

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. — Mr. Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Charlton called the attention of the House to the outrage which took place in the city of Hull last Tuesday. On that occasion, he said, an attempt was made by evangelists to hold services, but they were interrupted and mobbed. The people might well ask if this outrage had taken place in Mexico or Spain, and they could scarcely believe that it took place in Canada.

Sir John Macdonald—I have no objection to make to the way this question has been brought up. In common with every lover of order and freedom of speech, I have felt shocked at the accounts in the newspapers of the violent outrage upon the persons who met in Hull, no matter what their purpose was, if it was legal. I have no doubt that the authorities in the Province of Quebec will see that steps are taken to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate outrage.

Mr. Laurier—I have reason to believe that the authorities of Hull—Roman Catholic authorities—will take steps to vindicate the majesty of the law and make everyone understand that freedom of opinion and speech must be respected.

Mr. Wallace, in moving the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, said: As this is a subject which has excited a great deal of interest in the House of Commons and in the country, I desire to make a few remarks upon this Bill. The Orange Association, Mr. Speaker, has enlarged the scope of its usefulness, and requires powers to-day which were not necessary some years ago. I may say, sir, that nearly every private lodge now, especially those in the cities, have benefit schemes attached to them, by which small sums of money are paid in, and in return benefits are paid out to members who are incapacitated from following their ordinary calling. We have also in the Province of Ontario an insurance scheme, which is now developing rapidly into large proportions, and we require to have Governmental and Parliamentary sanction for our operations. I believe by a recent decision of the Minister of Justice that it will be impossible to carry on our operations unless we have a Dominion charter. He has decided that insurance operations must be carried on under a Dominion charter. I have said we have an insurance scheme in operation in connection with the Orange Order. We know, sir, that the Order of Grangers has been incorporated by the House of Commons, the Methodist Church of Canada has received an Act of Incorporation from the House of Commons, and last year the Independent Order of Foresters received an Act of Incorporation from this House. We are asking to-day for a similar Act of Incorporation. The bill which I have the honor to bring before the house is exactly on the same line as the bill which was passed for the Independent Order of Foresters. It was passed, I believe, unanimously by the House of Commons last year and by the Senate. We have adopted the same rules—rules, I believe, which had been submitted to the Superintendent of Insurance for the regulation of insurance schemes. We ask the House of Commons to-day to grant an Act of Incorporation to the Orangemen of Canada, not as a favor, because we do not come, and will not come, to any Parliament asking for special favors. We come and demand a right which has been granted to others—a right which, by our standing in this country, by our past record, by the constitution and laws of our association, we believe we are entitled to obtain. By the constitution the objects of the association are declared as follows: "The Loyal Orange Association is formed of persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and practice of the Christian religion, and of maintaining the laws and constitution of the country; of affording assistance to distressed members of the association, and otherwise of promoting such laudable beneficial purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, the supremacy of law and order and constitutional freedom." Now, Mr. Speaker, the record of the Orange Order in Canada conforms with the part of the constitution I have just read. Not only is the constitution of the Order open to inspection, but I have in my hand the proceedings of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America at its last annual meeting at Goderich which any hon. member may read. There are no secrets about it. Therefore, I say, this is not a secret order to-day. But, Mr. Speaker, another objection was made to the Orange Order being incorporated when it was before the House of Commons. It was said that the association was political in its nature. Well, sir, that is an assertion which I am not called upon particularly either to affirm or deny. But, sir, I have this to say, that if annexation is ever threatened to this Dominion, if our institutions under which we have lived so happily and so prosperously are threatened, if connection between Canada and the rest of the British Empire is threatened, you will find that the Orange Association is political and that every member will be prepared to take sides. They would give no uncertain sound as to which side they will be found on should these evils threaten the country. Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in moving the second reading of the bill.

Cries of "Question, question." The House divided, and the motion for the second reading was carried on a vote of 85 yeas and 69 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arolshold (Sir Adams), Armstrong, Baird, Barnard, Burton, Bell, Howell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Cargill, Carpenter, Charlton, Cochrane, Corby, Daly, Davies, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Deane, Dewdney, Dickenson, Earle, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Gordon, Gullit, Haggart, Henson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Jamieson, Jones (Highby), Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Huron), McCarthy, McCullis, McDonald (Victoria), McDonald (Picton), McKay, McKee, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Moncrieff, O'Brien, Platt, Porter, Prior, Putnam, Robertson, Roome, Ross, Rowand, Rykert, Semple, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Sutherland, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Waddie, Wallace, Ward, Watson, Welsh, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brookville).—Total, 85.

NAYS—Messrs. Amyot, Audet, Bain (Soulange), Bain (Wentworth), Boehard, Bergeron, Bernier, Boisvert, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Casey, Cassin, Choquette, Costigan, Coughlin, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Dessaint, Dyon, Dupont, Ellis, Elias, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffroy, Giguere, Gilmore, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Holton, Innes, Jones, Langens (Hull), Kirk, Landarkin, Landry, Lavigne (Sir Hector), La Riviere, Lacombe, Lister, Lortie, Mackenzie, McIntyre, McMullen, Massue, Meigs, Mills

(Bothwell), Moffat, Neveu, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Rinfret, Robillard (Ste. Marie), Somersetville, Therien, Trov, Turcot, Vanasse, Weidon (St. John), Wilson (Elgin), Yeo.—Total, 69.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that the census of 1890 would be conducted on the same principles as the last census.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Kirk, said that if the contractors exercised due diligence the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway would be finished about the middle of July, 1890.

Mr. Charlton, in moving for a committee to investigate the exodus from Canada to the United States, said—That there was a considerable exodus, he supposed, would not be disputed. One circumstance was the slow growth of Canadian population. During the decade between 1871 and 1881 the population of Canada increased from 3,635,000 to 4,324,000, about 18 per cent., while from 1870 to 1880 the population of the United States increased from 35,558,000 to 50,155,000, or 30 per cent. This showed that the population of the United States had increased 11 per cent. more rapidly than that of Canada. In view of the fact that the natural increase of Canadians was larger and that our immigration was 46 per cent. more per capita than that of the United States, the conclusion was that there was an exodus from this country. During the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the number of native Canadians grew from 232,000 to 712,362, or an increase of 47 per cent. Based on the percentage during those years, there would now be 1,047,000 native born Canadians in the United States. This was a direct loss, but there was also the indirect or consequential loss. The children of the Canadians in the United States in 1880 numbered 930,000. Then the loss of immigrants must be taken into account. In 1871 there were 582,668 foreign-born persons in Canada. In 1881 there were 598,988 foreign-born persons in Canada, making an increase during those years of 15,720. During those years 342,000 immigrants were brought into Canada. Allowing for the death rate, at least 184,820 of these immigrants must have gone to the States. The children of these persons in ten years would aggregate 240,000. Thus from 1871-1881 we lost 63 per cent. of our immigrants. At that rate of loss from 1880 to 1890 we would lose 346,000, making in round numbers 500,000. The children of these would number 1,150,000. Thus the grand total of the loss, both direct and consequential, is 3,563,000. This did not take into consideration those who left Canada prior to 1871. What was the reason of this? The Canadians were a hardier race than those of the United States. This country had unlimited resources. There was no natural reason why this exodus should exist. There must be some evil which should be remedied. To-day Canada should be a country of eight and a half or nine millions of population. It was the duty of the Government to remedy any evils that might exist, and therefore he moved that a committee be appointed to consider the matter.

Mr. Carling said there was no necessity for this committee, because the Agricultural Committee of the House were quite able to deal with the matter. The figures which the hon. gentleman had quoted were unreliable. There was every indication that the population of Canada was increasing. The railways were carrying more passengers and more freight than ever. The country was prospering, and he was sure that when the next census was taken the anticipations of the opposition would not be realized. He did not think the appointment of a special committee would serve any useful end.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said the Agricultural Committee was not the sort of a committee to inquire into such a question as this, and the proposition to refer it to that committee was an attempt to burk inquiry. Mr. Fisher charged that the exodus was caused by the policy of the Government. Mr. Hesson said that if the farmers of Canada were to be benefited the prices in the foreign markets must be raised.

AFTER RECESS. The debate was continued by Messrs. MacDonald (Huron), White (Renfrew), Watson, Davin, LaRiviere, Freeman, Dupont and Tisdale.

The House divided at 10.30 p.m., and the motion was lost on a division of 63 yeas and 94 nays. The following Bills were introduced and read a first time: Respecting the Calgary Water Power Company (Limited)—Mr. Tisdale. Respecting the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company—Mr. Rykert. To incorporate the Hamilton Junction Railway Company—Mr. Brown. To incorporate the Bankers' Safe Deposit, Warehousing & Loan Company—Mr. Cockburn.

Respecting the Confederation Life Association Company—Mr. Cockburn. Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Charlton, said that the papers relating to the reference of the Jesuit Estates Bill to the English law officers would be laid before the House in a few days.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Laurier for a repeal of the rebate of the duty on corn allowed to distillers when the spirits are exported was resumed. Mr. Mills remarked no mention was made in the Speech from the Throne that the Government intended to make any alteration whatever in their fiscal policy. He ventured to predict that the result would be that the Government would come down. The Premier had compelled Col. O'Brien to make the painful choice between his devotion to the Government and his devotion to the National Policy and let the Government go. The First Minister acted at the dictation of irresponsible parties, who wished to manipulate the tariff, and having received his instructions came down to the House with a mandate informing them what they were called upon to do.

Mr. Patterson (Brant) observed that, in view of the announcement that very important changes were to be made, it was desirable that the Finance Minister should bring down his budget at as early a date as possible. Trade was already in a sufficiently depressed state, and if the announcement of very radical changes went forth, it would be almost paralyzed. What the business men of this country desired was stability in the tariff. This unceasing tinkering with the tariff was ruinous in its nature to many men. It was a pity that the Government were not satisfied with the beauti-

ful perfection of their policy, but kept on tinkering and retinkering.

Mr. Foster said the last speaker had exemplified and exaggerated the announcements made. The country could not be any further depressed than it was at present, according to the statements of the Opposition. The changes proposed would not be productive of evil results.

The motion was lost on division, 69 yeas and 104 nays. The House went into Committee of Supply.

On the vote for the administration of justice.

Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the fact that there were nine judges for British Columbia, four of whom were county court judges. This seemed a very large number for a population of 60,000. Manitoba, with twice the whole population, had only eight judges, and the duties were discharged in a manner that compared advantageously with the other Provinces.

Sir John Thompson, in reply, said the distance that had to be covered in British Columbia was very much larger than in the other Provinces.

Mr. Burdett urged that there should be a readjustment of judges' salaries so as to secure uniformity. It was a question in Ontario whether the judges were paid enough. There were a great many barristers who earned more at the bar than they would on the bench, and therefore the bench had no attraction for them.

Sir John Thompson, in reply, said he had no doubt the judges had more than they could possibly do in Ontario, but provision must be made by the Provincial Legislature for other judgeships before the Federal Government could make an appointment.

Mr. Bain (Soulange) moved for copies of the reports of Mr. Thos. Munro, respecting the enlargement of Beauharnois Canal or the construction of a new canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

Sir John Macdonald said one of the reports asked for was confidential, and further enquiries were being made respecting the extension of the canals on the north and south sides of the river. One report could not be given without giving a chain of reports, and as the matter was engaging the very earnest attention of the Government at present, he asked that the motion be withdrawn.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the Government would lay upon the table of the House the Rykert-Adams correspondence.

Sir John Macdonald replied in the affirmative.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Mitchell, said that no instructions had been given as yet to the British Minister at Washington that the *modus vivendi* would be continued.

Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

Mr. Davin—I rise for the purpose of offering an amendment to the motion. It is slightly different from the one of which I have given notice, and reads as follows: "That this Bill be now read a second time, but that it be resolved that it is expedient that the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories be authorized to deal with the subject of this Bill by orders or enactments after the next general election for the said Territory." My hon. friend in his Ottawa speech talks about making this a British colony? Is not this a British colony? And, sir, let us be just. Why is it a British colony? It is because of that very Lower Canadian French race that seems to act like a red rag on a bull on my hon. friend. For we know very well that there was a time in the history of Canada, when that race had just passed over to the British flag, when temptations were held out to them to join the thirteen colonies.

Sir John Macdonald—Hear, hear. Mr. Davin—If they had not been true to their new-found allegiance, if their loyalty had not been impregnable against the seductions of Franklin and others, we would have had no British colony to-day. Let us be just, if my hon. friend cannot be generous. He does not profess to be a very devout man, but still he complains bitterly that the Catholic Church is tolerated in a manner in this country that our laws hardly permit. It is mourned that certain things were done when the French-Canadians were 60,000, but does any man suppose that if they had not been dealt with that wisdom, moderation and generosity with which England has dealt with all the races with which she has come in contact, he would have had a British colony here to-day. The hon. gentleman says, as a matter of dollars and cents, as a matter of mere money, the acquisition of the Northwest has been a losing speculation. Sir, I tell the hon. gentleman that it has been shown again and again, in this House and elsewhere, that the acquisition of the Northwest was not a losing speculation. Why, I heard an hon. gentleman say here the other night, and it was perfectly true: Is there a man in the country who feels the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway?

Mr. Beauséjour spoke in French as follows: The retention of the French language is the only means of maintaining peace in the Northwest. This measure was put into the law to further the prosperity of those Territories. It was done as a principle of justice and equality to the races. The French population in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is proportionately larger than the English population in Quebec. How would they like the English language to be abolished in Quebec? Mr. Beauséjour concluded by moving the following amendment to the amendment: That all the words after that in the amendment be omitted, and the following substituted: "The official use of the French and English languages in the Legislature and tribunals of the Northwest Territories was established by this Parliament in the interests of the said Territories in order to promote that good understanding and harmony that should exist between the different races, with a view by a liberal policy to promote colonization and settlement in these vast domains, and that nothing has since happened to cause or justify the withdrawal of the privileges granted only a few years ago; that the result of the proposed legislation would be to create uneasiness and cause difficulties and to unsettle the stability of our institutions, thereby hindering and delaying for a long time the development of the immense resources of the Canadian Northwest."

Col. Denison said: As second of the bill, I think it only right I should place on record my reasons for taking the course that I intend to take to-night. I may say I have no feeling against my fellow-subjects, nor have I any feeling against the French language; in fact, I would only be too glad if I could speak the French language well; but, while I say that, I think it is not in the interest of the Northwest Territories or Canada that we should adopt the French language in the Territories. If it is determined by this House that it is wise to have two languages in the Northwest, the question that presents itself to me is this: What language shall we choose? Shall we choose the French, or German, or Cree, or Icelandic, or Russian, or any other language? If we take that which is numerically the strongest, I think we would follow the suggestion of the hon. member from Bothwell, and adopt the Cree; for you know, Mr. Speaker, in the early history of that colony, the English half-breeds spoke English and Cree and the French half-breeds spoke French and Cree, and the Cree was the common language between them.

Mr. Mulock moved the adjournment of the debate. The following Bill was introduced and read the first time: To incorporate the Portage la Prairie & Duck Mountain Railway Company—Mr. Hesson.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to Mr. Lister, said that it was true that within the last five years Col. Powell, Deputy Adj. General, had on one occasion handed in his resignation. He returned the resignation and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Powell, in reply to Mr. Lister, said the Government had permitted machinery for the copper mine at Sudbury to be imported free of duty, and had passed an Order in Council that the duty on certain machinery imported by the British Columbia Government for mining operations in the Cariboo district be refunded as soon as it is shown that such machinery is not manufactured in Canada.

Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—Mr. Small.

Respecting the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway Company—Mr. Tisdale.

Respecting the Don Improvements, Toronto—Mr. Small.

Respecting the arrangement between the Montreal & Occidental Railway and the Canada Pacific Railway Company—Mr. Desjardins.

A Fortune of \$51,000,000.

The German Government have for some time past been advertising for the heirs of one Jacob Fisher, who left Germany about fifty years ago, and there is every reason to believe that the Kincardine family of Fishers are the ones wanted. A meeting was held in Goderich recently by the interested ones, at which Messrs. I. J. and S. Fisher were present, when a representative was appointed to investigate the matter and if necessary proceed to Germany to lay claim to the fortune, which amounts to the immense sum of \$51,000,000.

Far From It.

Mr. Billus (looking over the morning paper)—Poor Gringo! His wife—Mrs. Billus (greatly moved)—John, is Mrs. Gringo—has she joined the silent majority?

Mr. Billus—The silent majority—silent majority? Great Demosthenes, no! She's going to entertain the Bard of Hope Sewing Circle all day to-morrow.

It Strikes the Weakest Part.

Jones—Have you had la grippe yet? Smith—You bet; I was laid up for two weeks. Have you had it?

Jones—No. How does it affect one?

Smith—Oh, if you catch it, you'll have it in the head.

Jones—Why?

Smith—Because it always strikes a man's weakest part.

Ada Ellen Bayly ("Edna Lyall"), the English novelist, wears a blue serge dress with plainest of trimmings, and "short brown hair, arranged with Paritanical simplicity." In speaking her voice is low and soft.

PRESUMPTION REVERSED. "A lass, alas, you cruel maid!" The striken plumber said, "I'm a soldier, but a wiser man, I and your heart's but lead!"

The grocer's daughter scornful glanced: "That which a wife her mate owes I never could bestow on such infinitesimally small potatoes!"

—George Bancroft is now 90 years of age with his mind unimpaired.

"How did you like Mr. B.—'s singing at the concert last night?" asked a lady of a woman accustomed to surprising her friends by her unexpected speeches. "Oh, I enjoyed it very much!" was the enthusiastic reply. "He is really quite a prima donna isn't he?"

—Short, slender girls are at home informally in white silk slips embroidered and girdled with silver.

—Despite their religious differences the Pope and the King of Sweden are particularly warm friends.

CHAPTER I.—ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "EVENING NEWS, FEB. 1. WANTED.—A middle-aged man wants a wife to go on a farm; best of references given and required; good chance for the right one. Address Housekeeper, News office.

CHAPTER II.—MARRIED YESTERDAY. County Judge Seaver yesterday united in matrimony Josiah F. May to Maria F. Wiedenpeach. Josiah is a farmer from Boyne Valley, Michigan, aged 58 years, and has been married before, as had the bride, who owns to 35 birthdays. She is a pretty woman and made a blushing bride. Josiah came to Buffalo from the West recently, and had been under treatment at Dr. Pierce's Hotel, and, becoming lonely, advertised in the News for a wife. The couple had a wedding dinner at the Iroquois and left for home last night.—Buffalo News.

The Light of Home. A cheerful, healthy woman is the light of home, but through over-exertion in her efforts to minister to the happiness of the household, her health is often impaired, or weakness, or displacement brought on, making life miserable, and clouding an otherwise happy home with gloom. The thoughtful and tender husband, in such cases, should be intelligent enough to perceive the cause of such gloom and suffering, relieve the faithful wife from drudgery, and furnish her with that best of friends to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now recognized and used in thousands of homes as a certain cure for all those delicate afflictions peculiar to the female sex. "Favorite Prescription" 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.

His Honor's Comment. A judge had made a decision particularly galling to a young advocate, who had been arguing for an hour on the wrong side. "Your honor," exclaimed the lawyer in his indignation, "if that decision is law I will burn every book in my library." "Better read them," was the laconic comment.

The Best Snake Story of All. A man who kept a garden near the river Euphrates, had an adventure with a snake many years ago, which involved himself and family in trouble ever since. One result of this adventure was the sentence pronounced against the woman that "in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." No doubt this sentence included the many ailments consequent on child-bearing, such as weak back, female weakness, tumors, irritations, irregularities, and the like. Divine wisdom, after this sentence, came to the rescue of woman, and provided remedies for her cure. Best of all is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a woman savior—a soothing, sovereign remedy for all such troubles. Millions are using it, and blessing its author. It is the only remedy for these ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of giving satisfaction in every case, or money promptly refunded.

Poor Little Willie. Miss Briny (of Boston)—I want to have you send home a suit of clothes for my little brother Willie. He is 11 years of age.

Saleman—Yes, madam. Should you say—er, that he was large or small for his age?

Miss Briny—Well, I don't know that Willie has any superfluity of adipose tissue as compared with other boys of his age, but he is usually in the habit of arriving at his destination with both pedal extremities firmly placed on this mundane sphere.

"Man wants but little here below." This is particularly true of medicine, and he really needs a very small amount, provided it be of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Pellets fill the bill in respect of size, and are stupendous in point of effectiveness. If you desire immediate relief from headache, "liver complaint," indigestion, and constipation, they will not fail you.

Native Modesty. Two tramps were discussing a recent hanging.

"Well, I can't say I want any of it in mine."

"Yes; the sensation can't be what a feller might call 'evenly.'"

"Oh, 'tain't the pain as I'm afeard on; it's the bloomin' exposure before the audience."

A man at Ann Arbor, Mich., has secured a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. He alleged that his wife fed him on bread and milk, refused to sew buttons on his clothing, nagged him for expensive trappings for herself and twice actually assaulted him. The wife did not deny the accusations.

The pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church in Indianapolis has resigned. Cause, reduction of salary to \$5 a week. He had been getting \$10. The minister cannot be blamed, though it is a natural inference that if he was not worth more than \$10 he is not worth \$5 a week.

D. C. N. L. 9, 90.

ICURE 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—M. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 135 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 hon'less 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., 135 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.