

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Sir Charles H. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, which was substantially to remove doubts existing as to collection of dues for inspection of boilers and machinery. Steamboat owners did not object to the provision. The bill was read a first time.

MISSING WITNESSES.

The Sergeant-at-Arms informed the House that J. B. Prevost and O. E. Larose, of Quebec, witnesses summoned to appear at the Bar of the House this day were not in attendance.

Sir John Thompson moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for the apprehension of the persons named, that they be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought before the Bar of the House.

The motion was carried.

TORONTO POST-OFFICE.

Sir Adolphe Caron, replying to Mr. Casey, said that F. D. Barwick, P.O. Inspector of Toronto district, had been dismissed for general neglect of duty and detention of certain sums of money which came into his possession. The sums, which were not public revenue, were made good on demand. The accounts of the office had been examined and it was shown that Barwick was not indebted to the Government.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Sir John Thompson, replying to Mr. Langelier, said the Government was doing its best to secure a fast Atlantic service, and hoped to make Quebec the terminal point.

CIVIL SERVICE FRAUDS.

Mr. Brodeur, moving for a select committee to enquire into the irregularities at the Civil Service examinations, said that there was a current rumor in Quebec that in November last at least 50 of the candidates were perjured. Not only was this the case, but those charged with watching the examinations were parties in some sense to the perjuries and received bribes, yet only two prosecutions had been instituted, and in both cases the persons prosecuted were Liberals. None of the Conservatives had been prosecuted. One of them, Bourassa, a friend of the Minister of Public Works, had induced one Wilson to perjure himself. He showed Wilson a letter advising him to get some one to perjure himself, and that letter purported to be signed by the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Oumist asked the hon. gentleman if he intended to insinuate that he had been guilty of such a fraud. He declared he had nothing to do with the matter, and challenged Mr. Brodeur to make a charge and produce evidence.

Sir John Thompson did not desire to deny or extenuate the irregularities. He regretted the delay, but there were good reasons for it. He would add that instructions had been issued for prosecutions in every case as to which the Government had any evidence. Under these circumstances he asked the House not to grant the committee. It was not the custom of the House to inquire into a matter while the Government was still acting in the premises, and, moreover, a parliamentary inquiry in this case would add greatly to the difficulties of the prosecution. The motion was defeated by 68 to 40.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton moved the third reading of the bill to secure a better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday.

Mr. Taylor moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House to amend the same, so as to provide that religious publications and Sunday school publications may be distributed on the Lord's day.

The amendment was adopted.

The House went into committee.

Mr. Taylor moved that the words "circulation" and "distribution" be struck out of the bill, making it an offence to sell only.

Mr. Charlton was willing to insert the word "secular" before "newspaper," which would define the class of papers not to be sold or distributed.

Sir John Thompson suggested that for the purpose of clearness the words "Church and Sunday school" be inserted in the bill, which would better define the class of papers that might be circulated.

Mr. Charlton moved that the following proviso be added to the clause:—"But nothing in this section shall prevent the gratuitous distribution of religious publications in churches, Sunday schools, or religious meetings."

The proviso was carried.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Mara, on the motion for the third reading, moved that the bill be referred back with instructions to limit clause 1 to the sale of newspapers on the Lord's day.

After a debate, the House divided on the amendment, which was carried on a vote of 60 yeas and 52 nays.

The House went into committee.

Mr. Mara moved that the words "prohibiting the distribution and circulation of newspapers on Sunday" be struck out.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Charlton moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Langelier moved in amendment to the third reading that the present Act shall not apply to the Province of Quebec. (Laughter.)

The amendment was lost.

The bill was read a third time on division.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Costaworth moved the House into committee on the bill to make further provision as to the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) thought it was not well to give persons passing along a highway power to interfere with a man ill-treating a horse or other animal.

The clause was dropped. Mr. Tisdale moved an amendment to permit trap shooting for pigeons as a test of marksmanship.

Sir John Thompson moved that the committee rise and report progress. The committee rose and reported progress.

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Sir John Thompson, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said that representations had been made to the Government in favor of Terminal City, Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia, as the Atlantic terminus of the fast Atlantic service. However, this point would greatly depend upon the views of the steamship company.

THE NEW FRANCHISE ACT.

Sir John Thompson introduced his bill to amend the Electoral Franchise Act and moved the first reading. The principal features of the bill were explained as follows:—"In relation to the revision of the present year, we bring into force for the purposes of the revision the redistribution act of 1892; it will follow therefore that the revision of the present year will be made on the lines of the constituencies as re-arranged in 1892, notwithstanding that the redistribution act is not to come into force for electoral purposes until a dissolution of this Parliament. At the same time it is our constitutional duty to see that the constituencies are always in such a position that, in case of an appeal, the electors will be ready with the lists revised and the constituency so arranged that the general elections may take place. While it is not only possible, but very probable, that the revision of this year will be followed by a revision next year prior to any dissolution, still, acting upon the principle which I have mentioned, we are bound to keep in view the facts that, whenever a dissolution shall take place, the constituencies will be in a position to have a vote taken according to the distribution which will then be in force. However, we propose to provide for the case of bye-elections taking place in the meantime by taking care that the polling divisions will be made in such a manner that in the event of a vacancy occurring, and a bye-election being held before dissolution, a list for that purpose may be made up, according to the constituencies as they exist at present, from the new lists. Therefore, the two principles can be kept in view in the one revision, the principle of having the polling district so arranged that the list of electors for the electoral district as it now stands can be formed at any moment out of which the revised lists, likewise the principle that the electoral lists for the constituency, according to the redistribution act, may be accessible at any moment that an opportunity may arise. The change is also proposed in his bill which I indicated a few days ago, that the question upon which so much difference has arisen in the past as to the basis of the franchise shall be adjusted by adopting the franchises of the several Provinces. While I admit that this is a new departure, I deny what has been so widely asserted that it is in any important or practical degree a surrender of any principle that we have contended for in times past. The number of differences which exist between the Provincial franchises and the Dominion franchise as established by our own act are so few as not to be worth the contest and the expense which are involved in keeping them up, and the adoption of a general system which will apply both to the local and Dominion Legislatures has recommendations as regard simplicity and facilities for economy which cannot exist under a dual system such as we have been keeping up for the past few years. It is obviously one of the most desirable features in connection with any system of franchise, and to my mind an essential feature, that the system to be adopted shall be such that it can be put into operation every year. While under the system which we now propose considerable difficulty and labor may arise, fully as much perhaps as would arise in a revision under the law as it now stands—while I admit, I say, that considerable difficulties will arise in making the first new list, I do claim for the principles of this bill and for its detail that they will introduce into the electoral system a degree of simplicity which will make the working of that system very easy and simple in future revisions; so that I think there can be no doubt that the revision can be expected to take place every year. For these reasons I think the bill will commend itself to the House, and that, when once we have succeeded in forming a list under the present system, we shall find this annual revision comparatively easy, and I am sure economical as compared with the present system. We uphold the feature which I regard as the principle feature of the franchise act of 1885, and that is that the revision shall take place by officers under the control of this Parliament and of the Federal Government. The great principle which underlay the franchise act of 1882 was the control by this Parliament over matters connected with the franchise. We have arrived, after the experience of eight or nine years, at the conclusion which I have stated, that it is not worth the effort to keep up the divergences that exist between the two sets of franchises, the franchise as we have it now, and the franchise as it exists in the various provinces; but we adhere to the second branch of the principle of control, namely, that this House and the electors who return the members to this House ought not to be under the control, as regards the exercise of their franchise, of the officers of any other Government or Legislature whatever in the country. Therefore we intend to ask the House to adhere to that principal of Federal control over the federal franchise. With those remarks I ask the first reading of the bill."

The bill received its first reading.

Waterproof. Somebody comes to the front with a suggestion that is at least worth a trial. The knowing ones declare that old gloves (coat-ways, which have apparently outlived their usefulness) may be made waterproof by dipping them in hot linseed oil; that when once they have been taken through this process they are even better than rubber gloves for washing dishes, scrubbing or working in the garden.

Eighty tons of coal were taken out of a vessel in two hours the other day at Kingston.

THE HOME.

Old Chairs.

Housekeepers who live in the country often find it both inconvenient and expensive to send broken chairs and worn-out furniture to an upholstering establishment. We all know how quickly the strands in cane-bottomed chairs become unmanageable after the first break occurs. I want to tell how I repaired six chairs at the small cost of twenty-five cents. I bought two large balls of colored twine and half a pint of varnish. After cutting away the old case I procured a large darning needle and threading it tied a knot at the end and looped the cord through the holes, backward and forward, crossways from side to side, right and left, filling every hole, then working back again, weaving as you would for cloth. Care must be taken not to draw the threads very tight the first time over, as it is more difficult to weave. When finished, press both ends together under the seat. The chairs were varnished all over and placed in the attic to dry. I made small cushions out of bright-colored cretonne and tied them on with ribbon. My friends and neighbors do not hesitate to declare that they admire my work.

To Girls Who Intend to Marry.

She should not have an exalted opinion of herself, and imagine that she is conferring an immense favor in allowing an admirer to pay her the ordinary little attentions of polite society.

She should not fail to take a fair amount of interest in all branches of domestic management and all matters relating to the well-being of a house. Many a girl has been sought in marriage solely by reason of her good housewifely qualities.

She should not call her male acquaintances by their Christian or surnames, or permit them to treat her in a half-fellow-well-met manner.

She should not say sharp, satirical things about other girls behind their backs. However smart and clever the remarks may be, there are very few men who are not deeply disgusted at hearing a woman run down members of her own sex.

She should not be fond of taking her pleasure and continually craving after fresh excitement and social gaieties. Gadabout girls seldom, if ever, make good wives.

She should not show too independent a spirit and readiness to fight her own way through life. True, the limp, lackadaisical girl has had her day, and her up-to-date sister is expected to be strong and self-reliant. But the majority of men prefer a girl who, to a certain extent, looks up to the lords of creation.

She should not adopt an extravagant fashion in dress, nor should she disguise herself in any of the mannish-looking habiliments affected by those girls who find pleasure in passing themselves off as pallid caricatures of the sterner sex.

Cake and Custard.

Allow four eggs to one quart of rich milk, with sugar to taste, and whatever flavoring is liked. Beat the eggs with a spoon in such a manner as to cut them instead of making them light. A custard should not be porous, but more like soft butter, and using an egg-beater will always make it frothy. It is attention to the little points about cooking and baking that makes perfect success. The eggs must be broken or beaten till they do not string, then add the milk a little at a time and beat till eggs and milk are thoroughly mixed. Fill the cups and set them in a pan of tepid water in a moderate oven. In about 20 minutes try one of the custards in the centre with a knife. If the milk is set it is done, but if the milk adheres to the knife bake a little longer.

Hard Pudding Sauce.—Two cups of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg, the juice of a lemon and two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Melt the butter in the hot water and beat in the sugar until it is like cream. Now add the lemon juice and nutmeg and place on a pretty dish in a mound smoothing it with a knife dipped in cold water. Set on the ice or in a cold place to harden.

Soft Gingerbread.—One egg, one-quarter cup of butter melted, one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of sour milk, one level teaspoon of soda, a teaspoonful of ginger and one and one-half cups of flour. Bake in a thin sheet in squares and cut.

A Banana Cake.—One and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup each of butter, sweet milk and cornstarch, one and a half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Bake in four layers. Rub the sugar and butter to a cream, add milk and cornstarch, then the flour with the baking powder sifted with it, also flavoring (a teaspoonful of extract of lemon or any other preferred,) lastly the whites of eggs. For the frosting of top and layers, the whites of five eggs and 15 large tablespoonfuls of sugar. Slice six large or nine medium sized bananas and stew them over the layers, but not on the top as one does if using cocoanut. This recipe also makes a very nice and palatable cocoanut cake.

Crullers.—One cup of milk, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted lard or butter, a little salt if lard is used, one nutmeg, grated, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, three cups of flour. Handle as little as possible when mixed and ready to roll out.

The Order of the Garter.

Lord Melbourne used to say that there was only one order in the world worth having, and that was the Garter, because there was no merit attached to it at all, and that was what made it the first order in Europe. And therein Lord Melbourne showed his usual shrewdness. The distinction men love best is the distinction which, instead of making a man distinguished, merely

singles him out as already being so distinguished that no reason needs to be given for distinguishing him further. The Garter practically says:—"Here is the man whom everyone will agree to think distinguished. The Garter receives distinction from him rather than gives distinction to him."

And that is precisely the kind of testimony which men covet most. What they desire to think of themselves is that they do not need that any external reason should be assigned for the honor in which they are held; that that honor is, indeed, inevitable, and is a natural consequence of their being what they are. "Merit" is something earned by effort and labor. But what people love most is distinction which is quite independent of effort and labor, which is imbedded in their nature, like genius, or manner, or breeding. To be well bred is not at a man's own command.

A CARPENTER'S LINE CHALKER.

The Line on the Reel is Always Freshly Powdered.

This is a device for holding and keeping in a cleanly and compact way the chalk line used by carpenters, gardeners, and others, and automatically and evenly chalking the line. In practical work it has been found very satisfactory, having but few parts, being inexpensive to manufacture, and not liable to get out of order. The improvement has been patented. The box or casing is divided into two compartments, as shown in the sectional view, and journalled in one compartment is the reel or spool on which is wound the chalk line, on the outer end of which is a ring carrying a sharpened pin or peg—the ring to be hooked to a nail or other projection or the peg for securing the end of the line to the wall, or



CHALK LINE ON A REEL.

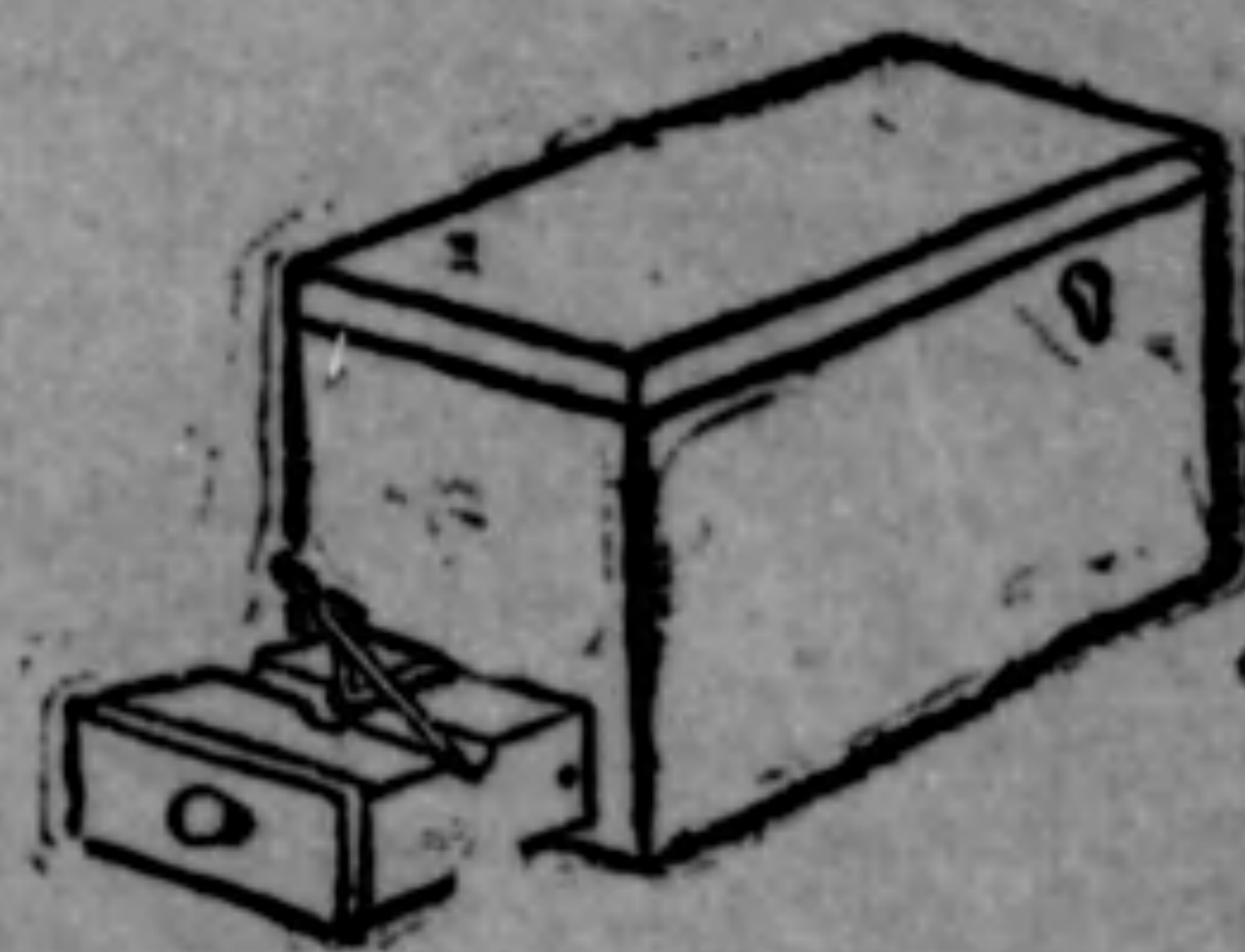
ground, etc., as may be desired. The other compartment of the casing contains the powdered chalk, and is narrowed at its bottom by inclined side strips, forming a Y shaped receptacle, so that the chalk line always feeds down to the middle of the bottom.

In a slot in the top of the partition, between the compartments, is a guide pulley over which the line passes, and thence down around a similar roller in the bottom of the chalk chamber, passing out of the box over a roller in its front wall. As the line rises out of the chalk, all surplus chalk is removed by a loop-bar scraper. The roller in the chalk chamber may be readily removed when it is desired to use the device without chalking the line.

TO HEAD OFF THE HOTEL BEAT.

With This Device He Cannot Take a Peck of Matches.

A match box that is designed for use at hot desks and other public places where



ALARM MATCH BOX.

the draft on the match supply is always heavy is shown herewith. It was recently patented by a Pennsylvania genius. The match is secured from a drawer, which delivers only one at a time, and gives an alarm every time a match is taken therefrom.

IN THE LION'S JAWS.

Deadly Fertil of a Female Wild Beast Tamed—Attacked by a Lion and Terribly Bitten.

A Coney Island, N. Y., despatch says:—Mlle. Beatrice, a lion-tamer at the London Zoo, which is giving a wild animal show on the old iron pier and West Brighton, had a narrow escape from being mangled to death on Friday night by a lion. She entered the cage with two lions. Her act closes by opening the lion Brutus's mouth, and kissing him. While she was making her bold attempt to smack the tips of Brutus's teeth, the man who feeds the lions made his appearance near the cage with a box of raw beef. Brutus caught sight of the beef, and in a moment he unfettered Beatrice's hold upon him, and sprang upon her. Both had a lively tussle, which finally resulted in the lion tamer falling to the floor, and the lion grabbing the left side of her face in his mouth. Manager Farrar and Trainers Bronce and Ordway rushed in with pitchforks. After plunging the forks several times in the lion's body the lion, they managed to loosen him from his hold, and got the girl out of the cage. She was unconscious, and blood was pouring from her face as she was carried into the office. Dr. Hill was summoned, and, upon examination, found that the lion had succeeded in sticking three of his big teeth through the woman's left jaw. Other parts of her face were also chewed. Dr. Hill said it was the worst case of animal bite he ever saw. The woman was delirious at midnight, and is in a precarious condition.

Boarders For Sale.

A somewhat startling advertisement appeared lately in a Parisian paper, which illustrates the tendency of boarding-house keepers everywhere to regard their boarders as a species of property. The advertisement was as follows:—"A house containing six suites of apartments, including all the necessaries, tenants and boarders. An excellent opportunity for a married couple."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

Some Interesting Items that Will Pay You to Read.

An ordinary piano contains a mile of wire.

There are seventy miles of tunnels in the rock of Gibraltar.

Nearly 1,000,000 people still speak Welsh.

Nearly 3,000,000 needles are in use every day.

Broad nails belong to gentle, nervous, bashful people.

Scientists are of opinion that some icebergs last for 200 years.

There are about 370,000 acres under tea cultivation in British India.

One-half of the population of Mexico are full-blooded Indians.

The progeny of a pair of rabbits, in ten years, will number 70,000,000.

One out of every 180 inhabitants of the United States owns or rides a bicycle.

Four times more Irishmen reside in the United States than Englishmen.

The Denmark dykes have stood the storms of more than seven centuries.

The strength of a horse is equal on an average to that of seven and a half men.

Every president of the United States has either been a lawyer, or a soldier, or both.

In Shakespeare's time the price of admission to a theatrical performance varied from a penny to a shilling.

The barking of a dog on earth can be distinctly heard by balloonists at an elevation of four miles.

The deepest gold mines in Australia are the Magdala, at Stawell, 2,400 feet, and Lansell's at Sandhurst, 2,640.

The first discovery of land in the limits of the United States was on April 2, 1512, by De Leon, and the land was Florida.

The woodpecker has a three-barbed tongue, like a Figian spear, with which it draws out the worm which it has excited by its tapping.

The greatest fish-eaters in the world are the Japanese. The eating of meat is nearly entirely confined to the rich, and even they use it sparingly.

Down to the present century a part of the marriage ceremony in Hungary consisted in the groom giving the bride a kick to remind her of her subjection.

A dictionary of British musicians is now being compiled which the editors are finding a hard matter to keep within 2,000 pages.

The German Emperor recently issued an order that no sermon preached before him by a Court Chaplain must exceed fifteen minutes in delivery.

Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary ere a diploma is granted. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

The marriage rate of Germany rose 10 per cent. in the year following the Franco-Prussian war. The same phenomenon was observed after the French war, which ended in 1815.

There are 241 academies of music in the United States and 363 grand opera houses in cities having over 8,000 population. Over 400 theatres in the United States are named after their proprietors.

For the feeding of London a little more than 322,083 tons of meat, poultry, and general provisions were delivered last year from the public markets alone. This total was some 15,000 more than in any previous year.

Silken fabrics should never be kept folded in white paper. The chloride of lime which is used to bleach the paper causes a chemical change in the silk, and injures the color.

The first Sabbath school was instituted in 1787. There are now in the United States 108,939 Sabbath schools, with 8,619,000 scholars. The world has 20,078,598 Sabbath school scholars.

So great is the popularity of Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, who practices as a physician, that last year he attended over 5,000 patients, and performed 200 operations for diseases of the eye.

One of the funeral customs of Corea is, to say the least of it peculiar. It is a social law which compels all loyal Coreans to wear a white hat for three years after the death of one of the royal family.

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

Poisonous snakes are so numerous in Venezuela that snake bite is almost as common there as in India. But there are fewer fatalities, for the natives have discovered that a plant known as the oomulio, when powdered and applied to the wound, results in a cure in almost every case.

It has lately been calculated that at least 60 per cent. of the earthquakes recorded all the world over have occurred during the six colder months of the year. In the Mediterranean and many other districts the proportion during the cold weather is even greater. January and February seem to be the two months in which mother earth especially delights in shaking up her children.

The Japanese tattooers not only picture dragons and flowers and muscums on the bodies of their patrons, but to meet the artistic demands of Europeans they now produce in colours an exact photograph of any cherished friend whose image the tattooed person may desire to have constantly with him.

A great preventive of colds is said to have been discovered in the new paper stockings now made in Germany. The material they are formed of is specially prepared paper, impregnated with some substance which apparently sucks up all perspiration as quickly as it is formed, keeping the feet warm and dry. This should be good news indeed to a very large portion of much-suffering humanity, if it is true.

Mr. J. A. Cameron, of the Kingston Collegiate Institute teaching staff, has recently been bequeathed a handsome legacy by a relative who died in Jersey City.