DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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

Mr. Barron, on the resumption of the debate on the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodg of British America, and the amendment by Mr. Curran that the said order be not allowed to hold processions in provinces which have made legal enactments against them, said: I must confess to a feeling of disappointment that the time of the introduction of this bill does not permit me to answer some of the arguments which were advanced against it on two former occasions, namely, in 1883 and 1885. I am rejoiced to know that time has done what argument failed to do upon that occasion. Time has convinced the majority of hon. members that it is advisable and desirable in the interests of justice that the Orangemen should receive incorporation. There is nothing in this bill legalizing secret societies. It legalized it simply for benevolent purposes. I think it is perfectly clear that this House can pass this bill without in any way interfering with the law of Lower Canada. There is a law, in Quebec affecting Montreal, wherein it is provided that societies such as this cannot hold processions. This bill will not affect that law. I assert it, without fear of contradiction, that that law will remain the law; and when the member asked that his amendment be embodied in the bill he was only trying to duplicate, so to speak, the law, so far as Quebec is concerned. He is only asking us to do what is the law already, and will remain the law in Quebec.

Mr Aymot—I do not intend to say much but wish to say that this bill means aggression against the Catholics. I will vote against the amendment of the member for Montreal.

Mr. Lavergne moved that all the words in the principal motion and amendment be struck out and the following substituted: "That this bill be read a third time this day six months."

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment for the six months' hoist, which was lost on a vote of 63 yeas and 86 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Boisvert, Borden, Bourassa, Brien, Burns, Campbell, Caron (Sir A.), Casey, Casgrain, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Doyon, Dupont, Edgar, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gilmor, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Holton, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Labrosse, Langevin (Sir Hector), Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Lovitt, Mackenzie, McIntyre, McMillan (Vaudreuil), Massue Meigs, Mills (Bothwell), Montplaisir, Neveux, Patterson (Brant), Perry, Rinfret, Robillard, Ste. Marie, Somerville, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Archibald (Sir Adams), Barnard, Barron, Bell, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Burdett, Cargill, Carling, Charlton, Cochrane, Cockburn, Corby, Davies, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Earle, Eisenhauer, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson, (Welland), Foster, Gordon, Guillet, Haggart, Henson Hickey, Hudspeth, Jamieson, Kirkpatrick, Lang, Laurie (Lieut.-General), Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Huron), Macdowall, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Moncrieff, O'Brien, Perley, Porter, Prior, Putnam, Robertson, Ross, Rowand, Rykert, Scarth, Scriver, Shanly, Skinner Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Sutherland, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Welsh, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville).—86.

Mr. Bechard—I am opposed to the amendment, because by voting for it I would be admitting the principle of the Bill. I am sure that during the course of my life I have never had any personal animosity against any man because he is an Orangeman. I object to this Bill simply upon the ground that it incorporates a secret society, and while I believe in the greatest freedom, I am opposed to secret societies in a country like Canada.

Mr. Casey said he would vote against the amendment for much the same reason as the previous speaker. He did not believe that the House had any power to prohibit processions in any Province in Canada. It was a matter with which the Provinces alone could deal. The mere fact that a scheme of mutual insurance was added did not change the character of the association. There was no comparison between this organization and the Foresters, who were incorporated last year. The latter was purely a benefit society for the purpose of mutual insurance and harmless jollification once every year. The Orange association is a politico-religious organization. It could no more be compared to the Foresters than could the Society of Jesuits to a Methodist class meeting.

The House divided on Mr. Curran's amendment, which was defeated on a vote of 23 yeas and 124 nays.

The members who voted in the affirmative were:

YEAS—Messrs. Bain, Bergeron, Boisvert, Burns, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Casgrain, Coulombe, Curran, Daoust, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dupont, Gigault, Grandbois, Kenny, Langevin (Sir Hector), McMillan (Vaudreuil), Massue, Meigs, Mills (Annapolis), Montplaisir, Therein, Thompson (Sir John)—23.

The House then divided on the motion the third reading of the bill, which was carried on a vote of 86 yeas and 61 nays, being the same as the first division reversed, omitting Messrs. Robillard and Coughlin, who were not in the House when this division was taken.

This bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Innes, said that when it was ascertained beyond doubt that a world's fair was to be proceeded with it would be the duty of the Government to call the attention of the House to the fact.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Innes, said that the law required that the voters' list should be revised every year.

Mr. Lister moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the claims of Bresayler, the half-breed, for compensation for property destroyed during the Northwest rebellion of 1885. The investigation, he said, would bring to the surface the names of eminent men, including Gen. Middleton, Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner, and Sam. Bedson, warden of Stony Mountain penitentiary. He believed that he would be able to establish that Gen. Middleton's conduct in the transaction, which he desired the committee to investigate, was unbecoming an official of the Government; that if the charges were proved he could no longer be fit to retain his present position. After reciting a number of charges, he came to deal with that of Charles Bremner, a half-breed, and a fur dealer, having at the time of the rebellion four or five stations. Bremner, on the outbreak of the rebellion, collected his furs and brought them to the fort at Battleford. The soldiers removed a number of skins, and he appealed to Gen. Middleton for protection. The General ordered them to be taken inside the fort, and the Government practically assumed the protection of the goods, which were estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000. Bremner was arrested, and shortly afterwards released without a trial. Bremner proceeded after his release to Battleford to look after his furs, and was told that they had been disposed of by order of Gen. Middelton. He saw the Minister of Militia, but that gentleman said that he knew nothing about the skins. Gen. Middleton disclaimed any knowledge of the furs. The question arose, what became of them? He (Mr. Lister) believed he would be able to prove that they were taken away by Gen. Middleton. He (Mr. Lister) had evidence to show that from time to time the friends of officers in command received letters authorizing them to take furs from Bremner's stock, that when Gen. Middleton was leaving the Northwest four boxes were packed of Bremner's furs, that two of them were for Gen. Middleton and the other two were addressed to Reed and Bedson. What became of the furs after he could not say, and it was for the purpose of ascertaining that fact that he asked for a select committee. It was extraordinary that the Government should refuse to investigate these claims.

Mr. Lister, resuming, said many leading citizens of the Northwest pledged their word that these charges were true. The very least the Government should do would be to investigate these claims.

Mr. McDowall said that these halfbreeds were not French but Scotch halfbreeds. He did not believe that Gen. Middleton or Mr. Reed had taken Bremner's furs, but at the same time he thought that Bremner had a case against the Government. He believed $3,500 would cover Bremner's claim.

Mr. Watson said that the charges made by the member for West Lambton could be proven if the committee of investigation were appointed. There were other matters which should be investigated. It could be proven that pillaging and most outrageous conduct were carried on by officers and others who went to the Northwest during rebellion.

Mr. Edgar said it was only British fair play to allow these halfbreeds an opportunity of proving their claims.

Sir John Thompson said this case had been fully investigated, and these people had had ample opportunity to prove their claims. The commission, after investigating, had reported that these claims should not be paid, because these people had participated in the rebellion. He recognized the fact that the claims for Bremner's furs rested upon different grounds. An inquiry had been made, and from a claim of $7,000 it dwindled down to $3,000. The Government had no money to pay that claim without consulting the House. If the matter went into court the charges against these officers would there be investigated.

Mr. Laurier said that at last the Government had admitted the charge that Charles Bremner had been despoiled of his property. If this man had been despoiled, undoubtedly the Government of Canada was liable. But there was a public offence as well as this private grievance, and if there had been such a wrong committed it was the duty of the Government to rectify it.

Mr. O'Brien said the claims for compensation could easily be disposed of, but the serious charges made against a gentleman who occupied the high position of commander of Her Majesty's forces in Canada were such as could not be passed over in silence. The allegations should be substantiated or the imputations withdrawn. There seemed to be no doubt that a system of looting prevailed to a considerable extent in the Northwest rebellion. It was a practice as could not be too severely condemned, and their soldiers should be made aware that the Government and country would not permit such conduct and would follow it with severe punishment.

Mr. Lister said the fact that the Government was attempting to burk the investigation therein threw a suspicion on those implicated. He would consent to restrict the resolution to the investigation of the charegs against Gen. Middleton, Hayter Reed and Mr. Bedson, if the Government would accept that.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought this suggestion should be accepted, and in order that it might be brought befere the House he moved in amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the question of the disposal of the furs.

Sir John Macdonald said that this was altogether a new proposition. It would be abhorrent to British justice to have an investigation going on at Ottawa into the actions of Gen. Middleton while a suit was pending against him in the West. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate in order that the Government might consider the matter, and he promised that there would be ample opportunity given this session to further discuss the question.

Mr. Scriver drew attention to the great abuses which exist upon our frontier, in what was called line stores. These stores were built upon the boundary line, partly in Canada and partly in the States. A great deal of illicit traffic went on in these places, especially in liquors.

Mr Bowell said there had been no direct communication with the States on the subject, but there had been some negotiations carried on by some of his (Mr. Bowell's) officers with the special agents of the States to co-operate to prevent these abuses. It was almost impossible, where there was merely an imaginary line to put a stop to this illicit traffic. In their cellars, casks of liquor are placed on small cars. If a Canadian officer enters, they run the casks on to the American side, and they are run back to Canada if an American official enters.

Mr. Davies asked how $2,000 was expended in administering the Chinese Act.

Mr. Bowell said he utilized all the collectors in British Columbia by making them controllers, but he gave them no additional pay. During the past year ended the 30th June, 1889, there were at Vancouver 739 Chinese immigrants, 235 registrations, 300 certificates of leave, and the collections were $37,367; in Victoria there were 34 immigrants, 509 registrations, 991 certificates of leave, collections $2,945; in New Westminster there were no immigrants 26 registrations, 27 certificates of leave; at Winnipeg there was 1 immigrant; at Emerson there was 1 immigrant and $50 collections; at Montreal and Quebec there were 6 immigrants, 1 registration, 1 certificate of leave, and collections $301; at Ottawa, 1 immigrant, 1 registration, 2 certificates, collections $52; making a total of 894 immigrants, 722 registrations, 1,322 certificates of leave, and collections $40,808.

Mr. Charlton, in moving for the first reading of the Bill to secure better observance of the Lord's day, said that this measure was brought forward at the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance and had been drafted by himself and the member for Albert (Mr. Weldon). The principle was approved of by all Evangelical Christians. He then read the various clauses of the Bill. The Sunday newspaper in the United States has been found to be a great source of desecration. It interfered with Sunday rest and quiet, and withdrew one's attention from spiritual matters to that which was purely worldly. The regulation of railway traffic was a subject of considerable importance and one which has given a good deal of trouble in dealing with it. It was important to the great army of 23,000 to 30,000 men employed on the railways of Canada. The majority of these are compelled to work on Sunday, and this had a serious bearing on their social and religious welfare. A railway man who is compelled to leave his house on Sunday cannot feel otherwise than degraded in the character of work in which he is engaged. Such men would prefer to be at home with their wives and families or attend church. Sunday excursions involved unnecessary labor and were often accompanied by debauchery and riot. The man who remained at home was invariably in better shape on Monday than he who has gone off on an excursion. These excursions, too, deprived railway and steamboat employees of the Sunday rest to which they were entitled. The Bill was one which he ventured to say had the approval of the Christian gentlemen of Canada. He did not profess to believe that it would be acceptable to every section of the Christian Church. The Roman Catholic Church would disapprove of it.

Mr. Amyot—We can manage our own affairs.

Mr. Charlton said that the measure was intended for the good of man, for relief to the laborer from the merciless employer who would take from him seven days' labor for six days' pay. Whatever may be thought of the bill he moved its first reading.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Amyot asked if in conferring the rank of Q. C., it was intended by the Government that this should apply to the courts maintained by the Provinces or those maintained by the Dominion.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Respecting the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company.

To incorporate the Interprovincial Bridge Company.

Mr. Brown, on the order for the consideration of the bill for further prevention of cruelty to animals being called, stated that as owing to unavoidable circumstances many members were absent he would ask the House to allow the bill to stand.

Sir Hector Langevin, on the order for the resumption of the debate on the motion with reference to the Bresaylor half-breeds being called, asked a further postponement on account of the absence of the First Minister.

Mr. Laurier said this motion involved serious charges against Gen. Middleton, and as there was no legal proceedings being taken a committee of investigation should forthwith be appointed.

Sir John Thompson said that he had not learned till to-day that legal proceedings on behalf of Bremner against Gen. Middleton had been withdrawn.

Mr. Mitchell said that this was a public question affecting the reputation of Canada and should now be investigated.

Sir Hector Langevin promised that an early opportunity would be given to resume the debate.

Mr. Mulock said that in the proposed distribution of barley it was announced that the Government would charge at the rate of $4 per bag, two bushels in each bag. He thought the Government would do well to give it free distribution.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that he would bring the matter to the attention of the Government.

Sir John Thompson, in introducing the bill to transfer certain public property to the Provincial Governments, said that the rights of the Dominion of Canada and the rights of the Provinces in certain properties and waters of the country had been in a state of uncertainty for some time past. These were foreshores, beds of rivers and beds of lakes. The bill provides to enact conditions under which the Governor-in-Council could transfer all or part of these properties to the Provinces.

Mr. Blake—It is not intended to surrender legislative rights, but simply proprietary rights?

Sir John Thompson—It is merely intended to surrender proprietary rights.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Fisher, on motion being made that the House go into supply, called attention to the proposed tariff changes.

The agriculturist was the greatest manufacturer in Canada, and if manufacturers were to be protected and aided there was no section which required more assistance than the farmers. It was manifestly absurd that in Canada they were obliged to import about two millions and a half annually of products of animals. In the feeding of stock cheap food was the prime essential. He gave a summary of relative exports from the States and Canada. Cheese was the only export from Canada that could compare with the American exports. He moved that in the opinion of the House corn should be put on the free list.

Mr. Foster said the Government had to meet this motion in the same way as all similar motions affecting the tariff, which were brought before the House, when they had the subject under consideration.

The following bills were read a third time:

To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief Samuel May.

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

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Among the items passed were $50,000 for Toronto harbor and $40,000 for Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

On motion for adjournment Mr. Bowell, in the absence of the Minister of Finance, said that the budget would not be brought down next week.

Chances for a Prize.

Lottery gambling is an ineradicable vice, no matter what the chances, in cases even, if such a thing be possible, where there is an honest drawing. The following table has been constructed to show the amounts to be won and the odds against winning in an average lottery enterprise:

99,999 to one against winning	$15,000
49,999 to one against winning	5,000
33,352 to one against winning	2,000
19,999 to one against winning	1,000
11,110 to one against winning	500
3,477 to one against winning	100
1,365 to one against winning	50
357 to one against winning	30
172 to one against winning	20
84 to one against winning	10
45 to one against winning	5

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The third Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Dominion of Canada will be held at Montreal on May 28th, 29th and 30th. The convention will be composed of the Executive Committee, the Provincial, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and Treasurers, one delegate at large from each auxiliary Province, and one delegate for every 100 paying members of auxiliary Provincial Unions. The entertainment of all officers and delegates will be provided for by the Montreal W.C.T.U. Miss Willard, President of the World and National W.C.T.U., will deliver a lecture at the close of the convention.

Massachusetts has sent 240 petitions to Congress praying that the exportation of intoxicating liquors from the United States to Africa be stopped.

$500, or Cure Your Catarrh.

For a long series of years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are thoroughly responsible, financially, as any one can easily ascertain by proper enquiry, have offered, through nearly every newspaper in the land, a standing reward of $500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by all druggists at only 50 cents It is mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

Mindful of His Own.

Bacon—You say you were home last night?

Egbert—Yes.

"Stayed home to mind the baby, I suppose?"

"No, I stayed home to mind my wife She was going out."

Base Is the Slave.

First Renter—I understand big flats don't pay in New York city?

Second Renter (confidently)—You're off there, my boy. It's the biggest flats who do pay.

A Rank Shame.

First Prohibitionist—This bar of Vice-President Morton's is a downright shame!

Second Prohibitionist—I should say so! The charge for a drink of whiskey there is 20 cents.

A Minor Consideration.

She (tragically)—Take back the heart that thou gavest.

He—Never mind the heart—just fork over that diamond ring.

Had to Say Something.

Jack Pott (presumptuously in love with his employer's daughter)—Is Mr. Cassimere in?

Servant—Yes, sir.

Jack Pott (horribly disappointed)—Well, I'm glad to hear it. He might catch cold outside—beastly weather. Good night.

As Requested.

Prisoner—Yes, Your Honor, it is true that I was intoxicated last night; but I can explain all if Your Honor will give me little time.

His Honor—Ten days.

Summer silks designed a year or so ago may be bought for 75 cents. They have artistic beauty as well as economy and durability to recommend them. The latest patterns are a trifle larger than heretofore, or the difference between buds and full-blown roses.

There are said to be nearly 3,000 women in Washington who ride bicycles, and Chicago there are more than a thousand.

Mrs. E. D. E N. Southworth receives an income from her books that is estimated at $10,000 a year. "Ishmael" is her favorite novel and "The Hidden Hand" her most successful volume.

BLISS.

Now in the parlor meet the pair
When golden day is done,
Two forms with but one rocking-chair,
Two hearts that beat as one.

To gargle a sore throat take of paregoric one teaspoonful, of glycerine two teaspoonfuls, of limewater one tablespoonful.

It is estimated at the U. S. War Department that if any foreign power should tackle that country it could be confronted by the enormous total of 7,000,000 fighting men. Of course, it would take some little time to put that host into the field.

If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease. Stir your potatoes while frying or turn meat with a fork or an old case-knife kept on purpose.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP

WE NEVER SPEAK.

We used to be the best of friends
But now we're bitterest of foes,
And clear unto my fingers' ends
My tingling blood in anger flows.
We never speak as we pass by,
His eyes no longer looks in mine,
For I suspect—I can't tell why—
He sent me that rude valentine.

—Never say die. Say expire.

—The Bishop of Verdun has undertaken to raise 1,000,000 for the erection at Vancouleurs of a splendid monument to Joan of Arc.

—The man who works like thunder for four or five years to get a mother-in-law and then begins to kick is no gentleman.

—It is said that Barnum will bring back to this country, when he returns from England next month with his show, $500,000 in British gold.

THE ANGLO-MANIAC'S POINTER.

Check, chawppies, check with caaw
Evewything you get to weaw;
Twousawha, nose and vest and tie,
Coat and gaitaws must stwike the eye
With the biggest plaid you can find at sales,
Faw thawt's the way its done by Wales.

—Prof. Huxley is only 65, but is growing deaf and is easily fatigued.

One Farmer's Wife.

Bird-like she's up at day-dawn's blush,
In summer heats or winter snow—
Her veins with healthful blood afush,
Her breath a balm, her cheek a rose;
In eyes—the kindest eyes on earth—
Are sparkles of a homely mirth;
For she has that which few posses
Health, strength, and perfect happiness.

But this farmer's wife is wiser than the majority of her rural sisters. She has as many household cares and responsibilities as they—duties here, duties there, duties without number. But while others droop and languish beneath their work, she keeps up her wonderful health, vigor and energy by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest medicine on earth for overworked, "worn-out" and feeble women generally. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a *positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, of giving satisfaction in every case. See guarantee of bottle-wrapper.

Moving Day Episode.

Mrs. S.—Have we everything out of the house now?

Mr. S.—Everything but the children. You know the landlord won't allow them in the new house.

Resolutions.

Whereas, We are a free and enlightened people, and in duty bound to take the greatest care of the health of the community in general and of ourselves in particular. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in all cases where we are afflicted with constipation, inactive or diseased liver, biliousness, derangement of the stomach, jaundice and kidney troubles—we will procure Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and use the same immediately.

Willing to Save His Father Pain.

Father—Do you know that it pains me more than it does you to have to whip you?

The Terror—No, papa, I didn't know it; but now that you've told me I feel better.

Any sort of dark wood may be freed from all traces of dirt and grease by a good sponging with strong tea, just warm; it will not, however, answer for light, unpolished furniture, as it would stain it. Very old furniture that is becoming worm-eaten may be greatly preserved and improved if some carbolic oil is poured into the wood.

Senator Stanford says that he earned his first dollar by selling some horse-radish that he had dug from his father's garden in Schenectady when a boy of six years.

D. C. N. L. 12. 90.

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

A FORTUNE IN A MONTH.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE West wants to meet a man with nerve who is willing to invest from $300 to $1,000 to make a fortune. No need to answer unless you mean business. Address C. A. Howell, 152 6th ave., New York city. Box 113.

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.

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.