DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Girouard said it was his painful duty to move the adoption of the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee on the charges which had been made by the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) against the member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). The committee had given the matter careful consideration, and therefore discussion was unnecessary. He hoped the report would be adopted by a silent and unanimous vote. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Mulock said he did not wish to discuss the report except to emphasize one or two points. He wished to congratulate the Government upon the fact that one member of the Cabinet, whose name had been mentioned in this correspondence, had been completely exonerated. He was also pleased to see that other public men outside the House, who had not had the opportunity of defending themselves, had been shown to be free from blame.

Mr. Casgrain pointed out that this case was an offence against the dignity of Parliament. He thought it should lead the Government to introduce a measure which would wipe out this temptation, by enacting that no member should directly or indirectly receive favors from the Government.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. McNeil moved the adoption of the report of the special committee on the Bremner furs.

Mr. Blake said there was a serious question involved in this motion. The matter which formed the subject of this report had been brought up before the House for several years past, and the Government had been called upon many times to act. Upon one occasion the Government acknowledged it was their duty to act, but there was not the slightest indication that they had acted. He thought the Government should say what they had done and what the result of their action was. The evidence taken in this case showed that there had been a grievous act of misconduct and impropriety on the part of an officer, and that there had been grievous wrong done to a Canadian subject. When this matter was referred to the committee it was rumored that it might be accommodated in some way. It was suggested that recompense might be paid, and the sum of $3,500 was mentioned. This sum was to be paid out of the pockets of the people of this Dominion. This money should be paid by the man who had done the wrong. Parliament should not indemnify either in reputation or in pocket any person who had done wrong, but he should bear the consequences. Gen. Middleton had received honors and rewards, and should now receive any censure that was due him. The articles of war were strongly condemnatory of such a proceeding as the present one. The seizure of goods was a military crime. Was the Commander-in-Chief, he asked, exempt from those orders? Was he justified in doing after the rebellion what he told the common soldiers not to do in the heat of battle? It seemed to him that this was utterly disgraceful. He could not understand how it was possible that any man in the position in which Gen. Middleton stood could ever for an instant have so far confused his moral sense as to have been guilty of the act of which he had been. It was said that the plunderer had been plundered, that the goods when taken from Bremner were afterwards taken from himself. He supposed that those who did take them had as much right to them as Gen. Middleton. That, however, made no difference. The course pursued by the General was a disgraceful one. He hoped the Government would see that the General paid the loss and withdrew from the service. (Loud applause.)

Sir Adolphe Caron said he desired to deal with the matter in the most open and most frank way possible. He considered the action of the General was the result of a most unfortunate error of judgment on his part. (Hear, hear.) It was stated in the report, and the General himself, after obtaining information which unfortunately he did not possess at that time, had discovered the fact that he had committed an illegal act, and nobody regretted it more than the General himself. He (Sir Adolphe Caron) had heard the General express the deep regret which he to-day experienced that such an order should have been given by him. It was for them to be impartial and just in dealing with this question, and it was only fair that they should remember the services that Gen. Middleton had rendered to Canada. It must be remembered at the time the order was given the General was in a preoccupied state of mind, which to a certain extent might possibly account for the want of prudence which he displayed. He repeated that he could not forget the services the General had rendered to Canada, and he thought they should show that fair play and leniency which he considered, under the circumstances, Gen. Middleton was entitled to.

Mr. Lister argued that Gen. Middleton should be held responsible for all the furs, because if he had observed the duty he owed to himself as a general and as an honest man, he would not have been the first to despoil Bremner of his furs and give orders for them to be scattered about among the members of his staff. Gen. Middleton waited five long years before indicating his willingness to settle for any of the furs taken. He repeatedly denied that he had taken any portion of them, or knew anything about their disposition. It was only in the investigation of the committee that Gen. Middleton evinced that he knew anything of the matter. It was only for the sake of unanimity that Gen. Middleton, in the report, was treated with the utmost consideration. The report might have been much more severe that it was. It was said that Gen. Middleton committed this act through an error of judgment. In his letter to Hayter Reed, however, he asked that the disposal of the goods should not be made public. He asked if this was not proof that he knew he was doing a wrongful act. It was absurd for the Minister of Militia to say that a gentleman who had been for forty odd years in the British army did not know he was violating the army regulations. Bremner, through his despoliation, was broken down in health and living in poverty, and yet the Minister of Militia asked that they should excuse Gen. Middleton. It was an incredible thing that a gentleman in the position of Gen. Middleton should have so far forgotten the Queen's regulations and shown himself destitute of the common feelings of humanity as to despoil a poor individual like Bremner of his property. Gen. Middleton's usefulness had gone, and it was the duty of the Government to intimate to him his services were no longer required. Having been guilty of the act he had, absolute full justice should be meted out to him, no matter what the consequences might be.

Sir John Macdonald said the discussion on the matter should have been left to the member for West Durham who had made a careful examination into the subject, and whose remarks were certainly delivered in a spirit of justice. He did not think that the hon. member for East Lambton was justified in making the statement that the report was a compromise and might have been more severe. He thought it was an aspersion upon the committee, who had presented a unanimous report. Sir Fred Middleton was an officer of great experience in China and in India, and there was a good deal of practical confiscation done in those countries during the war. However, General Middleton was decidedly wrong in this respect. The hon. member for West Durham had proved beyond a doubt, if proof were required, that Gen. Middleton's conduct deserved condemnation and in as strong language as might well be used. There was no doubt the General had acted wrongly and illegally. The confiscation was an error of judgment, and the appropriation of goods, it seemed to him, was illegal and improper and could not be defended upon the same grounds. He thought the report ought to be adopted by the House.

Mr. Mitchell said there should be no difference made in this case than there would be in dealing with the case of the meanest private in the service. One thing was clear, the General got the furs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick—No.

Mr. Mitchell—They were put on board the steamer on which he was. We only have his statement that he did not get them. If a burglar, after taking the swag, sees a policeman and drops the stuff, that is no excuse. He contended it was the duty of the Government to compel Gen. Middleton to refund the money, to dismiss him, and report him to the Horse Guards.

Sir John Macdonald said there had been no attempt at palliation. He had recommended the House to pass the severest condemnation on Gen. Middleton's conduct. The Government could not have taken any action until this report was passed upon by the House, and when that report was known it would be for them to consider what they should do.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill respecting the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway. The bill provided that the time for completion should be extended till June, 1896.

Mr. Hessin introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Qu'Appelle & Wood Mountain Railway for three years. He said this was necessary on account of expectations that had not been realized.

Mr. Bain (Wentworth) took exception to bills being introduced at this late stage of the session.

Mr. Barron called attention to the letters which appeared in *Le Canadien* bearing upon the McGreevy scandal, which purported to show that the member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) had been able to acquire information from the Public Works Department which enabled him to get lower tenderers to withdraw in order that the tender of Connolly & Larkin might be accepted.

Sir Hector Langevin said he knew nothing about the matter whatever.

Mr. Laurier denied the allegations which *Le Canadien* had made against the Liberal party. As far as they were concerned, they courted the fullest investigation. If it was not so late in the session he would ask the House to enquire into the matter.

Mr. Blake said these revelations were becoming more interesting, and afforded ample warrant for the view of them that was taken by the member for North Victoria (Mr. Barron). He was surprised that the Minister of Public Works had not heard of this before, and hoped that he would now make a thorough inquiry. It was clear information was acquired in advance as to who were the lowest tenderers. There must have been some complicity on the part of the officers, and this should be inquired into.

In moving that a subsidy of $166,400 be granted to a railway from Ottawa to Morrisburg,

Sir John Macdonald stated that a company was formed to build this road, entitled the Ottawa & Waddington Railway Company, but he believed the Government had been advised that the charter of this company had expired. Under those circumstances it was decided that the subsidy should be given for a railway from Ottawa to Morrisburg, leaving the question of whether the charter of the first company was still in existence to be decided in a legal way.

Mr. Blake condemned the connection of Mr. Hickey with the Ottawa & Morrisburg Railway, and gave documentary evidence going to show that Mr. Hickey had endeavored to sell out the charter of the road, and that no effort was made to proceed with its construction.

Mr. Hickey denied the charges, and said every effort was made to construct the road.

Sir John Macdonald moved the grant of $24,000 to the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for 7½ miles of road from Hull to Aylmer.

Mr. Blake said this was nothing more or less than to enable the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Company to buy out that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Hull and Aylmer. Why, he asked, should the country purchase a portion of one railway for the purpose of making a present of it to another?

Mr. Chapleau defended the grant, and said although he was formerly connected with the road, he had now no interest in it.

The following is a summary of the Legislative work of the session: Number of bills introduced in the Commons, 94; Bills introduced in the Senate, 16; total Bills passed, 110. The following is an analysis of the Bills passed: Government, 38; Public and General, 1; Railway, 42; Bank, 5; Bridge Companies, 5; Insurance, 2; Trust Companies, 2; Divorce, 2; Navigation Company, 1; Construction Company, 1; Patents Extended, 2; Manufacturing Cos., 4; Board of Trade, 1; Boom Company, 1; Orange Incorporation, 1; total, 110.

The number of orders and addresses issued was 132 and the number of returns brought down in reply thereto was 95. The number of public bills and orders of the session which shared the fate of the "slaughter of the innocents" was 17. The number of notices of motion which shared a similar fate was 21.

The changes in the personnel of the Senate during the session were: Mr. Lougheed took the place of Senator Hardisty, deceased; Major Boulton the place of Mr. Schultz, appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; Mr. Masson the place of the late Mr. Rodier; Mr. Murphy the place of the late Mr. Thomas Ryan and Mr MacLaren the place of the late Mr. John Macdonald.

In the House of Commons Dr. Montague took the place of Mr. Colter for Haldimand, and Mr. Mackintosh the place of Mr. Perley, deceased. The following seats are still vacant: Kent, N. B., in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Landry to a County Court Judgeship; New Westminster, B. C., in consequence of the death of Mr. Chisholm; Lincoln, Ont., in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Rykert, and South Victoria, in consequence of the death of Mr. Hudspeth. Shortly before the opening of Parliament Mr. Colby, M.P. for Stanstead, was appointed President of the Privy Council in the stead of Sir John Macdonald, appointed Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Wood, M. P. for Brockville, was elected Deputy Speaker of the House, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Colby entering the Cabinet. With the exception of the long session when the Franchise Bill was under discussion, the session has been the longest since Confederation.

THE LAST OF THE SESSION.

The House assembled to-day at 11 o'clock, when bills received from the Senate were taken up and considered and amendments made to them concurred in.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell, Sir John said that the fishery question at Washington was progressing satisfactorily. He received a despatch to-day, but it was not explanatory enough, and he asked that it be repeated. Mr. Tupper, he said, had been dangerously ill there, and was now on his way home. He was slowly recovering.

A discussion took place on the Bremner furs question. Sir John promised that the Government would do what it could to aid Bremner in getting a settlement, no matter whether the Government was liable or not.

The House adjourned at 1.30.

His Excellency, the Governor General prorogued Parliament at 4 o'clock. The following is the

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In bringing to a close this somewhat protracted session of Parliament I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your important duties.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

The negotiations respecting the Behring Sea question are still in progress at Washington, with good prospects of a favorable result. Meanwhile the continuance for another year of what is known as the "modus vivendi" will serve to show our earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States Government and people.

TARIF TINKERING.

The readjustment of the Customs tariff, calculated as it is to promote the development of our agricultural, manufacturing and other industries, will, I doubt not, receive general acceptance from all classes.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

I am glad to believe that the Act relating to banking has been most carefully considered, and will be found to guard the interests of the public and to be sufficiently liberal to those who are more immediately affected by its provisions. The measure relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes will doubtless render more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in that regard uniform in almost all respects throughout Canada.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the criminal law include a great number and variety of provisions, all of which will probably be found useful, and several of which were urgently demanded for the public welfare.

FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

The creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics will promote the investigation and study of the questions which affect the relations of capital and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of all great nations. It will likewise aid the diffusion of information on all that concerns the occupations and well being of the working classes. In some other measures of the present session your desire to improve the laws which apply particularly to those engaged in industrial pursuits will likewise be recognized.

PROMISCUOUS LEGISLATION.

The various provisions to amend the laws relating to railways, to patents, copyrights and trade marks, and to the Department of Inland Revenue, and likewise the enactments to improve the statutes for the management of our Indian population are well adapted to promote the efficient administration of the departments to which they relate, while a large amount of private railway legislation indicates a spirit of enterprise throughout the country which it is to be hoped will lead to a substantial development of the railway works of the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the requirements of the public service.

BLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I take leave of you for the present with the earnest hope that in the coming season our people in every part of Canada may be blessed with an abundant reward for their labors and may witness a marked advance in the prosperity of the Dominion.

Scandals are like dandelion seed—they are arrow-headed and stick when they fall, and bring forth and multiply fourfold.

The Princess Bismarck is described as the model of a practical, methodical German matron, with an eye to every detail of household management and economy.

Frederick Spitzer is dead; the most successful curiosity dealer in Paris, and a familiar figure in artistic society there.

Life is a sacred trust to all. He is at fault who does not take due care of his own, he is guilty who does not respect the lives of others.

A needle, one and a half inches long, was recently removed from the side of Mrs. Counsellor Cole, of Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. Cole says that she swallowed the needle forty years ago, and has never felt any inconvenience from it.

THE CIRCULATION LIAR.

Three liars were trying their skill and taste
The fisherman first told his scaly tale;
The political liar came next, and his words
Made the angler with envy and spleen grow pale.
After them the Circulation Liar starts,
And facts take on such shapes and forms uncouth
That the politician's and the fisher's styles
Compared with his seem like the naked truth.

—*Toronto World.*

—Swell ladies are wearing blue glasses.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Mr. J. M. Loranger, Q. C., of Montreal, died yesterday.

Count Herbert Bismarck is very popular in English society circles.

The next Papal consistory will probably be held in Rome on June 18th.

Meissonier's painting of 1814 was sold in Paris on Wednesday for 131,000f.

Bogoslov, the Alaskan volcano, after a lapse of seven years, is again in a state of great activity.

Russia has ordered an immense supply of smokeless powder cartridges from the factory at St. Etienne.

Joseph Lord's house at Great Falls, N.H., was struck by lightning on Friday and burned. Mr. Lord was killed.

The steamer Harold, bound from Bilboa to Glasgow, has foundered off the Irish coast. Six persons were drowned.

Mr. Charles Wilson, of Woodstock, has accepted the Conservative nomination and will oppose Mr. Mowat in North Oxford.

John G. Carlisle was elected U. S. Senator by the Kentucky Legislature on Saturday, in succession to the late Senator Beck.

The waterworks by-law for $10,000 and the electric lights by-law for $2,000 were carried on Saturday in Markham by narrow majorities.

A daughter of Lord Lytton will be one of the bridesmaids of Mary Anderson.

Monseigneur Blais was consecrated at Quebec yesterday as Coadjutor Bishop to Monseigneur Langevin for the diocese of Rimouski.

Miss Margaret Isabella Blaine, daughter of the Secretary of State, was married on Saturday in Washington to Walter Damrosch, of New York.

A strike has been ordered by Cloakmakers' Union, No. 1, of Philadelphia, and 300 Russian Jewish tailors, with their helpers, have left work.

The marriage of Miss Ward, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Cameron, of Toronto, to Prince Caraman de Chimay will take place in Paris on Thursday.

It is officially announced that the new Brazilian constitution will be promulgated by decree, and afterward will be submitted to the Assembly for ratification.

A bill has been introduced into Congress providing for reciprocal rights in affording assistance to wrecked vessels on American and Canadian waters.

Rev. A. F. McGregor, Toronto, preached a sermon yesterday in defence of the action of the Ministerial Association with reference to Sunday military parades.

Suit has been brought against a Winnipeg teacher to restrain him from imparting religious instruction, on the ground that he is violating the new School Act by doing so.

The Duke of Connaught will arrive at Winnipeg on May 25th at 6 p.m., and remain till noon the next day. He will occupy Sir Donald Smith's residence at Silver Heights.

Jacob S. Resinger, for many years superintendent of the county poor farm at Freeport, Ill., was murdered with an axe on Saturday by an insane man named William Wilhelm.

At the next Consistory three bishops will receive cardinal's hats. Mgr. Sarthou, Vicar Apostolic of Western Chili, will be transferred to Pekin in a similar capacity.

One of the boilers of the steamer Ville de Tangiers exploded yesterday at Marseilles. Three of the crew were killed and four badly injured. The steamer sustained much injury.

The Premier of New South Wales was thrown from a cab Saturday while driving from Bolmain. His leg was broken by the fall. The accident was caused by the horse taking fright and bolting.

Gen. Boulanger has written a letter stating that he no longer desires any intermediary between himself and his supporters, and he therefore dissolves the Boulangist National Committee.

Thomas McCheane, consular agent of the United States at Portsmouth, Eng., has committed suicide at Southsea Castle, near Portsmouth. He shot himself with a revolver. No reason for the act is known.

Referring to the coming marriage of Stanley to Miss Dorothy Tennant, the artist, a special cable says the couple were engaged over four years ago, prior to Stanley starting on his expedition to find Emin Pasha.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., Customs Officers made an immense seizure on Saturday aboard the Leading Wind of porcelains, rich silks, rugs, laces and shawls, which the captain said he brought over for the purpose of decorating his cabin.

The Neilson shaft at Shamokin, Pa., is on fire, having caught from the burning timbers of the breaker, which was destroyed on Friday night. The lower levels are filled with gas. Twenty-five mules at the bottom are dead and nineteen on the top levels will probably be suffocated.

Bastino Ipoldo, an Italian, employed in washing windows upon the second story of the Interstate National Bank, New York, Saturday evening, placed his hand upon a "live" wire of the United States Illuminating Company. He gave a shriek, and a moment later fell to the sidewalk dead.

The Porte has not yet replied to Russia's claim for the payment of the arrears of the war indemnity. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, in an urgent note to the Porte, demands the payment of the arrears from the new loans, otherwise, he adds, Russia will reserve the right to take further measures.

The Anchor line steamer City of Rome sailed from Queenstown at 12.30 p.m. yesterday for New York. The Guion steamer Alaska sailed at 1.20 p.m., and the Cunard steamer Aurania at 2 p.m. All went ahead at full steam directly they cleared Queenstown harbor There is heavy betting on the result of the race.

Miss S. Andrien, the publication of whose name by the Kingston collecting agency has caused her serious illness, has sued for $2,000 for "libel and for causing to be printed and published certain printed matter calculated and intended to injure and defame her reputation and expose her to hatred, contempt and ridicule."

At the trial of the chiefs in the copper syndicate in Paris it has been proven that M. Secretan, as director of the Societe des Metaux, distributed fictitious profits for 1887 and used improper means to bull copper, raising the price from under 1,000 francs per ton to over 2,000 francs, and clearing within two months 10,000,000 francs.

Wm. Fowler, county constable for York, was drowned in the Humber on Saturday evening. The body was discovered in the river early yesterday morning.

There is a proposal on foot in the United States to confederate all the Roman Catholic societies, to preserve Catholic rights and to prevent any encroachment upon their privileges.

The Queen yesterday, assisted by the King of Belgium, unveiled a statue of the Prince Consort in Windsor Park. The statue was the jubilee offering of the women of England.

Sergeant Loughran, a member of the Kingston Penitentiary staff, has created something of a sensation by making charges against nearly all the officers of the institution.

A new list of dead beats has been issued by the Kingston grocers. It contains no less than 650 names, which include those of clergymen, Government officials and all classes of citizens.

Justice Stirling, in London yesterday, granted a conditional order for the voluntary liquidation of the Direct Meat Company, remarking that the directors would do well to make a full explanation.

Albert Gray, a lad of 16 years, who went to Grand Rapids, Mich., six weeks ago from Toronto, fell from the log boom north of that city yesterday and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Henry M. Stanley, in an interview yesterday regarding the German movements in Africa, said he was wearied of England's apathy and pliancy in regard to the operations being carried on by the Germans.

In the House of Commons last night, President Chaplin, of the Board of Agriculture, stated the Government would not allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia, because the State was seldom free from pleuro-pneumonia, and there were infected districts near it.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Minister of the Treasury announced amendments to the budget, effecting a reduction of 15,000,000 lire on the army and navy estimates and other retrenchments to the amount of 11,000,000 lire. There still remains a deficit of 9,000,000 lire.

The body of George McMaster, a nephew of the late Senator McMaster, was found floating in Toronto Bay about daylight yesterday morning. Deceased had been missing from the city for some days, but it was supposed he was travelling for the firm of McCready & Co., Montreal, represented by him in Ontario.

A Coroner's jury at Parrsboro', N. S., is investigating the death of Bill Drysdon, a sailor on the barque Corsair. The vessel is commanded by Capt. "Bully" Brown, who bears a hard reputation among sailors and in ports where he has visited. The jury suspect foul play on his part. Drysdon is alleged to have been brutally ill-treated on the ship.

Mr. R. J. T. Muckle, Indian agent at Clandeboye, Man., writes: "I hereby characterize the statement with reference to me in the Rykert Commission report as an unwarranted, gratuitous and infamous lie from beginning to end, and the report, lacking my evidence, is a farcical insult to the people of our Dominion, and Lincoln in particular."

At the Congregationalist annual reunion yesterday the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1891. The committee proposes that the council shall consist of 100 delegates from England, 100 from America, and 100 from the rest of the world. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon.

The charge of criminal libel brought by Hon. Thomas McGreevy against his accusers in Quebec came up for preliminary investigation yesterday. Much to the surprise of the onlookers, a postponement until October was asked for by the defendants, and this is taken to mean that some high-up people at Ottawa would rather not have the trial gone on with at present. The delay was granted.

Mr. Skelding, a Winnipeg hardware merchant, fell asleep last week, and did not wake up for five days except when aroused by the doctors to give him nourishment. The medical men are puzzled to account for the trouble. The man was in good health with the exception of being a little sleepless before his long snooze. At last reports he was recovering from the stupor and was getting along well.

Mary Hughes, aged 50, the wife of Petre Garneau, was found dead in bed at her residence, St. Valier street, Quebec, Sunday afternoon by a man named Charles Brown, an employee of the Gas Company. It seems the woman had been drinking heavily. Brown was locked up pending the coroner's inquest, which was held this morning, and a verdict returned of death from "Congestion of the lungs brought on by the excessive use of liquor."

—Gold passementerie cuffs are *chic* on a cloth gown.

—The girls are wearing jackets just like men's cutaway coats.

—A bright silk rosette at the throat has crowded out the jewelry.

—Nothing lowers a persons standing faster than being a chronic grumbler.

—The most unhappy creature that appears in public or private life is an ex-boss.

—A fanatic may be cured by experience, but a fool is a fool from the cradle to the grave.

SOMETHING NEAR IT.

Sometimes the boodler is the man
Who didn't consummate his plan,
But he came near it, very near it.
He fooled with money not his own,
He should have left the stuff alone.
So let him stew and sweat and moan,
Or something near it.

The cat has nine lives, which shows that nature had a pretty fair idea of what the cat would have to go through.

Countryman, in dime museum—say, Bub, what sort of a curiosity be you? Freak—I am the boy that never whistles.

Never let the sun go down without doing some kind act that will make your pillow softer.