persons were induced to go up for examination, and to wait under the delusion that, having passed, they had a claim upon the Government for a position.

Mr Foster said that if the hon. gentleman had any information that the Government had in any way interfered with the work of the examiners he should make a direct charge. He denied that there was any foundation for it.

Mr. Brown asked was it meant that there were two sets of questions?

Mr. Casey replied he had not intended to convey such an impression.

Mr. Somerville said he could readily understand the anxiety of the senior member for Hamilton as to Civil Service examinations, for if rumor was correct that gentleman was shortly to receive a fat "sit." in the Civil Service with a salary of two or three thousand dollars.

The item passed.

Mr. McMullen, on the item for contingencies of Governor-General's Department, said that $144 was charged for advertising a reception at Rideau Hall, in Ottawa papers. He thought such a charge should be condemned.

Mr. Cook—The Governor-General's Department is getting to be an expensive toy for this country. (Cries of "Order.")

The Deputy Speaker called the hon. gentleman to order for speaking disrespectfully of the Governor-General.

Mr. Cook—I was not speaking of the Governor General. I was speaking of the department, and I am quite in order to say that it is an expensive toy to this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker said he had misunderstood the hon. member.

The item passed.

Mr. Landerkin, on the item of $11,100 for contingencies of the Privy Council, pointed out that the country not only paid the Ministers their salary, sessional indemnity and travelling expenses, but their luncheons and refreshments. Last year the luncheons cost $231 and the refreshments cost $86. If there was anything more the Ministers wanted he hoped they would not be afraid to mention it.

Mr. Colby said that while in all other respects the expenses of the Privy Council had increased, there were two respects in which it had fallen off. In 1876 they paid $745 for newspapers, and last year this was reduced to $440.

Mr. Casey objected to the system of each department purchasing newspapers indiscriminately. He thought there should be a central press bureau, which would supply all the information each department should want from the newspapers, and that would effect a great saving.

Mr. Tupper replied that the present Administration spent much less on newspapers than the Liberals. During the five years of the Mackenzie *regime*, the total amount spent in this way was $89,000, while during the last five years the total sum was $59,800.

Mr. Mills denied that the statement made by the Minister correctly represented the expenditure.

Mr. Somerville said he would like an explanation regarding cab fares. This item, he said, was increasing rather than decreasing. He found that the Premier was paid $928 for cab hire for his own use. He must have been riding in cabs all the time. (Laughter.) There was an item of $260 paid for cab hire to persons not mentioned. He observed that his friend the Minister of Marine had been rather extravagant in the matter of hire.

Mr. Colby said he had investigated this matter of $928 paid to the Premier for cab fares and found that Sir John paid back last year $500 privately for his own cab hire. The year before he also gave his cheque for $500. No member would expect that the Premier was to make a special note of every cab hire as to whether it was personal or public expenditure.

Sir John Macdonald was sorry he could not enlighten him with respect to the $260 paid to persons whose names were not given. As long as he was Premier, he was afraid the overburdened taxpayer must be asked to pay for his cab hire. (Laughter.) The older he got the more expensive would he be in the matter of cabs. (Laughter.) He took a cab from his house to the House of Commons, but last summer he rode in the street cars. (Laughter.) He saved a little money to the country by riding in these vehicles, but they were too cold for his feet and he had to fall back on the cab.

The Premier had a short conversation with the leader of the Opposition, after which he moved the adjournment of the House, and Mr. Laurier seconded it.

Mr. Mitchell—I object to this kind of arrangement between the leaders of the House. We are now three weeks in session and very little has been done. I think we should have our night sessions, and get on with work.

Mr. Laurier—There is a good deal in what the hon. gentleman says. We have not been doing a great deal of work up till now. I expected we would have a night session, but a peculiar circumstance in which I find myself placed made me second my hon. friend's motion for adjournment.

Mr. Mitchell—It is a pity that that peculiar circumstance was not named.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the Brantford Railway Company—Mr. Brown.

For the protection of persons employed by contractors engaged in the construction of railways under the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada—Mr. Purcell.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to Mr. Amyot, stated that the last time the board of visitors visited the Royal College at Kingston was 18th October, 1881.

Mr. McIntyre, in moving for correspondence respecting the taking of mackerel with purse seines and gill nets, said that in consequence of the adoption of these means the fish were rapidly disappearing.

Mr. Tupper said he had received some petitions against this practice, and had no doubt that what was stated was quite true. It was a question, however, as to how far it would be wise to restrict our own fishermen while the Americans beyond the three-mile limit could use any means they chose. The United States prohibited the importation of mackerel caught with purse seines until 1st June, and it was possible some arrangement might be made between the two countries for the protection of mackerel. Some steps would be taken in the matter, and he hoped by next session to announce something definite.

Mr. Mitchell said that if the rights of Canada had been properly pressed by England and the headland contention maintained, such trouble as this would not arise.

Mr. Robertson said that in Prince Edward Island the fishermen found that gill nets were quite as destructive as seines, and he believed if the use were continued they would destroy the fisheries.

The motion passed.

Act relating to the Canada Southern Bridge Co.

To incorporate the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Co.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Trusts Co. of Canada.

To incorporate the Mount Forest, Markdale & Meaford Railway Co.

Mr. Dewdney said, in reply to Mr. Gordon, that the Government would send an officer to investigate the squatters' grievances on Vancouver Island.

Mr. Costigan, in reply to Mr. Therien, said that the Government had received no petitions from tobacco manufacturers asking that tobacco growers be compelled to sell to manufacturers only.

To amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1889 and for other purposes—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Respecting the Erie & Huron Railway—Mr. Lister.

Respecting the Brantford, Waterloo & Lake Erie Railway Company—Mr. Paterson (Brant).

To grant certain powers to the Canadian Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Mr. Brown.

Sir John Thompson, in moving the first reading of the bill to amend the criminal law, said that the first object was to make seduction of servants by master, employer or foreman a criminal offence. The bill would also define and provide punishment for incest. It would make the law more efficient for the suppression of polygamy. It would provide for the giving of refreshment to persons while on duty. It was also proposed to enlarge the power of judges in dealing with summary convictions, and provide better security for persons committed for trial who had elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act. Finally, the bill would declare the law with regard to the rights of courts-martial in sentencing persons to jail.

The House went into committee on the Bill dealing with bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Mr. Burdett, on the clause dealing with rules as to notice of dishonor, asked that the schedule of the tariff of fees and charges for notaries be deleted. In Ontario they were paying 50 cents for protests, 25 cents for each notice and postage charged on the notice. The Bill provided for Quebec practice coming in force, which made it just double the amount of fees. His contention was and is that parties who should become security by endorsing for friends or otherwise, and did not pay the bills on maturity, had quite enough to do to bear the payment of the bills without additional charges for protests. If protests were reserved by the Bill, the expenses of protesting should not be greater than at present in Ontario. The only benefit that was likely to accrue to anybody was to the bank solicitors. Preserving the existing practice was simply preserving a relic of past times, which served no useful purpose. It only created expense without any corresponding advantage to the people or to anybody concerned.

Sir John Thompson said he could not make the concession asked by the member for Hastings. He moved that the clause providing that protests might be made on the day of dishonor at any time after 1 o'clock be amended by inserting 3 o'clock.

Mr Weldon (St. John) said this would compel the banks to keep open till 3 o'clock on Saturday or leave an officer to attend to this business.

Mr. Campbell said it was a great inconvenience that banks should close at such an early hour on Saturday, and they might as well keep open.

The motion was carried.

The committee rose, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Laurier moved in amendment that, in the opinion of this House, no rebate of duties should be allowed upon corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits for export. He said he made that motion as a consequence of the discussion lately in the House. The Opposition members were of opinion that if rebates were to be made to certain classes of the community they should be extended to all. At present the distiller could import corn, and, after converting it into spirits, was allowed a rebate of duty. On the other hand, if a farmer imported corn to feed cattle and converted it into beef he was not allowed any rebate. Taking the two things together there was as much reason to give a rebate to one class as to the other. If the distiller was allowed a privilege on exports there could be no substantial reason why there should not be the same measure of justice meted out to every class of the community.

Mr. Mulock—Equal rights.

Mr. Laurier—Yes, equal rights.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—In the true sense.

Mr. Kirkpatrick regretted that an arrangement had been made with the Government whereby this motion got precedence over his own. He had undertaken to move in this matter as a private member without consulting anyone. He had no desire to raise a point of order against the present motion, but he thought such private arrangements were to be condemned. He agreed, however, with the position taken by the leader of the Opposition, and would support the amendment he had brought forward.

Sir John Macdonald replied that it was quite proper for the leader of the Government to make such arrangements with the leader of the Opposition. The practice was followed in England, and in fact if it were not legislation would be impossible. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

DON'T COME TO THE CITY.

Advice to Country Girls who Want Social Life.

I have heard country girls talk of coming to the city for employment, giving as one reason that they wanted more social life. Well, that is just what they will not get; the woman of business is not a woman of leisure, and she has no time for society. She will find more social life in her own home, even if she be a worker, than she could ever have in the city, and there is no lonesomeness more absolute than the loneliness of a stranger in a crowd. Salaries are not large enough to permit of much relaxation in the way of entertainments, and after the day's work is over one is too tired to go in search of employment.

In the country home, in these days, the daily paper and the magazine come, so that one may keep in touch with the world, even if she be at one side of the bustle and confusion of city life. The fashion article tells her how to dress her hair and make her gown, and gives her the latest notions in small toilet details. No town is so small that it has not its public library, where all the new books come; and the lecture and concert are not infrequent in visits. Railways and telegraphs have brought the corners of the earth together, so that one is never far away from the centres of things. There are occupations, too, for the girls who stay at home, and particularly those who stay in the country. Do not throng to the cities in search of employment, for you will be doomed to disappointment.—*Sally Joy White.*

She Seemed Used to It.

He (somewhat suspiciously)—You say you never loved anybody but me? Ha! Is that true, Maud?

She—Harry, your looks terrify me! Have—have I been too bold in allowing you to kiss me so much this evening?

He—No, Maud, but you kiss like an old hand.

A Western Classic.

Franklin Parke—Of course I shall see you at the symphony concert, Miss Prayree? Your aunt tells me that you're devoted to music.

Miss Prayree (a visitor from Chicago)—Indeed I am! And it's an orchestra of 60 pieces, you say? Oh, I do so hope they'll play "Down Went McGinty!"

This is the Way of It.

Wife—Dear George, how does the smoking cap suit you that I presented you with at Christmas?

Husband—I am delighted with it, dearest. It was very thoughtful, very kind of you to give me such a present.

W.—The bill for it has just come in. Will you pay it now, or shall I tell the man to call again?

John Smith on a Back Seat.

In one city at least John Smith has to take a back seat. The directory of Minneapolis reveals the fact that there are in that city 2,000 Ole Olesons, 1,910 Erick Ericksons, 1,215 Nels Nelsons and 1,011 John Johnsons. Evidently Minneapolis is somewhat of a Scandinavian city.—*New York Tribune.*

It Would Not be Safe.

Mrs. Small (to Star Boarder)—Won't you have some pound cake?

Star Boarder—Thanks, no. I forgot to put my bottle of pepsin in my pocket.

Mrs. Dros Ickes, of Cleveland, Ohio, is probably the youngest widow on record. Her husband died of the grip last week. They were married three weeks ago, the age of the bride being 14 years.

The Census Bill about to be introduced by the English Government will provide that hereafter the census be taken every five years.

THE WORKING WORLD.

Condensed Labor News From all Over the Field of Toil.

Californians use Australian coal.

Buffalo railroaders are organizing.

Boston women get drunk on cologne.

At Louisville all idlers are imprisoned.

Apples cost 5 cents a pound at Los Angeles, Cal.

Coopers are on strike at Rochester over barrel machines.

The Sunday closing of barber shops at Omaha is a failure.

The New York Post-office Clerks' Union has 1,000 members.

The Ohio Legislature will be asked to reduce telephone rates.

A clock at Rouen, France, runs fourteen years without winding.

The Bankers' National Convention will discuss the eight-hour day.

Near Atchison, Kan., 1,300 men are at work cutting ice by electric light.

The Seattle, Wash., bricklayers get $6 a day for nine hours and want $5 for eight.

Louisville druggists have organized for scientific, social and business advancement.

Snow-shovelers at Nevada City recently got $1 an hour for shoveling off the roofs.

Insurance rates at San Francisco are 50 per cent. higher than in other large cities.

At Lincoln, Neb., the unions will prosecute bakers who sell short weight bread.

The Chicago coopers won the demand for 35 cents for barrels and 40 cents for tierces.

The New York organized working girls gave a ball at which no costume cost over 10 cents.

Brooklyn brewers will open a labor bureau where employers and employees can apply for labor.

Amsterdam has 7,000 idle diamond cutters and a co-operative factory will be established.

In Colorado in case of debt the law allows 45 per cent. of a man's wages till the bill is paid.

Lowell ingrain weavers won a strike against carrying their own filling from down-stairs.

The Birmingham (Ala.) rolling mill hands struck to unionize the shop. Union wages are paid.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union decided that it was not time to demand eight hours.

Minneapolis has twenty-two flour mills, and they make nearly 40,000 barrels per day. One makes 7,200 barrels.

Some San Francisco shoe-lasters have struck against a cut. The men were making from $9 to $11 per week.

No hod-carriers in Japan. The mortar is rolled into balls weighing about six pounds and thrown to the bricklayers.

They say West Superior, Wis., is the coming metropolis of the Northwest, and it is to be the "largest lake shipping point in the world."

The telephone is "dangerous to the State" according to Russian officials, and they have been removed from restaurants and coffee houses.

Buffalo coal dealers say they lose 15 per cent. of their coal through theft from the railroad cars. They claim that flagmen help themselves.

It is said that Chinamen are being brought from California to New York to take the places of building laborers in case of a strike for eight hours.

Bills before the New York Legislature call for the "weekly payment of wages," "prompt payment of wages to carpenters," and to prohibit the sale of prison-made goods.

There are only twenty cork factories in this country. The cork comes from Spain, Portugal and Italy. The trees give a crop every five years. A machine makes 100 gross a day.

In Japan blacksmiths get 22 to 37 cents; painters, 18 to 28 cents; coolies, 15 to 22 cents; gardeners, 18 to 37 cents; carpenters, 30 to 45 cents. A day's board and lodging costs 5 cents.

A Chicago brewer was expelled from the union for refusing to pay an assessment for the Anarchists. The union secured his discharge and prevented him from getting employment. He sued the union and got $900.

The attempt to make the cigarmakers work nine hours instead of eight is being tried in Chicago. Some cigarmakers get $5 a day, and the average makes $3.50. The men in one shop have struck against a reduction of $2 a thousand on $13 and $5 cigars.

The Ohio Legislature is asked to prohibit railroad companies employing telegraph operators who are in any way connected with the running of trains, from requiring them to perform any other duty, and require public processions carrying a banner to also carry the American flag.

In Japan a pair of sandals of straw cost 1½ cents. Three men with two jinrikisha drag two persons and baggage four miles up a steep mountain road for 34 cents. A servant girl for one month's services get 125 yen, equal to 98 cents. She is furnished also bath money and hair-dressing money, about 20 cents. A new tooth brush, six for 1 cent. Four boxes of matches for ¾ of a cent.

CARE OF CARRIAGES.

How Varnish Mysteriously Disappears from Glistening Vehicles.

There is no varnish that will hold its brilliancy more than six months. A carriage should be revarnished every six months to keep it exactly in fine order. If revarnished once a year it will preserve the undercoats from damage. But there are circumstances that render revarnishing necessary at more frequent intervals. If one has not a suitable carriage house, separate from the stable, the ammonia from the stalls or the manure pile, or perhaps from decaying vegetables, has united with the oil in the varnish and gradually dissolved it or burnt it. We have known it done in one night, so that the whole surface exposed to the ammonia was shrivelled up in small brown, crisp rolls. We knew a case where a gentleman left his horse and buggy standing in front of a distillery for half an hour, and when he returned one side of his buggy was completely covered with what looked like rust, but which was simply the remains of the decayed varnish. The oil had been consumed, leaving only the gum crumbled up in burnt crisp flakes. Some people do not take the pains to wash the mud from a carriage soon enough after using, but permit it to dry, when the mud acts like a sponge and absorbs the oil from the varnish. Some people wash the carriage with soap, and we have even known hot water used. For such acts of stupidity there are no words to express disgust. Some people seem to regard varnish as a kind of high polish, put on by hard rubbing, and the more rubbing it gets the brighter it ought to look. The number of people who are absolutely ignorant about varnish is something astonishing.—*The Stable.*

Jewels and Laces.

"Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers,
Oh, maid with the laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you? You would give them all if you could get back your health. Well you can, and you can keep your jewels and your laces too. Thousands of women know by happy experience that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores the health. It is a positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses so common to woman. In fact it is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A Cruel Proceeding.

It is said that a piece of dry bread, tied in a bag and placed in the water while cabbage is boiling, will prevent the unpleasant odor which usually arises; but it is downright cruelty to put a feeble piece of bread in the sauerkraut boiler.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he."

But his royal majesty would never have been so merry had he suffered from constipation, or deranged liver, or dyspepsia, or piles, or any other complaint that comes from a system out of sorts and causes impurities of the blood. If you suffer from any of these things you will feel morose, melancholy, mornful, aye, mad or anything else but merry. To be merry you must be well. To be well take Dr. Pierce's world-famed Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Easy to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, prompt and pleasant in their action; only one for a dose.

Of Course.

Big brothers know a good deal, but now and then one of them finds himself unexpectly anticipated by his little sister.

"Marion," said Henry, proud of his newly acquired knowledge, "do you know that the earth turns round?"

"Of tos it does!" answered Marion. "That's the reason I tumbles out of bed."—*Youth's Companion.*

If so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 50 cents, by druggists.

Ridiculous.

"The idea of a man of your age begging Why don't you go to work?"

"Go to work? Pshaw, sir! The idea o a man changing his profession at my tim of life!"

The largest tea and coffee importer in the United States is J. W. Doan, of Chicago. He is many times a millionaire. Mr. Doan keeps one man buying teas in China at a salary of $12,000 a year. Another gets the same salary in Chicago for grading teas by inhaling the aroma.

The theaters of Greece were all open to the sky, but whether this was due to other causes than to accommodate the high hats of the ladies is a disputed question.

D. C. N. L. S. 90.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

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 it will cure you. Address:—**H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.**

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy **FREE** to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, **T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.**