THE DOMINION HOUSE.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were read a first time:—

Respecting the St. Lawrence Insurance Company—Mr. White (Cardwell).

To incorporate the French River Boom Company—Mr. Coatsworth.

To incorporate the Alberta Southern Railway Company—Mr. Davis.

The House again went into Committee of Ways and Means.

STEARINE.

Mr. Foster said the duty on stearine was 3c. per pound under the old tariff. It had been changed to 20 per cent., under the impression that it was not manufactured in this country. There was, however, a manufactory of stearine in the city of Montreal, in which capital was invested, and which had been in operation for some little time. He believed the factory was a branch of a New York firm. He proposed now, under these circumstances, to make the duty 2c a pound.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Mr. Foster said that the duty of 1 1-4 cents per pound on tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, was a drop from 2c in the old tariff. This was thought to be too sweeping a reduction. He proposed the duty should be 1 1-2 cents per pound.

The item passed as amended.

DEMIJOHNS.

Mr. Foster moved to change the duty on earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns or crocks, to 3 per gallon. This would restore the duty to what it was under the old tariff. The proposed duty of 2c would have destroyed the industry.

The item passed as amended.

AMENDED DUTIES.

The following items were amended to read as follows:—Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured, 40c per barrel.

Slate pencils, 25 per cent.; slates, roofing slates when split or dressed only, also school or writing slates, 30 per cent.

COAL OIL.

Mr. Davies objected to the duty of 7 1-5 cents on coal oil. He contended that this was a special tax upon the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Foster said some relief had been given this year by the reduction of the duty on the barrels. The Government proposed to give a still further relief by reducing the duty to six cents per imperial gallon.

The item as amended was carried.

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Mr. Foster moved that the item of crude petroleum, etc., 3 3-5 cents per gallon, be amended to read:—"Crude petroleum fuel and gas oil, other than naphtha, benzine, or gasoline, when imported by manufacturers, other than oil refiners, for use in their own factories for fuel purposes, also manufacture of gas, 3 cents per gallon."

The item as amended was adopted.

TERRITORIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill to repeal the Homestead Exemption Act in the Territories, which gives the Territorial Assembly full power to deal with homestead exemptions. The provisions of the Homestead Exemption Act conflicted with the provisions of the Real Property Act. Chap. 45 of the ordinance of 1888 provided for exemptions up to $1,500, but the courts had held that this was not within the jurisdiction of the Territorial Assembly, and it was desired to retain this power. The bill is to accomplish this end.

The bill was read a first time.

FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Bowers, gave the following freight rates on the International and connecting roads:—For grain, by carload, per ton, to St. John, N. B., from Montreal, $3 60, for export, $4; local to St. John, N. B., from Toronto, $4.30, for export $4 50; local to Halifax from Montreal, $3.60 for export and $4 local; to Halifax from Toronto, $4.30 for export, and $4.50 local; coal, per gross ton, from Sydney to Montreal, $3.51 from New Glasgow to Montreal, $2.80; from Springhill to Montreal, $2.19.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton, in moving the second reading of the Act to secure a better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, hoped the subject would be approached free from party or personal influences. He asked that the measure be considered simply upon its merits. On some occasions the promoter had been called a crank, a fanatic, a Puritan, and a self-righteous man. He disclaimed any pretensions save that he desired to promote the welfare of the community.

The bill was read a second time.

TO DISFRANCHISE BRIBERS.

Mr. Weldon moved the second reading of a bill to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes.

BALLOTS IN NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of a bill to extend the ballot to the North-West Territories.

The bill was read a second time.

GRAND JURORS IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of a bill to reduce from twelve to seven the number of grand jurors necessary to find a true bill in the Province of Ontario.

The bill was read a second time.

SCRAP IRON.

Mr. Foster said the Government had to consider first how to keep the protection and encouragement which was necessary for the iron industry as a whole; secondly how to reduce to the maker of iron materials the raw material, bar iron; and, thirdly, how to induce the further working up of a pig iron from the ore to puddled bars, and bar iron. It was proposed to encourage the latter step by increasing the duty on scrap iron, making the transition as easy as possible, by raising the duty by $1 per ton to the end of the present year, and thereafter having a uniform duty of $4 per ton. This, it was hoped, would induce manufacturers to make a better quality. It would provide that refuse iron, of which there was a great deal in this country, and which should not be allowed to go to waste, would not go to waste.

Mr. Laurier said he would like the Finance Minister to tell the House about the remonstrances he had received from the users of scrap against increasing the duty. How could the Government defend the policy of increasing the duty on raw material and reducing it on agricultural implements from 35 to 20 per cent.?

Mr. Foster said his hon. friends must certainly be mistaken. The implement men used no scrap. They used pig iron, and there was no increase on pig iron. They used, also, bar iron, on which there was a reduction of $3 a ton. On nothing which entered into the manufacture of agricultural implements was the duty increased. The raising of the duty on scrap could not be urged as a hardship in this respect.

The item was carried.

FERRO-MANGANESE.

Mr. Foster moved to change ferro-manganese from 10 to 5 per cent, ad valorem.

The item as amended was carried.

NAIL RODS.

Mr. Foster moved that "Swedish rolled iron nail rods, not more than one-half inch diameter, for the manufacture of horse nails," be included in the item of "Swedish rolled iron rods under ½-inch in diameter, and of not less than 1⅝ of a cent per pound value, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

The item as amended was carried.

BARBED WIRE.

Mr. Charlton thought barbed wire should be placed on the free list.

Mr. Foster said a reduction of one-half had been made in the duty. To place it on the free list would destroy the work of eight or nine mills engaged in the industry.

The item was carried.

LEAD.

Mr. Barnard regretted that the Government had not seen fit to increase the duty on lead, bars, block, and sheets, which was 60 cents per 100 pounds.

The item was carried.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

Mr. Foster moved that "generators, dynamos, and sockets" be included with "electric motors and apparatus, n.e.s., 25 per cent. advalorem."

The item as amended was carried.

SUGAR.

Mr. McMullen objected to the duty of 64-100 cents per pound on refined sugars. It was a policy devised solely to put a million and a half dollars a year into the pockets of the refiners.

THE COBRA'S POISON.

Uses to Which the Deadly Venom is Put by the Clever Hindoos.

Dried and pulverized cobra poison is almost as deadly as when injected by the live cobra, says a writer in McClure's Magazine. Native doctors use it medically in microscopic doses and have a barbarous method of extracting it. They put a cobra into an earthen pot, and drop a banana in after it. They then tie down the lid and heat the pot over the fire. The wretched snake is soon tortured into a rage in its baking prison and bites the banana in its paroxysms. The fruit is afterwards carefully dried, and is then ready for use. It is pronounced under some circumstances to be a wonderful powerful stimulant, but it is only used in extreme cases, and even then probably does infinitely more harm than good. The same preparation is also said to be employed by leather-workers for poisoning other peoples cattle, with a view to afterwards buying up the hides cheap. This is a form of crime very prevalent in India, and one that the authorities find most difficult to check. For how is the ignorant native cultivator to prove that his plough bullocks have not died of cattle disease? He may complain to the nearest magistrate, and the magistrate may order the beasts to be examined, but snake poison leaves no external marks and is almost impossible to detect chemically. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that he often decides to accept the loss and not incur the enmity of the cattle-poisoners by seeking redress.

Royal Misfits.

All these German royalties are so much accustomed to wearing uniforms that they never look well in civilian clothes, and I have never seen either the present Emperor of Austria or the Emperor William look to such disadvantage as when in mufti. It was probably to this, too, that must be attributed the incident that occurred when Queen Victoria arrived at Florence the other day.

Among the crowd that assembled on the railroad platform was a very ordinary and badly dressed individual, whose attire clashed disagreeably with that of the English and Italian dignitaries who had assembled to greet her arrival. Indeed, several of them took offence at what they were pleased to regard as his presumption in pressing forward among them, and roughly ordered him back behind the cordon of police—a command which he obeyed with merely a smile.

In due course the train rolled into the station, and after a few minutes the Queen alighted. As her eye roamed over the people assembled there she caught sight of the person who had been ordered away a short time previously, and apostrophizing him in German with the words, "Ah, so you are there already, my dear Bernard; how nice it is to find you here!" beckoned him to her side, kissed him heartily, and then presented him to the sadly disconcerted Italian dignitaries as the husband of her granddaughter, the hereditary Duke of Sax-Meiningen.

The Talking Dog of Zeitz.

A London paper publishes a wonderful story of the achievements of a boy at the old German town Zeitz. This boy owns a dog which he taught to pronounce 31 words, 24 German and 7 French. The words are spoken one at a time, and only at the dictation of the young teacher. The "talking dog of Zeitz" is the wonder of Europe, and nothing similar has ever been known, except the dog which was exhibited in Holland in 1718. This old-time canine wonder could pronounce all the letters of the alphabet, except "l," "m" and "n."

Manuel Garcia, who taught Jenny Lind is still teaching, although he will begin his 90th year March 17.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN

The Canadian Pacific railway shops, at Toronto Junction closed on May 1st.

A branch of the National Council of Women was formed on Wednesday at Kingston.

The City Council of Kingston, Ont., on Monday night fixed the rate of taxation at 17½ mills.

The honory degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Lord Aberdeen by McGill University, Montreal.

Sir Francis Johnston, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Montreal, has applied for superannuation.

The honorary degree of L. L. D., of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has been conferred on Lieutenant-Governor Schultz of Manitoba.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and party left Montreal on Saturday on the annual tour of inspection, which will take up about three week's time.

A Ottawa evening paper complains on the custom of the members of deputations visiting the city having their meals at the Parliamentary restaurant instead of patronizing the hotels.

The Montreal pool-room men have notified the Superintendent of Police that they will not close until the law compels them to do so. Actions will be taken immediately against the owners of the pool-rooms.

The congregation of Knox church, Ottawa, has decided by a vote of one-hundred and twenty-six to fifty-seven, to extend a call to the Rev. James Ballantyne, of London, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

In the Supreme Court at Ottawa, during the argument on prohobition, Chief Justice Strong said, when Mr. Maclaren for Ontario claimed the right to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants, that they might as well claim the power to prohibit the manufacture of cotton.

It has been decided by the medical faculty of McGill University, Montreal, that on and after the termination of the annual sessions for 1893-94 the course will be extended to nine full calender months, commencing in September and ending in June of the following year.

At a charity ball held in Winnipeg, on Thursday night, Major Coutlee, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, protested against the use of American flags in the decorations of the hall, and a stormy scene ensued between Col. Holmes, the adjutant-general of the district, and Major Coutlee, the latter finally withdrawing his men from assisting in the decorations.

At a meeting of Montreal insurance men it was decided to write an open letter to newspapers complaining of the custom of using the fire department for parades and exhibitions. It was said that the Montreal fire department was getting to be a laughing stock in other cities, where it was stated that they did nothing but turn out in parade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The emigration from England to River St. Lawrence ports continues to decline.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt the other day in Cardiff, Eng., and its vicinity.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a Mansion House fund for the sufferers from the earthquake in Greece.

The Queen will leave Windsor castle on the 22nd inst. for Scotland. On her way north she will visit Manchester and formally open the ship canal.

Owing to the confessions of Francesco Polti, the Italian Anarchist recently arrested in London, many leaders of the party have fled to America and the Continent.

At a session of the Baptist Union, held in London recently, it was decided not to send a greeting to the United States, as a protest against the treatment accorded to negroes in that country.

The American Consul at Bradford, England, reports remarkably successful results of the eight-hour movement in England, and gives examples where it has been put to a thorough test in some large establishments.

A supposed bomb was found the other morning at the entrance of the recruiting office in Spring gardens, London. The public is becoming alarmed at the ease with which bombs, real or harmless, can be deposited in public buildings.

A London despatch says that the movement looking to a British protectorate over the Samoan islands is no longer disguised, but is proceeding in a manner which seems to indicate that Great Britain believes she will be supported in the matter.

The religious balance sheets which were prepared for the May meetings, in London, show a heavy decrease in missinary donations. The Baptist and Methodist societies show deficits which aggregate about sixty-eight thousand pounds.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post, died the other afternoon.

After a long wait, the World's Fair stockholders are to be paid a ten per cent. dividend.

Graff & Co., house wreckers, of Chicago, have bought the World's Fair buildings for eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

The Public schools, of Chicago, are to be closed for a week as a precaution against smallpox, which is epidemic in a section of the city.

Julie R. Jenny, daughter of Col. E. S. Jenny, one of the best-known lawyers of Central New York, was admitted to the bar in Syracuse on Friday.

The Great Northern strike is over, and the men have returned to work, and are busy in getting out trains. The result was a complete victory for the men.

Radcliffe College, the woman's annex of Harvard, has been bequeathed the estate of Mrs. Sarah Parker, who died last week, valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Jacob Stecher Coxy, Carl Brown, and Christopher Columbus Jones, leaders of the Falstaffian army in Washington, have been arrested charged with a violation of the statutes of the District of Columbia.

A Philadelphia despatch says that at the end of the first week of the great coal miners' strike only one mine is in operation in the district east of the Alleghenies, and the miners show no disposition to return to work.

GENERAL.

An employe of the French War Office has been arrested on a charge of complicity with the Anarchists.

The Queen paid her farewell visits in Coburg on Saturday, and left for London by a special train at seven o'clock in the evening.

The chief manager of the Vienna branch of the Rothschilds' banking-house was stabbed on Friday by a beggar to whom he refused alms.

A wealthy land-owner named Crome has been arrested in Leipzig, charged with having poisoned his wife and adopted son to obtain the insurance on their lives.

The Bavarian Government, with the double view of preventing adulteration and bring profits to Bavarian Treasury, has opened an extensive drinking saloon in Munich.

Prince Carlos Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, the Bourbon pretender to the Spanish throne, was married at Vienna on Saturday morning to Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan.

Honolulu advices say that the Government's internal troubles are growing more serious every hour, and that the Royalists are rejoicing because of the disaffection.

Dr. Montaldo, the chief medical director of the Spanish Government, who was sent to Lisbon to enquire into the character of the disease now raging there, declares the disease to be true Asiatic cholera.

While sixteen miners were descending the shaft of a coal mine near Mons, Belgium, on Saturday, the cable broke and the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft. Thirteen men were killed, and the other three were fatally injured.

A Berlin paper asserts that the Emperor has plainly indicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs his decided opinion that the interests of Germany in Samoa ought not, under any circumstances, to be abandoned.

Hendrick de Jong, the man who has been in prison in Amsterdam since September last on suspicion of having murdered two women whom he had married, has been found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer of the Government of Cape Colony, referring to the coming inter-Imperial conference in Ottawa, says the Cape Government concurs in the objects of that meeting, but its participation in the conference depended upon the character of the reply expected from the Canadian Government.

Their Last Meal.

A tragedy of a most remarkable character is reported from Vilna, Russia. Ivan Klakwitz, a customs officer of highly respectable connection, became convinced that his wife was in league with a neighbor to aid the latter in a lawsuit which was pending against him. There was apparently no justification for the charge. The lawsuit was tried in the local courts, and Klakwitz lost the case. He addressed the judge in an excited manner, and, after making a rambling statement implicating his wife in an intrigue against him, he left the court-room.

Later in the day, however, he professed regret to his wife for his baseless insinuations and hasty temper, and asked his neighbor and his wife to dine with him en famille. Thinking it better that a reconciliation should take place, the neighbor accepted, and a social evening was arranged for.

At dinner there were present Klakwitz, his wife, his two daughters, aged nineteen and seventeen years respectively, a young son aged eleven, his wife's mother, and his neighbor and his wife. The dinner passed off very pleasantly until the third course, when Klakwitz rose, and, ordering some more champagne to be opened, said that he wished all present to drink a toast to a special dish he had prepared as a surprise for this agreeable occasion.

He then left the room, and within two minutes returned, bearing in his arms a large dish, covered with a dinner cover, and placing it quickly on the table, he lifted his glass on high and shouted:

"To our next meeting!"

He had scarcely spoken these words, when a dynamite bomb, which had been hidden under the cover, exploded and instantly killed every one in the room, with the exception of the servant-girl and the youngest daughter—the latter living, however, only long enough to tell exactly what had happened. The servant died within two hours.

The unfortunate people who were the victims of this insane freak were simply blown to pieces, and the walls of the room in which they were sitting were partly blown out. The explosion was heard for half a mile.

$100 FOR THIS BOY.

Eddie Brotherton Carried off by an Organ Grinder—in Canada Somewhere.

A letter has been received by a Toronto detective agency from Ashley, Penn., making enquiries for a little child named Eddie Brotherton, a 5-year-old lad, who was recently abducted by an Italian organ grinder.

The boy, the letter says, followed the organ grinder from his parents' home, and for some time he was not missed. When his absence was discovered and enquiries made, not the slightest trace of his whereabouts could be found. Detectives were employed, and they worked on the case for some time without success. The organ grinder was traced through several small places in the state of Pennsylvania, at most of which he had been seen with a child answering little Eddie's description.

Finally the organ grinder was located at Wilkesbarre and lodged in jail for another offense. He at first denied all knowledge of the child, but on being threatened he said he sold Eddie to two other men going north. They are supposed to be in Canada, the police and several other agencies have been notified.

A citizen of Ashley has offered $100 reward for the recovery of the boy alive or information which will lead to the finding of his remains if he is dead.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

BUSINESS MEN EXPRESS HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

Confederation Considered to be a Necessity—Increased Interest in Canadian Affairs.

Mr. William Stephen, arrived in Montreal recently after having visited New Zealand and the different colonies of the Australian continent. In an interview Mr. Stephen remarked that it was not to be expected that those countries would have so soon recovered from the recent financial depression through which the business world of Australia so recently passed; yet the business men and financiers expressed fond hopes for the future.

"I have gone over a good deal of the interior," said Mr. Stephen. "I took especial notice of what was going on in the large cities and I have come to the conclusion that the political and financial regeneration of Australia depends almost wholly upon the confederation of the several colonies, which as every one pretends, will bring about the consolidation of the different railway lines and the rearrangement of the public debt. They have in the past spent money like water upon useless public works, while to-day the city of Melbourne, with almost half a million souls, has not reached beyond surface drainage. The class of people who look ahead, and those who think out these great questions for themselves are convinced that Australian confederation must be accomplished within a very short time if the country is to take its proper place among Britain's leading dependencies. Mr. Stephen is particularly sanguine as to the happy results that would accure from an amalgamation of the railway lines in that far-off country. As it is at present, he added, there is a change of gauge every few hundred miles, which necessitates the ever additional expense attending reshipment of freight and passengers; and although the roads are well built as a general rule, the general result of their management is a long way from being as profitable as if the proposed consolidation were an accomplished fact. "Why," said the wide-awake traveler, "if the Governments could sell their railways to a great private corporation the proceeds would almost pay the country's debt and at the same time bring untold benefit to the people of Australia. Were confederation to take place," Mr. Stephen opined, "the expenses of Government would be reduced to a tremendous extent and the system itself wonderfully simplified. Each country is over-governed, and I noticed with surprise and regret that there is a great amount of jealousy between the different parts of the country. This, however," he believed, "would gradually disappear if a strong central Government were established, and the conflicting or warring interests made to harmonize, as was the case when the North American colonies were brought into one united whole in 1867. I should also state that the leading classes out there are eagerly watching the political, social and commercial development of the Canadian union, and no doubt our wonderful success in the way of becoming a great nation, will have a deal to do in bringing about a like state of affairs in Australia."

Decidedly Useful.

"I hope my last book found favor in your eyes, Miss Lovehome?"

Miss Lovehome—"It certainly did. The leaves were just the right width for the pantry shelf."

Advancing Rapidly.

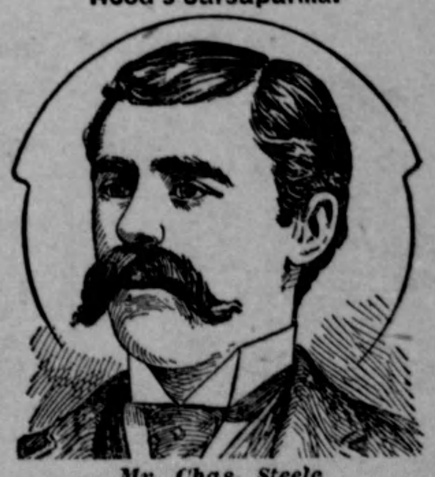
"How about this new French teacher? Does she take you along as rapidly as the other one?"

Little Girl—"Goodness, yes; she skips five or six pages every day."

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.