

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carling, in reply to Mr. McMullen, said that the seed barley would arrive from England before April 1st. It was in bags and would be forthwith distributed upon its arrival to all making application for it. No portion of the barley would be distributed among agricultural societies.

Mr. Ferguson (Welland) moved that the Government should take steps as soon as possible to inquire how best to honor and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and preserve from desecration their last resting place in the military cemetery at Niagara Falls. Canada at that time had only 6,000 troops to defend her frontier and the population was 300,000. When war was declared, no section of the Canadian people took so active and energetic a part as the French-Canadians in resisting invasion.

Mr. Edgar said that while it might be well to give some small sum towards this object, he thought it should be supplemented by voluntary contributions.

Sir Adolphe Caron said the Government had not overlooked this matter. A sub-committee of the Privy Council, composed of Mr. Bowell and himself, had been appointed to report upon the matter. But this motion did not go far enough. Great as was the lustre which Lundy's Lane shed upon the volunteers of Canada and the soldiers of England, there were other events of equal importance. He had prepared a report to the Council in favor of erecting inexpensive monuments at various historical places. These monuments would be simple but lasting memorials of the events they would commemorate. They should be erected at such places as Burlington Heights, Amherstburg, Lundy's Lane, Stoney Creek, Chrysler's Farm, Chateaugay, Beaver Dam, Odelltown, Lacolle and at Montreal to Maisonneuve. He proposed that the motion be amended so as to include all those who lost their lives in the war of 1812.

The amendment was adopted. The House went into committee on the bill to further prevent cruelty to animals.

Mr. Tisdale moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Davin thought the committee should apply itself to consider the clauses of the bill and amend them if necessary, but to ask the committee to rise when so important a bill was before it.

Mr. Mills—When it cannot fly. Mr. Davin said there was nothing more antagonistic to real sport than false sport. He could see no element of manliness in shooting a pigeon at the trap. No man could be said to be a man of refined instincts that could witness the suffering of the humblest of God's creatures.

Mr. Armstrong spoke in favor of the Bill, and when he had concluded his remarks a pigeon was let loose by Mr. Pepp and the bird flitted through the Chamber for some minutes.

Mr. Brown asked that it be removed, and after a page had captured it, he proceeded with his remarks in support of the Bill. He said they were seeking by the introduction of this measure to effect the good of Canada. They were seeking to educate the young of Canada to abominate and execrate a practice that would inflict acts of cruelty on the meaneast of God's creatures. Every good impulse in this world had the sympathy of women, and they had their sympathy for this measure. The Queen of England had set an example to the whole world in this respect. She had made a statement that no civilization was complete that did not include mercy and kindness to the lower animals. He denied that the pigeons were killed when shot. They were often left to die a lingering death of pain and agony. If he were a crank there were 91 other cranks in the House who had voted for his Bill.

Mr. McNeill did not think it cruel to shoot pigeons out of a trap.

The House divided on the motion that the committee rise, which was carried by a vote of 52 yeas and 47 nays.

The committee rose without making a report.

Mr. Taylor, in moving the second reading of the bill to prevent the importation of alien labor into Canada, said that since the bill was before the House he had received petitions in support of it from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Toronto Trades Council, District Assemblies, K. of L., of Toronto and Montreal and many other labor organizations.

Mr. Mitchell—What is the policy of the Government on this bill?

Sir John Macdonald said he did not think it advisable that this bill should be adopted, although the legislation of the United States was extremely unfriendly in its effects upon Canada. He did not believe Canada should imitate the legislation of the United States. We had not the same reason as they had. The United States did not require more population.

On motion of Mr. McMullen the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Brown moved that the House resolve itself on Monday next into a committee to consider the bill to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Small moved that the bill be considered this day six months.

Mr. Brown said the Bill had excited widespread interest throughout the country, and had large support in the House. The opinion of the House was not expressed in the vote taken last night. It was his desire that the measure should receive the full attention of the House. He appreciated the sentiments of the Premier and the member for West Durham, and hoped when the Bill again came before the House it would be dealt with in a way creditable to the House of Commons. In accordance with the expressions of opinion he would withdraw the motion.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. McMullen, said the Government during last year expended on the highways of Ottawa \$8,348, for water at Ottawa \$14,500, and for gas \$18,908.

Mr. Colby, in reply to Mr. Landarkin, said that commissioners were investigating the Baltic outrage, and the action of the Government would depend upon their report.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. McMullen, said that the total amount paid on the new block on Wellington street, exclusive of the land, was \$608,096. The claims for extras were made as follows: Charlebois, \$399,354, which has been re-

duced to \$200,000; Garth, of Montreal, \$9,233, which has been settled; and John Fenson, of Toronto, \$315, which is under consideration.

Mr. Laurier, on motion being made that the House go into Committee of Supply, said he desired to call the attention of the House to the manner in which the Government had been conducting public business during the present session. The House was now in the ninth week of the session, and he held that the Government had been altogether remiss in the duty they owed to the representatives of the people. The Government had the summoning of Parliament in their own power. They selected the day upon which they were ready to meet the representatives of the people, and it was only fair that under these circumstances they should be ready with the public business when Parliament met. He therefore moved the following resolution: "That the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the failure of the Government to bring down the Budget, several departmental reports, and the important measures announced in the speech of His Excellency at the opening of the session, and to discharge the duties which they owe to Parliament, is highly prejudicial to the public interests."

The House divided on the amendment of Mr. Laurier, which was lost on a vote of 59 yeas and 97 nays.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) said that a subsidy of \$85,000 for three lines of steamers, running between the ports of Halifax and St. John, N.B., and the West Indies and South America, was money spent uselessly. This subsidy did not increase business. It was indefensible, because it introduced an unfair competition with vessels already trading with the West Indies.

Mr. Kenny said that these subsidies were of extreme advantage to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Charlton said the House was voting public money into Mr. Baird's pocket, and they were entitled to know whether it was true that the Government subsidy amounted to more than the charter of the vessel.

Mr. Baird replied at some length, and said that he was marine manager of the company, and he was prepared to show to the members of either side of the House a statement that his firm was not making an undue profit out of the Government subsidy. He was not ashamed of any transaction of his firm. Their operations were open to everybody.

Mr. Blake congratulated Mr. Baird's constituency in having returned so patriotic a representative and so broad in his views as to the Canadian policy. He also congratulated the Government upon having such an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of its great National Policy. He said that he might be looked upon as a crank on this subject. If he is a crank he is very well oiled, and there was not a single revolution of the crank of the steamboat engine which was not produced by the moneys of the Canadian people to be voted at the hon. gentleman's instance and by his assistance. He was asked if the Government subsidy amounted to more than the price of the charter of the steamboat. He had touched upon many topics, but he omitted to answer that question.

Mr. Baird said that he forgot to reply to the question. The amount paid for the use of the vessel would be nearly double what was received from the Government. The charter, so far as he could recollect, was \$850 per month.

Mr. Blake said that the member said that he was not ashamed of anything in connection with the company. Had he done anything to be ashamed of?

Mr. Bowell—Not so much as you have. Mr. Blake said that the Government paid a little more than half the cost of the charter.

Mr. Baird said that he had made his political mistakes, and had paid the penalty for them. Hon. gentlemen would like to drive him from political life, but he could assure them that he would remain in the House so long as he had life. No one feared the sitting carcass of the member for West Durham less than he did.

Mr. Blake said he had never before heard the hon. gentleman express regret, and had he done so he would not have made the allusions he had.

The item passed.

**Exportation of Cattle to Ireland.**

Mr. J. R. Martin, of Cayuga, who is endeavoring to interest Canadians in the exportation of store cattle to Ireland, told the Toronto *Empire* yesterday that he had received many encouraging offers of assistance from leading cattle buyers in the Green Isle. Several of them have intimated their willingness to buy Canadian cattle, but before the project is entered upon Mr. Martin desires to have the arrangements complete.

**The Champion Protectionists.**

A peregrinating lecturer recently reached Kansas, fixing his price of admission at one dollar. When the farmers realized that it would take ten bushels of corn to get into the show they went home and shovelled a bushel or two more into the kitchen stove in order to warm up the dog.

**MR. CLEVELAND,** in a speech at New York the other day, spoke of the great significance of free libraries in their relations to the public life of the people. In his opinion the free library is the most effective weapon to combat the spread of a pernicious literature which exercises so demoralizing an effect upon popular morals. When our youths issue from the public schools they have received only the preparatory education to fit them for the battle for existence. The taste for reading imbibed in the public schools, if they properly fulfil their ends, seeks gratification when the satchel is flung aside; and unless public libraries be open to the boys and girls—the future citizens, and mothers of citizens—they may seek the mental and moral nourishment they crave in the cheap and pernicious literature which pours in so abundant a stream from the printing press.

Lord Beresford has been offered the command of the Turkish navy with the understanding that he is to reorganize the service.

The scissors editor of a newspaper's apt to make a great many outwitting remarks.

# KILLED THE WOMEN.

Frightful Slaughter of Two Hundred Female Slaves.

A letter from Zanzibar says that over a year ago a caravan of 300 Arabs left the east coast to go into the interior to trade. They have now returned and one of the chiefs relates their adventures. Arriving at Kavirondo, on the northeast shores of Victoria Nyanza, the Arabs saw that the natives had a good deal of ivory and that they had no guns. They attacked the tribes, and before the shooting had gone on long the natives were willing to do anything to make peace.

After a long palaver with the chiefs the Arabs agreed to leave the country upon the payment to them of 200 tusks of ivory and 200 young women. The natives were glad to get rid of the emany even on these hard conditions. As soon as they received the ivory and the women the Arabs started for the coast. They had a terrible time in the Massai country. There was drought and they almost perished of thirst. Then provisions became scarcer and scarcer and the whole party was in danger of starvation. Finally the Arab chiefs decided that in order to save themselves and their ivory it would be necessary to sacrifice their female slaves, who were very weak from their deprivations and could march no further.

That night all of these 200 young women were shot to death, and their bodies were left in the camp for beasts of prey. The victims happily had not a moment's warning of their impending fate. Each murderer selected his victim, and the horrible crime was accomplished so speedily that few of the woman made any outcry. With their force thus summarily reduced the Arabs were able to pull through the desert region, obtaining little more food than barely enough to sustain life.

The chief who related these facts in Zanzibar showed no compunctions whatever for the terrible crime in which he had assisted, but mentioned the massacre only to give an idea of the great loss they had sustained by the necessary sacrifice of their 200 slaves. It is a curious fact that some of the murderers were troubled in mind because their necessities had compelled them to eat rats and other unclean food, which is prohibited to Mohammedans on the march.—*Revue Francaise.*

**Clydesdale Stallion Show.**

The fourth annual spring show of stallions, under the auspices of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, took place Wednesday in the City Drill Shed, Toronto, before a goodly number of enthusiastic and critical spectators. The recorded entries totalled 45 in all, being an increase of seven over the number shown last year, and many, though not all of the animals, put in an appearance. It was made a condition of the exhibit that all entries must have been recorded in the Canada Clydesdale Stud Book, and that no individual could compete in both classes. In almost every section criticism remarked a decided general improvement upon previous years—more particularly observable, perhaps, where it would be more likely to assert itself, in the classes of three-year-olds—which showed a distinct advance in the matters of size, weight, quality, carriage and freedom of motion.

Graham Bros., Claremont, carried off the \$75 cup given by friends of the Clydesdale Association, and likewise the \$50 cup awarded by the *Live Stock Journal* Company, of Toronto. The sweepstakes gold medals, by the Agricultural and Arts, and the Industrial Exhibition Associations, respectively, were won by the same fortunate firm.

Messrs. R. Burgess, of Winona, Illinois, and C. C. Gardner, of Charlotetown, P. E. I., performed the duties of judges and did it well.

**Shire Horse Association.**

The annual meeting of the Shire Horse Association of the Dominion was held last night at Agricultural Hall, Toronto. The following officers were elected: F. Green, jun., Innerkip, President, re-elected; Vice-Presidents—Ontario, John Gardhouse, Malton; Manitoba, Henry Munn, Brandon; Quebec, J. V. Papineau, Barnston. Directors—J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield-on-the-Credit; John Donkin, Riverview; Charles Jackson, Mayfield; W. H. Millman, Woodstock; Robert MacKness, Tullamore; W. Glendenning, Elmsmere; E. Jarvis, Oakville. Auditors—Chas. George, Orampton; Frank Shore, White Oak. Delegates to Central Farmers' Institute—W. W. Millman, Woodstock. Delegates to Industrial Exhibition—Mr. Ormsby, Mr. Green. Judges—William Elliot, Stanley Mills; Rich. Gibson, Delaware; John Hope, Brantford; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; David Roundtree, Carlton West; Thos. Evans, St. Mary's; Mr. Honey, Mitchell; John Bell, L'Amoureux; Wm. Ball, Willowdale. The following gentlemen were elected as a Revising and Executive Committee by the directors after the general meeting: F. Green, jun., Innerkip; J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield-on-the-Credit; John Donkin, Riverview; John Gardhouse, Malton.

**No Nonsense About Him.**

They were talking of death, when one man asked: "What were his last words?" "He didn't say anything," was the reply. "That's just like him," said the first man, with an approving nod; "there was no gas about him. He was all business."

Mr. Pyne, the distinguished Irishman, is said to wear a watch upon the face of which is engraved the motto, "Pay no Rent." When a tenant comes to him complaining about some act of his landlord, and asking for advice, Mr. Pyne says: "I cannot give you advice on that subject, because Mr. Balfour says that it would be illegal, but I can tell you the time of day." Then he pulls out his watch and shows it to the tenant.

Tie your baby's bonnet with wide strings of hemmed sarab silk. Put a rosette of narrow ribbons on the top and you have the fac-simile of a \$15 French bonnet.

Chicago Judge—What! are you here again, Jones? Jones—Yes, your honor; this is my fourteenth suit for a decree. Chicago Judge, signing papers—There's no use in resisting the 'Napoleon of divorce.'

# APPLES AS MEDICINE.

Expert Testimony as to Their Numerous Good Qualities.

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action—these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates which tend to counteract acidity. A good ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Gerard found that the "pulp of roasted apples mixed in a wine-quarts of fair water and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lamb'swool never failth in certain diseases of the rains which myself hath often proved, and gained credit thereby, both crowns and credit." The paring of an apple out somewhat thick, and the inside wharof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily, and, contrary to expectation—an excellent secret.

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincolnshire for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes. Likewise in the Hotel des Invalides, at Paris, an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.—*London Hospital.*

**"The Merry Wives of Windsor"**

could scarcely have played such fantastic pranks had they been subject to the many ills so common among the women of to-day. Dr. Piro's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. It cures all those weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, and 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.

**Cremation Growing Popular.**

Cremation is making rapid advance in public favor. The first cremation at Woking was conducted in the spring of the year 1885. About fifty cremations have taken place since last May, when operations were resumed after the entire reconstruction of the building hitherto existing there, and the addition of the handsome little chapel. On several occasions there have been two bodies cremated on the same day. Not only is hostile sentiment giving way, but it is beginning to be found that for middle and upper class funerals cremation is really cheaper than burial. The total cost of it, including everything ordinarily implied when we speak of a funeral, is stated to be £15.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**Memories of the Past.**

Blunderby—Are you fond of waiting, Miss Oldboy? Miss Oldboy—Yes, indeed, Mr. Blunderby. I just love it. Blunderby (wishing to be complimentary)—So do I. Particularly with you. It awakens many old memories. Miss Oldboy—Of what, pray? Blunderby—You dance as my mother used to when I was a boy.

**How to Treat Them.**

Kentucky Colonel—This discussion about how to treat ex-Presidents is entirely uncalled for. New York Man—Ah! "Yes, sir. The way to treat them is to hand them the decanter and a glass and then turn your eyes in another direction."—*Yenowine's News.*

"Science is making life lazier and lazier for the smoker," said one of them yesterday. "He no longer has to bite off the end of his cigar, hunt for a match and see the end fly off it beyond reach. The latest cigar has all the modern conveniences for lighting fastened to one end."

# WOMEN IN BATTLE.

Dahomey's Amazons Fighting the French.

Dahomey is again at war with a European power, and some of its famous amazons or female soldiers of the king have been killed in a battle with France's Senegalese troops, says the *New York Sun*. The king's regular army is a permanent establishment, all the soldiers being enrolled for life or until incapacitated for further service. For special needs the regulars are reinforced by large auxiliary bodies, but these irregular troops are disbanded as soon as the particular occasion that made them useful has passed. The amazons belong to the regular army and they are recruited in a remarkable manner. If a woman in Dahomey is found to be unfaithful to her husband she is at once sent to military headquarters and enrolled among the amazons. If she has an arid temper or fails to bear children, or if her husband wants to get rid of her he honors himself by presenting her to the king, who, if she has the requisite physical qualifications, turns her over to his army officers to be drilled as an amazon.

The amazons accompany the king on all his expeditions, but they do not usually play a very active role. They guard the baggage and the camp, but are not often taken into action if it can be avoided. The garrison of Agome, the king's capital, is composed almost exclusively of amazons. A recent visitor to the capital says there were only 30 male soldiers in the garrison. The amazons are also trained to fill the peaceful role of ballet girls. One of the big sights of Dahomey is to see the amazons on gala days frantically brandishing their weapons, uttering their war cries and going through their dances before the king. Twenty-four years ago the Frenchman Berard estimated the number of the amazons at about fifteen hundred. Since then the number has increased and the German traveller Zoller in 1885 was of the opinion that there were at least six thousand of these interesting females. It is not unlikely that this estimate is too large, but it is certain that there are a great many of them. In view of the very peculiar qualifications that secure the admission of most of them to the army they are undoubtedly far from being an attractive lot in any sense of the word.

**A Bad Spell.**

A merchant's clerk wrote a check for forty dollars, and spelled the numerical adjective "f-o-u-r-t-y." His employer directed his attention to the error, with the remark, "you seem to have a bad spell this morning," to which the clerk replied, "sure enough; I've left out the 'g-h'!" Let us hope the clerk will still further amend his orthography, meanwhile, if any suffer from a "bad spell" of headache, superinduced by constipation, ask your druggist for Dr. Piro's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Entirely vegetable, mild, prompt and effective, and a most efficient remedy for derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

**A Reminder.**

Mrs. Rustler (to her husband)—I certainly wish, dear, that you would keep up appearances more and dress better. Now look at Mr. Slasher, who moves in our set, how stylish he is. Rustler—You forgot, dear, that it was but recently that Mr. Slasher failed.

If you have the bronchitis, you often are hoarse. Your throat's raw and smarting; you're hacking, of course! And if you're not careful, the first thing you know, your lungs are attacked, and disease lays you low.

By using Dr. Piro's Golden Medical Discovery, bronchial affections and all kinds complaints can be cured, but if neglected, they often terminate in consumption. It is guaranteed to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money refunded.

Henry M. Stanley will receive \$150,000 for his lectures in England. He expects to make as much more in this country. He will devote the next three years to the rostrum.

**D. C. N. L. 13, 90.**

**I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK**

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

**RESULT:**

**I take My Meals, I take My Rest,**

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

**FLESH ON MY BONES**

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

**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—W. C. FOOT, M.C., Branch Office, 136 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

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**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., 136 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.