

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. White (Cardwell) asked if it was the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session measures respecting labor promised in the Speech from the Throne.

The following divorce bills were read a second time, on division of 64 yeas and 21 nays:

For the relief of Hugh Forbes Keefer; for the relief of Christian Filman Glover. Mr. Moncrieff moved the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Emily Walker.

Sir John Thompson called attention to the peculiarity of this Bill. In this case the prominent cause which Protestants considered essential to divorce was lacking. This young woman was legally married, and was well aware of that fact. Subsequently she discovered that her husband was not as able to keep her as she supposed. On this ground only she asked for a divorce. He could not conceive of a case which would be more stigmatized in those countries where there was laxity of principle in the matter of marriage than this. He could not imagine an application for divorce that would cast more dishonor upon Parliament than this. Therefore, apart from the ground upon which he was accustomed to vote against divorce bills, he would vote against this one. He moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Mitchell said this was a clear case in which the woman should get the divorce she applied for.

Mr. Tisdale said the defeat of this bill would create a strong feeling in this country for divorce courts. To perpetuate this marriage would be a legal outrage. This young woman was under the legal age which was necessary to make any other contract binding.

Sir John Macdonald said he could not support this bill. It would be a great misfortune to this country and promote demoralization if Parliament did not adhere to the principle of the law of the land and the law of God that divorce could only be granted for adultery. There was a great deal to be said in favor of the attitude of the Catholic Church against divorce altogether, but he took the Scriptural view of the case that divorce should be granted for only one reason. It was said that the refusal to grant this bill would lead to a demand for a divorce court. He was opposed to the establishment of a divorce court, but even if there was such a court it must act according to the law. He looked with horror upon anything like the laxity that would be produced by not sticking to the rule that marriage should be indissoluble except for the one cause of adultery.

Mr. Davies said that this was a case in which Parliament should refuse to grant relief.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said that such a case as this would never be sanctioned by a divorce court.

The House divided on motion for the six months' hoist, which was carried on a division of 70 yeas and 35 nays.

Mr. Wallace moved the second reading of the Act to amend the Act for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee.

Mr. Brien moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Franchise Act, which proposed to reduce the income qualification from \$300 to \$250.

Sir John Macdonald said it was impossible to get this measure through this session. He moved in amendment the six months' hoist.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Speaker announced that having been informed by the member for Quebec East that the member for Kent, N. B., had vacated his seat by accepting office under the Government, he had issued a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new election.

Ginger wine, on which formerly there was a duty of \$2 a gallon, was so classified to provide that when it contains less than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, the duty shall be 75 cents per gallon, and if containing more \$2 per gallon.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Finance Minister for an estimate of the increase of revenue that would result from the raising of the duty on alcoholic liquors from \$1.75 to \$2 per gallon.

Mr. Foster said that the officers of the department calculated that the increase would be \$20,000.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the Minister of Finance would not, of course, know as much about brandy and spirits as some of his colleagues. He disputed the accuracy of the estimate. At present Canada imported 800,000 gallons of spirits, and 25 cents additional on each gallon would amount to \$200,000. Taking into consideration the removal of the starting point to 15 degrees below proof the total increase could not be less than \$250,000.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had hardly expected to find the Minister of Finance in the guise of a full-grown protectionist of the industry of manufacturing intoxicating liquors. This was a curious role for one with his record to adopt. The provision which required that liquors should be kept for two years, instead of being an injury, was an enormous protection to existing distillers, as it gave them a monopoly of the trade. Besides that, they were given a reduction of duty for keeping the liquor, which increased in value as it grew in age. He could not see how the temperance supporters of the Minister of Finance could countenance the heavy increase of duty on the necessities of life, such as flour and pork, while the excise duty on whiskey remained untouched.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) said the Finance Minister wished to protect the manufacturers of whiskey in this country by putting an increased duty on foreign articles, and allowing the domestic duty to remain as it was before, consequently placing the manufacturers in a more favorable position. It was well the country should realize this and understand it thoroughly. By the change of tariff proposed the Finance Minister would take at least \$400,000 more out of the pockets of the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. Mills congratulated the hon. gentlemen who favored prohibition on the other side of the House on the altered sentiments they appeared to entertain at the present time. It was a very remarkable thing that those hon. gentlemen should favor a high tax on breadstuffs and other things necessary for the support of the widow and orphan, and that they should favor a tariff

which encouraged the manufacture of spirits in Canada. He was quite sure that the constituents of these hon. gentlemen would appreciate the earnestness with which they had hitherto supported the cause of prohibition. He would be glad to learn where they had got the new light, because those on the Liberal side of the House had not got any.

Mr. Foster—You will never get it then. Mr. Mills—No, sir, we don't want to get our spirits up by pouring spirits down. It was a new departure on the part of the advocates of prohibition on the other side of the House, when they found it necessary to adopt a policy of encouraging the manufacture of spirits in Canada.

Mr. Foster said there was no article in Canada which bore a higher tax than intoxicating liquor. The hon. member for Halifax had also declared that the changes proposed would add \$400,000 to the extra taxes. The matter of temperance was, he thought, more closely connected with the consumption of alcoholic liquors rather than with the manufacture of them.

Mr. Freeman replied to the criticisms of Mr. Mills, and declared if he brought in a measure for prohibition the members on that side would support him.

Mr. Mills—I have tried you, and you would not do it.

Sir Richard Cartwright remarked that the extra duties would make the franchise for the manufacture of whiskey much more valuable than it was before. The Finance Minister had made a great mistake in departing from the practice of his predecessor.

Mr. Blake pointed out that the hon. member for Queen's County declared as a temperance advocate he was opposed to the manufacture of what he called "deadly poison," whilst the Minister of Finance declared for the consumption and not the manufacture.

The item passed. Mr. Davies directed the attention of the Minister of Finance to the duties on pork, arguing that no protection was afforded the farmer at all. The clear pork had to pay a duty of 1 1/2 cents, whilst on mess pork there was a duty of \$6 a barrel. The lumbermen, instead of buying mess pork from the farmer, were going to purchase the clear pork, which only paid a duty of 1 1/2 cents. Where was the protection in that?

Mr. Bachard said pork was the only article in regard to which the farmers of Quebec received protection.

Mr. Cook stated that the lumbermen must have pork much heavier than that raised in Canada.

Mr. Sproule said some people talked as if pork was the only thing lumbermen could eat. If this duty did the lumbermen an injury by increasing the price of pork it would do the farmers good by enhancing the value of one of their products. He thought the Government should put a duty of 3 cents a pound all round on meat.

Mr. McMillan said that if hogs were to be allowed to come in at 30 per cent. it was no protection to the farmer.

Mr. Hesson made a demand for more protection to the farmer, and said that hogs should be 40 per cent.

Mr. Davies said that the increased duty which the United States proposed to put on potatoes would shut out altogether the vast potato products of Prince Edward Island. Unless this article were protected to such an extent as would give the farmers control of the Canadian market they would suffer considerably. Half a cent a pound on pork was no protection whatever.

Mr. White (Renfrew) asked the Minister of Finance to define what was meant by mess pork.

Mr. Foster asked that the discussion be postponed so that the Government might take into consideration the question of defining mess pork.

Mr. McMillan, on motion for the second reading of the tariff resolution, moved in amendment that the resolution be referred back to the committee for the purpose of reducing the duty on binding twine and cordage. He said that the fact that it was stated that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of buying up the manufacturing of binding twine and cordage should be sufficient to induce the Government to consent to a reduction of the duty.

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost on a vote of 44 yeas and 85 nays.

Mr. Charlton said that there was another subject to which, in the public interest, attention should be given. He moved that the resolution be referred back with instructions to remove the duty on nursery stock.

Lost on division. The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. McMillan charged that the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa was being carried on in an extravagant way, so as to be of no practical use to farmers.

Mr. Rowand said the Experimental Farm was a complete farce.

Mr. Carling said the farm was as yet in its infancy, and would eventually be of great service to the farming community.

Mr. Wallace moved by consent the third reading of the Anti-Combines Bill, in order that it might be sent on to the Senate.

The Bill was read a third time.

The bill respecting the electoral franchise was read a second time and the House went into committee on it.

Mr. Chapleau announced that it was the opinion of himself and colleagues that the revision of the voters' lists was not necessary this year. This, he believed, would meet with the approval of both sides of the House. Outside of the expenditure which the revision entailed upon the country, there was a large expenditure on the part of candidates and the public. This Parliament had not reached the end of its duration, because under ordinary circumstances it could continue till the end of the year 1892. About March of that year the writs would have to be issued for the general election. Before the natural expiration of Parliament an important event must take place. The census must be taken in 1891. This event must be followed by a readjustment of representation. During the present year the local elections would take place in two of the largest Provinces, at the very time that the revision, if done this year, must be undertaken. Therefore he did not think the House would desire that the lists should be revised this year. For the purpose of economy, it was thought the Government might undertake the printing of supplementary lists at Ottawa. They were mistaken for

two reasons. In the first place the printing establishment, although in existence for a year and a half, was not in a complete state, and in the second place it was not believed there would have been so many changes to be made in the lists. It must be remembered that there were 7,000 polling districts, and whilst the number of electors in 1888 was 900,000, to-day there were a little over a million. The supplementary lists were received at a time when the Printing Department had to cope with the greatest difficulties. One of the clauses of this Act provided that in the future the supplementary lists should be given out by the revising officers in each district to printing offices under instructions and according to rates from the Queen's printer. He claimed now that the lists were more perfect than they ever were before. Under the bill the expenditure would be very much reduced. Formerly the revising officer was obliged to post three lists in conspicuous places. For this purpose 21,000 lists were required, and he was informed that the expenditure for posting alone amounted to between \$11,000 and \$13,000. The expenditure for the salaries of revising officers was very large. There were 215 constituencies and the number of revising officers was 170. The average salary was \$400 or \$500, causing an expenditure of \$85,000. There were two schemes by which this expenditure might be reduced.

Mr. Jones (Halifax)—Abolish the Act.

Mr. Chapleau—We might also abolish Parliament, and it would save a good deal of money. One plan to reduce the expenditure would be to increase the size of the electoral districts, or as the difficult character of their duties decreased the more the Act became known the salaries of revising officers might be reduced. If they could only effect a saving of half a cent on the present price of three cents a line for printing the lists, it would mean a saving on the smallest supplementary list, that of names to be removed, of between \$1,100 and \$1,300. It had been argued by the Liberal and Conservative papers alike that in view of the large expenditure the provincial system of revision would be preferable. He had it, however, on the authority of one of the most prominent provincial revising officers, that the cost of provincial revision was not so low as it was thought to be.

Mr. Laurier said it appeared after all they were not to have a revision of the lists this year, although the First Minister had to all intents and purposes declared there would be. They were informed, although the law provided there should be a revision every year, the Act solemnly put on the statute book should be still further amended, and the revision deferred for another year. The more they looked at this Act, the more they were convinced it was illogical and unnecessary. A constituency might be opened at any moment, and the election would not be conducted on the new list, but on a list three years old, and not the electorate of the present time. The Government were ashamed of their progeny, and afraid to put the law into force. The Secretary of State had told them the Provincial revision was nearly as cheap as the Dominion elections, and when he made the statement there was to be no revision he was cheered at this announcement. The reason was the Conservatives were afraid to face the expenditure under the revision. The Liberals were ready to accept the Provincial lists, but the Conservatives were not.

Mr. Barron said by not posting up the lists a great injustice would be done to a good many constituencies.

Mr. Mitchell said he inferred from Mr. Chapleau's statement that there would be no election until the expiration of this Parliament in March, 1892.

Mr. Chapleau—I hope so.

Mr. Mitchell—It is not a question of what the hon. gentleman hopes or what he wishes. I am endeavoring to ascertain for myself whether I understood the hon. gentleman right. As he understood it, there were to be two more sessions of this Parliament before an election took place. The Government could not help themselves in this, because if a general election were to take place before a census were made, there would be a great deal of dissatisfaction in the provinces which were entitled to increased representation. In order to meet this, therefore, there would have to be another general election after the redistribution. He warned the members on the Liberal side of the House to look out that they were not gerrymandered out of their seats when a redistribution took place.

Sir John Macdonald said, in answer to Mr. Mitchell's enquiry: "My only constitutional answer is, I am not authorized by His Excellency the Governor-General to announce how the prerogative of the Crown will be exercised in that regard."

Mr. Paterson said he was unable to congratulate the Secretary of State upon his legislation. The Franchise Act contained so many weaknesses and was apparently so unworkable that it ought to be repealed altogether. There were no less than six sections in the present Act repealing thirteen passed last year.

Mr. Chapleau—No, amending.

Mr. Paterson—Yes, one may be amending, but only one is adding while the other five are repealing. He did not believe in the bill at all. The revision not being held this year would result in disfranchising hundreds of voters if an election took place.

Mr. Mills observed that Mr. Chapleau's amendment reminded him of the improvements to the old gun. It wanted a new lock, a new stock and a new barrel. These amendments would remove every vestige of the old bill.

Mr. Blake said the Government were polishing up the barrel of the gun, oiling the lock, and furnishing a stock, but they were agreed that while they should admire it, that it should be hung up in the hall, and not be allowed to shoot. After the weapon was tried three years ago it was arranged it should not shoot for three years more. The amendment to the bill was made upon pressure from behind. The measure was unjust, expensive and unsatisfactory. He was surprised that the hon. member for Brant, with his usual fairness, had complained of the amendments, since they both agreed the measure was radically bad and could not be made good, and the impossible task the hon. gentleman had set himself was to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Mr. Chapleau moved that the first section, which provides that the occasional absence of any farmer's son from the residence of his father or mother for a period

not exceeding six months prior to the revision of the list shall not disqualify him, be amended by adding the words, "Or a son of the owner of real property other than a farmer."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Mitchell moved in amendment that all the words after the word "Act" be struck out and the following added: "And all other sections of the said Act and the Acts amending the same are hereby repealed."

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Somerville asked in what way the Printing Bureau had failed that it became necessary that these lists should be printed in each constituency.

Mr. Chapleau said the chief difficulty was the transferring of these lists from distant parts of the country, which had been pointed out by the revising officers. Last year there were 14,000 supplementary lists.

Mr. Somerville said the same objection applied to the printing of the main lists at Ottawa, and facts proved that the Opposition were right when they objected to the establishment of the present method. He asked if all the final lists would be printed at Ottawa.

Mr. Chapleau answered in the affirmative. He then moved to add a new clause providing that there shall be no revision during the year 1890, and the present lists shall remain in force till 1891.

Mr. Davies said there must be a clear understanding that the Government does not intend to hold the general election under the present list.

The clause was adopted. Sir John Macdonald explained that the item of \$14,000 for a car for the Governor-General was for a new car to replace the "Jamaica" car burned some months ago. The Governor-General himself would contribute 3 per cent. to the cost and to repairs.

Mr. Mulock protested against the expenditure as unjustifiable.

Church Civility.

It pays to be civil at all times and in all places. But where this civility is most needed just now is in our churches. Be civil to each other, and to strangers especially. When the vestibule is crowded with the latter class, don't let the regular members rush through without recognizing some one of them and inviting them to his or her seat or some other unoccupied seat. Make the service interesting for him. Exert yourself in his behalf. Turn around in your seat or go away across the aisle, if need be, to hand him a book—first finding the number of the hymn, the chapter or the Psalm, or the prayer, always. Let him know first that he is welcome, and then that you are interested in knowing that he is interested. All these little civilities speak for themselves, and are worth a thousand invitations. Moreover they tend to build up and reinforce a congregation, and to encourage transient attendance as well. Civility is a sure cure for empty seats, miserly collections, and a greatly depreciated church in consequence. Be civil, and you have overcome all these obstacles. You will make glad and enthrall the heart of the preacher; he will then preach you better sermons, and you will feel more than amply repaid for your kindness.—Seneca County News.

Centenarians Rare.

It is a significant fact that twelve of the largest and oldest London life assurance companies, which had, of course, issued policies only to the most carefully selected, could produce from their lists but a single case of centenarianism. The instances alleged of persons reaching their 120th, or even their 118th year, etc., may be set down as without exception not authentic. The three to five years over a hundred, which science indicates as the natural term of human life, is found to be the period beyond which post-centenarians, even under the best conditions of attendance, nursing, etc., fail to go.—Boston Herald.

A Stupid Wife.

Husband (on return from office)—Was there a gentleman here to see me to-day, dear?
Wife—A man called with a bill.
Husband—I asked if a gentleman had called to see me.

Unique in History.

"Maria, it makes me awfully nervous to see you put pins in your mouth!" said Mr. Mumble, as he looked over to where his wife was sewing.
But she could not answer without danger of choking. "There was no last word; Mumble had broken the record."

Pa Gets Facetious.

"What do you want?"
"Your daughter's hand."
"Can't do it. Take her as a whole or leave her. We don't do an instalment plan business here."

On Board a Record-Smasher.

Forward Watch—Eight bells and all's well.
Seaside Old Lady—He wouldn't say so if he knew how badly I felt.

Why She Mourned.

She—But why is Miss C—wearing black?
He—She is mourning for her husband.
She—Why, she never had a husband.
He—No; that is why she mourns.

Have soft towels for the face, and when bathing or drying use gentle upward motion.

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 con-

sumption 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 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, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

WHY SILK IS EXPENSIVE.

Nearly 8,000 Worms for Two Pounds of the Raw Material.

To produce sufficient silk to make a dress requires more time and capital than most people would imagine. If we take one and a quarter pounds as the weight of pure silk required, this would be equal to two pounds of raw silk. To produce two pounds of raw silk would require the entire silk obtained from 7,000 to 8,000 worms, allowing a percentage for death by disease and other casualties. It may be interesting to state that these young worms when newly hatched would scarcely weigh one-quarter of an ounce, yet in the course of their life, which only lasts some thirty or thirty-five days, they will consume about 300 to 400 pounds of leaves and increase in weight about 9,000 times. Consumers of silk will not wonder at its high value when they consider that to raise two pounds of raw silk so much time and money is required. Besides the original cost of the eggs or young worms, they require feeding at regular intervals daily with mulberry leaves during their life. This is a large item of expense if the cultivator does not grow and gather his own leaves, but is compelled to purchase them.—Textile Fabric.

Yellow as Egyptian mummy,
Was his sallow face,
And he seemed a very dumpy
Of the human race.
Now he's brimmed with sunshine over,
His clear and sparkling eye
Tells us that he lives in clover;
Ask you the reason why?

What has wrought the transformation?
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
restored this dilapidated individual in a single week. Nothing like them to regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.

Satisfactorily Explained.

Shoe Dealer—I understand, sir, that you said I was a thief and a robber. I want an explanation.
Blotter (snively)—Sir, you are entirely mistaken. What I said was, that you sold shoes so cheap that you are almost a free-booter.

The World Moves!

Don't disgust everybody with your offensive odor from your catarrh because some old foggy doctor, who has not discovered and will not believe that the world moves, tells you it cannot be cured. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have for many years offered, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. They are thoroughly responsible financially, as any one can learn by proper enquiry through druggists (who sell the medicine at only 50 cents), and they "mean business."

At a Chicago Wedding.

Girl Friend (kissing the bride ecstatically)—Oh, Fan, you did splendidly at the altar, and this is only your second.

Bride (complacently)—Yes, I've really had very little practice.

Had a Good Time!

"Danced all night till the broad day-light
And went home with the girls in the morning."

But the morning being chilly, he took a heavy cold, and a bad cough resulted, consumption set in, his case, despite the efforts of a physician, grew worse until friends began to lose hope; one, however, knew from trial the value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and induced him to take it. "A mighty change came over the spirit of his dreams." Its continued use restored him to health and fortune. He lives to-day to bless Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and soon will wed a charming girl, one of those he "took home in the morning." If Colds, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, or other throat or lung troubles attack you, don't delay getting the "Discovery."

A Well-appreciated Compliment.

Mr. Manhattan (visiting in Chicago)—Your mamma is truly remarkable for her poise, Miss Livelyway.

Miss Livelyway—Yes, indeed. Mamma no slouch at pastry. Her minces and lemons are always a number 1.

D. C. N. L. 19, 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 INCURABLE 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.

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