

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

**OTTAWA, March.**—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The following bill was introduced and read the first time:

To incorporate the Montreal Bridge and Terminus Company—Mr. Langelier (Quebec).

The following bills were read a third time, and passed:

To incorporate the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie, and Pacific Railway Company.

To incorporate the Canada Cable Company.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To confer upon the Commissioner of Patents certain powers.

To incorporate the Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Company—Mr. Small.

To amend the Ontario Pacific Railway Company's act—Mr. Bergin.

Sir John Macdonald moved that Government business have precedence on Thursdays for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Laurier said that the session had not reached the stage at which the Opposition could consent to this motion. None of the public bills had as yet been touched.

Sir John Macdonald consented to allow the motion to stand for another week.

Mr. Mitchell called the attention of the Government to a despatch in the newspapers stating that the Behring Sea question had been settled between the representatives of England and the United States without consulting Canada.

Sir John Macdonald replied that he could not help what newspaper reporters liked to put in the press. On Saturday last a telegram came from Sir Julian Paucot, stating that he had received instructions from England to enter upon the discussion of the various questions and was awaiting the arrival of a Canadian representative. This telegram was sent over to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and on Monday that gentleman left for Washington.

Sir Richard Cartwright said it had been intimated that there would be some important changes in the tariff, and the business interests of the country were being injured by the prolonged suspense. He thought the Government should as early as possible state when the financial statement would be made.

Sir John Macdonald replied that there had been a large number of deputations pressing their views upon the Government ever since Parliament began. These deputations had only ceased coming last week, and as soon as the Ministers of Finance and Customs could look into their cases the House would be put in possession of the views of the Government.

Sir Richard Cartwright agreed that the practice of deputations delaying their presence till the last moment kept back the Government, and he thought the Government should take steps to dispose of the matter earlier in the session.

Mr. Charlton asked when the return would be brought down as to the submission of the Jesuits Estates Act to the law officers of the Crown.

Sir John Macdonald said there had been some delay getting permission to bring these papers before the House, but the permission had been obtained, and the papers would be laid on the table in a few days.

The House went into committee on Mr. Costigan's Bill to further amend the Adulteration Act.

Mr. Wilson said that it was unfair that if a man purchased an article in good faith, believing that it was all right, and had a warranty that it was not adulterated, he should be held liable.

Sir John Thompson—If he proves that he has exercised all diligence in the purchase of the articles, then all the penalty inflicted is simply confiscation of the goods, in order to remove them from the market.

Mr. Costigan introduced a clause empowering the municipalities to appoint a local analyst and thus save those who employed him from coming long distances with their goods for analysis.

Mr. Wilson asked how the local analyst would be paid. He objected to the Government interfering in a matter of this sort. It belonged purely to the Local Legislatures.

Mr. Costigan said these analysts would be paid by the results.

Mr. Brown said the Board of Health and Corporation of Hamilton were in favor of such analysts.

Mr. Mills said this was a matter for the Local Legislatures to deal with.

The clause was adopted on the understanding that when printed an opportunity would be afforded of discussing it.

The Bill was passed through committee.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Relating to the Canada Southern Bridge Company.

An Act respecting the Manitoba & North-western Railway Company of Canada.

To amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1889, and for other purposes.

Respecting the Erie & Huron Railway Company.

Mr. Dickey, in introducing the Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, stated that he proposed to reinsert the clause, the repeal of which in the consolidation of the laws had led to some doubts as to the Act being in force in Nova Scotia.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir Adolphe Caron, replying to Mr. Blake, said that negotiations were still going on between the Government and the Imperial authorities with reference to the British Columbia offences. These negotiations were confidential, and could not now be brought down.

Sir John Macdonald, on the order for the consideration of the wrecking bills being called, said: The Government has communicated with Her Majesty's Government upon this subject. Her Majesty's Government has corresponded with Washington on this subject, and that correspondence is now in progress. Under the circumstances I must ask the House to postpone consideration of these bills for the present, because it would be absurd for the Legislature here to deal with the matter, while Her Majesty's Government are pressing the strong views of Canada upon the United States with respect to reciprocity both in wrecking and in fishing.

Mr. Brown, in moving the second reading of the bill to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals, said that the House would remember the

singular career of this measure last session. It was carried on one occasion by a vote of one. This action was reversed by a vote of one, and then there was a tie. The vote of Mr. Speaker kept the bill before the House, and when the bill came before the committee it would be remembered that there was such excitement that the member for Montreal (Mr. Curran), who occupied the chair, was so convulsed with laughter that he did not observe that he (Mr. Brown) had the floor, and thereby prevented him from speaking till the members could be brought in to record their votes for the Bill. He was sorry to say that in many parts of the country the real object of the Bill had been misapprehended. This Bill in no way affected true sport. The Bill was one which all true sportsmen would support. The object was simply to provide against trap shooting, which was in no sense sport as between men and animals, where the man did the best he could and the animal did the best it could. The object of the Bill was to prevent the boxing up of birds, and sport which was attended by degrading associations of gambling and grog. The practice of using pigeons for this sport had given rise to a number of young thieves, who robbed dovescotes and sold their occupants. It was said that those who supported this measure were cranks, and knew nothing about sport. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to be able to say that since the Bill was last before the House many hon. gentlemen who had opposed it had changed their views. He had presented this session petitions in favor of it bearing three or four thousand signatures. Among the names were those of eminent justices of New Brunswick and Manitoba, all the leading clergymen and educationists of the country. He asked hon. gentlemen if they could take their children to see such a degrading sport as this, and if they could do otherwise than condemn it? This was the law of Massachusetts, and was in the interest of humanity and mercy. Although an endeavor had been made to ridicule this bill by calling it the Dicky-bird bill, he could inform hon. gentlemen that an association in England, which was doing very good work, was known as the Dicky-bird Society, and he was not at all discouraged by that name being applied to his bill. In order to meet some objections he would, when the bill was in committee, withdraw the last clause, which provided for the killing of disabled animals. Representation had been made to him that this clause might lead to harm, and he proposed to meet that objection. He took the ground that killing for killing's sake was wrong. A similar Bill to this was passed by the Imperial House of Commons by a vote of 194 to 40. It was the practice of sportsmen, in order to make birds fly in such a way as to be difficult to shoot, to twist their tails and tear some feathers from their bosoms. (Laughter.) By this practice the dove, the emblem of innocence, was made a degrading object of sport. This Bill would punish men who overdrove horses or dogs. Men could never repay the debts they owed to the horse. (Laughter and applause.) Though this Bill had been made the object of amusement last year, the members of this House had warm hearts beating within their breasts. (Applause.) They felt that the measure was right, and would consider it seriously this session and pass it. As the spokesman of the humane societies of Canada he urged the House to do this, and hoped that they would not hesitate to afford this measure of protection to dumb animals, who were unable to protect themselves.

Mr. Tisdale congratulated the hon. gentleman that he had brought the same bill before the House as last year. He agreed that this bill had had a singular career, and many hon. gentlemen would agree that the hon. gentleman from Hamilton had already made the members of the House weary, both inside and outside of it. (Cries of "No.") Some hon. gentleman might not be tired of it, but they had more patience than he had. It would have been better that the hon. gentleman had accepted the verdict of the House last session. He confessed that if he were a woman and the hon. member, with his genial manners and beaming smiles, approached him on this bill, he would be inclined to support it. This comedy had been sufficiently long on the Legislative boards, and it should be removed before it degenerated into a farce. He moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Mulock said that last year he opposed the measure, but in its amended form he would vote for it.

On a division on the motion for a six months' hoist 81 voted yes and 91 nay.

The bill was then read a second time.

The House went into committee of supply.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on the item for pensions in connection with the Northwest rebellion of 1885, called attention to the fact that the Government attended the collateral relatives of Sergeant Valiquette \$355 a year, while his pay as sergeant was only \$300 a year.

Sir Adolphe Caron said when the pension list was prepared provision was made in certain cases for the children of the parent of the man who died.

Sir Richard Cartwright never yet knew a case in which a pension had been granted to the deceased relatives of a man larger than the pay he received. That had been done with the relatives of Valiquette.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) said the explanation was satisfactory, and the mode in which the pension was granted was a gross violation of the Militia Act.

Sir Adolphe Caron said the member could not substantiate the charge he made.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed to the fact that the sum of \$240,240 voted this year for superannuation allowances was excessive. He said that men were receiving allowances who were quite able to serve the country. The prodigal abuse of this system was likely to rouse a feeling throughout the country that would result in the total abolition of the present superannuation allowance. If that were to happen the Government would be to blame.

The House went into the committee on the bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of British America and adopted the various clauses.

The committee reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Wallace moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Curran moved an amendment that the bill be recommitted to the committee

with instructions to the committee to provide that this association shall not hold public processions in any province where Party Procession Acts are now or may be hereafter enacted.

Mr. Wallace—I shall only occupy the time of the House for a few minutes. When listening to the member for Montreal West, I was wondering whether we were living in a free country called Canada, or whether we were living in the Middle Ages. All that we ask for by this Act of Incorporation is to unite fraternally the order, and to give material aid to the distressed members, to educate them socially, morally, and intellectually, and to inculcate loyalty to Queen and country; to enable the association to establish a fund for the relief of members. With such objects in view such a totally unnecessary amendment as the one proposed would never be consented to.

Mr. Davies—This bill has come up here year after year, created a good deal of excitement, and there appears to be a widespread desire on behalf of the members on both sides of the House that this organization should receive that which they have been asking, an Act of Incorporation. All we have to do is to incorporate this body, and the Local Legislatures can determine as to the manner in which their streets should be paraded. I think it would be a bad precedent for us to insert in the bill such a clause as has been proposed, and I think the Montreal member would be acting wisely by withdrawing it altogether.

The hour for private bills having elapsed, Mr. Speaker called the orders of the day, and further consideration of the bill was deferred.

The House resumed in Committee of Supply.

Mr. McMillan charged that the superannuation system was manipulated for political purposes, and that men who were quite able to work were improperly put upon the list.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) opposed the system.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) intimated that before the close of the session he would test the feeling of the House on this question by bringing in an amendment to supply.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) criticised the administration of the Militia Department with reference to clothing provided, which he said was a very inferior article. The Government corruptly gave the contract to supporters who contributed to the campaign fund, and the volunteers had to suffer.

Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the militia clothing was not an inferior article.

Mr. Denison said that the clothing served out to his troops was satisfactory.

Mr. O'Brien said that the department had nothing to be ashamed of about the clothing. He thought that the country battalions should be drilled at least every year.

After passing several items the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 12:40 a. m.

### Andalusian Girls.

(From London edition New York Herald.)

The Andalusian girl is almost invariably a petite brunette, and although not all are plump and many are too stout the majority have exquisitely symmetrical tapering limbs, well developed busts and the most dainty and refined hands and feet. Regarding these feet Gautier makes the most astounding assertion that "without any poetic exaggeration it would be easy here in Seville to find women whose feet an infant might hold in its hands. A French girl of 7 or 8 could not wear the shoes of an Andalusian of 20."

I am glad to attest that, if the feet of Sevillian women really were so monstrously small fifty years ago, they are so no longer. It is discouraging to see a man like Gautier fall into the vulgar error of fancying that, because a small foot is a thing of beauty, therefore the smaller the foot the more beautiful it must be.

Beauty of feet, hands and waists is a matter of proportion, not of absolute size, and too small feet, hands and waists are not beautiful but ugly. We might as well argue that since a man's foot ought to be larger than a woman's, therefore the larger his foot the more he has of manly beauty. If the Andalusian women really had feet so small that a baby might hold them in its hand they would not be able to walk at all, or, at least, not gracefully. But it is precisely their graceful gait and carriage for which they are most famed and admired.

### First Lessons For Boys.

Hat lifted in saying "good-bye," or "how do you do?"

Hat lifted when offering a seat in a car, or in acknowledging a favor.

K-ep step with any one you walk with.

Always precede a lady up stairs, and ask her if you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public place.

Hat off the moment you enter a street door, and when you enter into a private hall or office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor stand until every lady in the room is seated, also older people.

Rise if a lady comes in after you are seated, and stand until she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when speaking or being spoken to.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

In the dining room take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with knife, fork or spoon.

Do not take your napkin in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand until they are out.

If all go out together, gentlemen stand by the door till ladies pass.

Avoid noise in eating, and smacking of the lips should be avoided.

Cover the mouth with hand or napkin when obliged to remove anything from it.

Use your handkerchief unobtrusively always.—New York Press.

Henry Stanley, the African explorer, has been elected an honorary life member of the Savage Club in London.

Misses Dunbar, of Guelph, were thrown from a cutter on the market square of that city on Saturday by a runaway horse. Miss Dunbar had an arm broken, and her sister escaped unhurt.

# TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Cholera is spreading in Mesopotamia.

Seven miners have been killed by an explosion in a mine at Dortmund, Germany.

A French torpedo boat is ashore at Coste de Mir, Portugal. Her crew have been saved.

Abraham Lincoln, the only son of Minister and Mrs. Lincoln, died in London, England, last night.

There have been felt in Rome two slight earthquake shocks, and there is great alarm.

The lumber business has an unprecedented boom at Rat Portage and Keewatin this season.

There was a slight earthquake yesterday in Estremadura, between Leiria and the sea coast.

The will of John Jacob Astor leaves his fifteen millions of dollars to his son, except \$750,000 in bequests.

A terrible famine is feared in Japan. By the abnormal advance in the price of rice dire distress has been caused.

The French Government has accepted the invitation of Germany to take part in the Berlin labor convention.

Advices from the Cape say the Transvaal Government has forbidden the Boer expedition into Mashonaland.

Secret negotiations to induce Portugal to propose the Pope as arbitrator of her dispute with Great Britain failed.

The jury in the inquest on the St. Alban massacre found Dubois guilty of murder, after a few moments' deliberation.

Aldermen Eden and McCarron, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., are serving sentences in jail for third offences under the Scott Act.

There was a serious election riot in Berlin on Thursday night. The celebrating Socialists came into conflict with the police.

Mr. Rathbone, the American Consul-General at Paris, and his wife will give a reception to-day in honor of Washington's birthday.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone are interested in a movement in London to send over to the Toronto University gifts of books for the library.

George Clark, convicted as one of the murderers of Wm. McCansland, the Allegheny City driver, was hanged at Waynesburg, Pa., yesterday.

A tornado at Bainbridge, Ill., 15 miles east, completely demolished the residence of J. Snyder. There were several persons in the building and all were injured.

The Duc d'Orleans was yesterday removed to the prison of Clairvaux. The principal industry in which prisoners there are employed is spinning cotton and flax.

In the continuation yesterday of the trial at Charlottetown, P. E. I., of Mrs. Weeks, on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Sutherland, nothing was brought out to incriminate the prisoner.

There is great depression at the Spanish Embassy in London in consequence of the infant King's relapse, caused by taking him out to drive and letting down the carriage windows.

During the election at Coimbra, Portugal, there was a riot. The District Administrator was shot and seriously wounded. Several supporters of the Government were injured.

The cause of the Duke of Orleans' reimprisonment was a move by the Radicals to get an amnesty for all persons guilty of offences like unto the Duc's during the past decade.

Count DeTurenne Daynac has been appointed Consul-General of France to Canada. He was formerly Consul at Dublin. Mr. Dubail has been transferred to Amsterdam.

It is understood the report of the Royal Commission on the English Army and Navy will propose the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army whenever the vacancy arises.

The Berlin Post does not believe the German Government will entertain the proposal of Emin Pasha for the conquest of Wadai, because that country is within the sphere of British interests.

Thomas Munroe, of Whitehead, Guysboro', N.S., went out shooting and while separating a couple of his fighting dogs with the butt of his gun, the fire-arm was discharged and his brains were blown out.

Owing to the utter disregard shown to the Speaker's rulings in the French Chamber of Deputies, a new rule has been passed affixing a penalty to every refusal on the part of a member to obey the Speaker's orders.

Mr. Balfour is engaged in preparing a bill to give to Ireland a system of local self-government. His scheme is said to be based upon the idea of treating the Irish as to local government just as the English and Scotch are treated in regard to the same subject.

Mr. Demos St. Louis' house, in the bus at the end of Langlois avenue, Windsor, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of \$2,000; insured for the same amount. At the time the fire broke out Mrs. St. Louis was sick in her room, and had to be carried from the building.

A band of Albanians made a descent upon the villages of Babgak, Robucis and Babrush, in Old Servia, and plundered them. Many inhabitants were tortured to death by the robbers. A battalion of Turkish troops has been despatched to the scene, but they are powerless against the marauders.

Charles J. Stephens, a letter distributor in the Chicago Post office, was arrested yesterday for robbing the mails. About 30 letters and registered packages were found on him, and many more were found in his room. His operations have extended over a considerable period. He made a full confession.

On the authority of the Prince of Wales' Private Secretary, the Canadian Gazette contradicts the rumor that the Prince and Princess and Prince George are about to visit Canada for the benefit of their health, and states there is no warrant for the report, though the Prince doubtless would much enjoy such a visit.

Statistics are published in Berlin showing the military expenditure of the great powers during the past three years. France

spent 5,082,000,000 marks, Russia 3,254,000,000 marks, Great Britain 2,475,000,000 marks, Germany 2,430,000,000 marks, Austria-Hungary 1,352,000,000 marks, Italy 1,254,000,000 marks.

Three female students at the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis., Mary Carey, Sarah Carney, and a Miss Burns, all of Calumet county, started for church last Sunday morning and have not been seen since. It is feared they attempted to cross Winnebago lake to their homes, and broke through the ice and perished.

Treasurer Flynn, of Custer county, Southern Dakota, is short in his accounts \$12,000.

Frederick A. Walton, the Dallas, Texas, hoodler who skipped to Canada with \$35,000 of other people's money, was arrested in St. John, N. B., on Saturday night.

It is reported that the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, the largest in the world, will doubtless be sold to an English syndicate. The price of the plant is \$30,000,000.

A consignment of mackerel caught near Capetown has been received at Provincetown, Mass. The fish are reported to be much superior to the American specimen.

Joseph Bennett, of Marcellus Falls, N. Y., shot and killed himself in Syracuse yesterday morning. Despondency, due to a cancer, caused the act.

Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, will preside over the Labor Conference. The discussions of the Conference will be carried on in French.

In Charlottetown, P. E. I., yesterday, the preliminary examination in the case of Miss Weeks, charged with attempting to poison Mrs. Sutherland, was begun.

Billy Cameron, formerly of London, Ont., who a couple of years ago stole \$40,000 from the Union Bank in Winnipeg, died in Sioux City, Minn., recently.

Drs. Blackburn and Grant, two of Louisville's (Ky.) most prominent physicians, were caught at an early hour yesterday morning in the act of robbing a grave.

Mr. Chas. Bremner, of Bressay, N. W. T., threatens to sue Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton, Hayter Reed and Sam. Bedson for \$5,000, the value of furs looted from him during the Northwest rebellion.

In the Northumberland Paper Company's mill an employee named George O'Dell had his right hand crushed and narrowly escaped having his whole arm drawn between two steam dryers.

The New York Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against Cashier Van Zandt, of the Lenox Hill Bank, for forgery and perjury in connection with the bank wrecking. Van Zandt was held in \$5,000 bail.

Delegates favoring Home Rule for Scotland and delegates representing the Liberals of South Wales, at a conference in London yesterday, agreed to cooperate to obtain Home Rule for Scotland and Wales.

Although it is not yet publicly known in Madrid, there is little doubt but that the new Governor-General of Cuba will be General Jose Chinchilla, late Minister of War.

Van Buren, Demela and Mewenhans, leaders of the Socialist party in Holland, were arrested yesterday in a hotel in Berlin. The charge against them is not known.

The French Cabinet Council on Saturday decided to postpone the release of the Duc d'Orleans until the next Council, when the date of his release will probably be fixed.

Mr. John Dillon and Sir Thomas Graham Esmond, Home Rulers, arrived in San Francisco from their Australian tour on Friday evening, and were accorded a very hearty welcome.

A gang of robbers stopped a mail coach between Sonderburg and Flensburg, Germany, beat the officers in charge into insensibility, and then escaped with a number of registered bags and other valuables.

Two French gentlemen who had started a plantation at Charme, Panama, were recently murdered by two of their employees, who stole \$1,000 and some valuables. The victims were decapitated. The murderers fled, but were arrested.

Wm. Crook, of Adamsburg, Pa., put a stick of dynamite in the stove to dry on Saturday. An explosion occurred, and the kitchen was blown to atoms. William Stemetz was killed, Crook and his wife and child were, it is thought, fatally hurt.

In Sucker Creek, on Mr. Schram's farm, township of Gainsboro', county of Lincoln, the body of a man was found on Saturday. He was about 65 years of age, dressed in a dark overcoat, vest and pants, and stiff black hat. The body has not been identified.

F. W. Gemmett, actor, and E. G. Brooks, bank clerk, forged a cheque at Winnipeg on Friday for \$150 and left for Minneapolis. They were arrested at Grand Forks and brought back, having waived extradition. They are well connected in England.

The Siberian Exile Association, which had its meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday, is making arrangements for sending petitions throughout the country for signatures, protesting against Russia's treatment of her political prisoners. The petitions, when signed, will be forwarded to the Czar.

Emil Newmann, a noted professor of music in Berlin, was arrested yesterday on a charge of murdering his son, aged 21, who was found hanging to a bed post with all the appearance of suicide. The motive for the crime is supposed to be the son's discovery of his father's systematic criminal conduct with many of his female pupils of the best families.

A sensation has been caused by the finding yesterday of the Countess Carloty, the English wife of a deceased French nobleman, dead in her chair. The unfortunate woman was hugging in her arms a bag containing \$16,000 in gold at the very moment when she was dying of insufficient nutrition, being too miserly to purchase the food that she needed to keep her alive.

The vote of the German Socialists in the recent election, compared with the last previous election in 1887, shows a gain of 567,405 votes. The gain of the German Liberals, compared in the same way, is 294,600. The Centre party, on the contrary, and the parties included in the Centre coalition, all lost heavily. The Centre have lost a million votes, and the Centre party 206,657 votes.