DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hickey, in moving that it was expedient that recognition should be made by the Dominion Government of the volunteers of 1837-8, said that some persons might question the justice of the cause in which the volunteers fought, but they were fighting for the Crown, and it was not for them to ask the reason why. He intimated that a suitable compensation might take the form of grants of Northwest land.

Sir John Macdonald said the disturbances were long past. They took place before the Dominion was formed, and the claim of the volunteers was upon the Governments of the different Provinces.

Mr. Blake agreed in the view of the last speaker, and said that the Province of Ontario had already taken this view. The Government of the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald had compensated Montgomery for the burning of his barn by the volunteers. (Laughter.)

Sir John Macdonald suggested that the motion be withdrawn and the mover consented.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for a statement showing the several amounts collected by the Dominion Government for lands sold or leased within the bounds and limits of the western part of Ontario as determined by the decision of the Privy Council against the claim of the Dominion Government.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Dawson, in moving for the return of the customs collected in Algoma for the last six months of 1884, called attention to the increase in those receipts and in the population and shipping of Algoma as showing that people could do as well in Algoma as in the Provinces of the Northwest.

Mr. Blake said there was one thing which the hon. gentleman had omitted to state, and that was where Algoma was. The hon. gentleman did not seem to know last session. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawson—I shall be happy to give the hon. gentleman any agricultural information of that kind. Algoma, as I understand it, and there was a special Act defining the electoral district, extends from the French River on the east to somewhere about Rat Portage on the west and from the great lakes to Hudson Bay. (Cheers and laughter.) The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

The following public Bills were presented and read a first time:

A Bill respecting International ferries—Mr. Patterson (Essex.)

A Bill to amend the law relating to contagious diseases among cattle—Mr. Pope.

Sir Leonard Tilley presented a Bill relating to the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877, explaining that it was the same Bill as was introduced by the Government last session. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Pope presented a Bill to provide for the taking of a census of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Will the Government take a census *de jure* or *de facto*, giving the people who are there or those who ought to be there, as in the last census?

Mr. Pope—From our experience the census will be taken in the same way as formerly. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Charlton presented a Bill to promote the better observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, by prohibiting Sunday excursions, which was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald moved without comment for the appointment of a special committee made up of members on both sides of the House, to take into consideration and report on the alleged necessity that exists for the adoption of some system of bankruptcy or insolvency, giving adequate protection against undue preferences.

Mr. Blake—Does not the hon. gentleman desire to explain this resolution?

Sir John Macdonald said he thought he had explained sufficiently on a previous occasion. He referred to the requests by members of the Boards of Trade in Canada and the Chambers of Commerce in England, that there should be an insolvency law. Commercial men, however, were not united in favor of such a law, and outside of commercial circles opinions seemed to be rather adverse. This committee was appointed to investigate the whole question and assist Parliament to come to a decision on the question.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Mills asked whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any legislation, or to invite Parliament to ask for Imperial legislation, to define the boundary of the Province of Ontario upon the north and west.

Sir John Macdonald—It is not the intention to propose any legislation. The question whether it is necessary to ask for Imperial legislation is now under the earnest consideration of the Government.

Mr. McMullen asked whether any, and if so, what sum or sums of money have been paid to J. A. Wilkinson by the Government of the Dominion from the first day of January, 1884, to February, 1885. If paid—for what purpose or services, and where?

Mr. Pope said that so far as he knew no money had been paid to Mr. Wilkinson, except by the Department of Railways and Canals. The sums paid were $69 on 1st February, 1884, and $262 on the 23rd May, 1884, these sums being paid for salary and expenses as land valuator.

In reply to Mr. Edgar, Mr. Chapleau said no correspondence had taken place between the High Commissioner and the Government on the subject of Imperial Federation. The Government, however, had received copies of the resolutions passed at the conference on Imperial Federation held in London during the past year.

Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) asked—Is it the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation this session affecting benevolent or friendly societies?

Sir Leonard Tilley said the only legislation on this subject was the Insurance Bill now before the House.

Mr. Mills, on moving for copies of all Orders in Council, Imperial, Canadian or Provincial, in the hands of the Government and not already laid before Parliament relating to the disputed boundaries of Ontario, pointed out that the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the boundary case referred only to a portion of the boundary of the disputed territory. It was stated that the Privy Council would ask for Imperial legislation to confirm the boundaries so far as the report [illegible] to know what the Dominion Government proposed to do in the matter. It was in his opinion most desirable that this dispute should be settled, once and settled once for all.

Sir John Macdonald said that he quite agreed that this dispute should be settled early and for ever. These papers would be brought down. The motion was carried.

Mr. Jackson, in moving for a return showing the dredges, tugs and dumping scows built in the United States for the Government of Canada during the years 1883 and 1884, called attention to the expenditure of $130,000 within the last two years in procuring these vessels from a Lockport, N.Y., firm. He contrasted this action with the cry of the gentlemen opposite, "Canada for the Canadians," by which they had obtained [illegible]

The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake moved for a statement showing the estimated receipts for each year in respect of each class of public property, on which A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, based his estimate of $58,000,000, which he said would be received by the Government from the sales and leases, etc., of land in the Northwest from January, 1883, to December, 1891. He referred to the report of the Minister of the Interior, which had just reached him, to show that the receipts so far were less than two millions, and that for the succeeding years of the period it would require an average of $8,000,000 a year from this time forward to make up the amount estimated. He thought it would be interesting to have the data on which the estimate was based.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Mulock moved for copies of all minutes of Council not already laid before the Parliament, relating to the so called Fishery Question, from the 1st of July, 1867, up to the time of the signing of the Washington Treaty. He read extracts from papers already brought down to show that most important documents were indicated as existing which were not before the Parliament. He called attention to some statements in documents leading to the conclusion that had not monetary compensation been asked for a Reciprocity Treaty would propably have been the result of the cession of the rights under the Fishery Clauses.

Yachting.

The London *Field* says: "Some of the New York papers make merry over the idea of the vaunted British racing cutter going to sea under a trysail, and declare that their owners dare not live on board. If the writers had an opportunity of seeing the owners on board such beautiful vessels, say, as Marjorie and Wendur, and the luxurious comforts they enjoy in the way of cabin accommodation, they would very much modify their opinions as to the British racing machines. It is true that the Cambria and Dauntless raced across the ocean with their big spars, and Cambria's boom was 64 feet; mainmast, deck to hounds, 62 feet, and bowsprit, 41 feet outside. The Fleetwing, Henrietta and Vesta came across before the westerly gales in the winter of 1861 under big spars, and no doubt the British racing cutters could do the same, although they might often have to stow their booms, and would probably require a new sail to race with on arrival. Among other notions derogatory to the British cutters is one that their lead keels will drop off, and that if they get hit by a big sea they will crumple up like matchwood. Of course a lead keel may drop, although, so far as our knowledge goes, it has only happened yet when fastened with iron bolts; and a yacht may be 'crumpled up' just as ships are; but let us hope that these anticipations are founded rather on a lack of knowledge of what the British cutter is like than an intimate acquaintance with her."

Skating.

Hugh J. McCormick, of St. John, N. B., challenges any man in America to skate him any distance from one to three miles, stakes $100 to $200 a side. The challenge remains open for five days.

WHELPLEY'S WONDERFUL SPEED.

We were in error on Saturday as to Axel Paulsen's record for a mile. It was 3 26 2-5 instead of 2 26 2 5. The best authenticated record was the English record of 3 minutes, but Whelpley wiped out all of Paulsen's records up to five miles at one fell swoop and would give the Swede over a mile start in the distance above. Josh Ward was the referee and W. B. Curtis, of the *Spirit of the Times*, was timekeeper.

The Turf.

The Ottawa winter trotting meeting came to a close on Saturday. There was a good attendance and the track was in excellent condition. In the five mile race there were five entries, but only four started. Mile End Boy came in first, Louis F. second, North Star third and Nellie S. fourth. In the consolation race Moneymaker won by three strait heats, Jennie second and Joe L. third.

At the Montreal meeting in celebration of General Stewart's victory in the Soudan desert, Rev. Dr. Stevenson is reported to have said:—

He was a minister of the gospel, and the gospel told him to love his enemies. He was sorry that English and French blood had been shed, and that more would need to be shed. He was sorry for the poor deluded rebels who were slain and would be slain, but they could not afford to let the great ends of humanity sink and die, even though the vindication of its cause march over his body and the body of each one present.

We would not have expected such rank Jingoism from a minister of the gospel of peace and good-will toward all men. The language is certainly not in the spirit of the Founder of Christianity, who denied the right of His followers to advance His kingdom on earth by means of the sword. Besides, the reverend gentleman is astray in his facts. The Soudanese who are in arms against the British may be poor and deluded. They have been made poor through the unfairly levied taxation by their Egyptian invaders. They may be deluded in their religious beliefs, but we have yet to learn that any religious sect has been converted to Christianity by the influence of the sword. Whatever they are, these men are not rebels. The British Government does not claim ownership of the Soudan; look at it in whatever light we may, the False Prophet can only regard the British troops as intruders of the lands of his people. Let Dr. Stevenson put himself in the place of these Arabs, and see how he would like it.

[illegible]

Account of Mr. Arnott, of Council Committee.

A last Saturday's New York despatch says: The examination into the stabbing of Capt. Phelan by Richard Short began this afternoon. There was quite a large attendance of Irish Nationalists, members of the Fenian Brotherhood, dynamiters and others. When Phelan appeared and Short had been led to the bar, Short's counsel asked if Phelan had been searched. The judge replied he supposed he had, but directed a police sergeant to examine him. The sergeant put his hand in among the bandages supporting Phelan's left arm and pulled out a five-chambered Colt's revolver with a long barrel. There was quite a sensation in court when the revolver was discovered. Short laughed nervously, but seemed relieved. The case was adjourned for a week at the request of Short's counsel. The newest development in the case is a specific charge made by the Rossa side that Phelan has been in the pay of the British Government at least seven years past.

Phelan gave to a reporter to-day a succinct account of the trap into which he was led and its consequences. He says: "My visit here was to confront my accusers, who were calling me informer and traitor. John Kearney wrote me and I came on. I went to Kearney's saloon. We had a long chat, and I thought I had satisfied John of my loyalty, and said the next best thing was to go and see Rossa. We went to Rossa's office. He was out. John introduced a man named Roach. We were the only three in the room. Seated at a desk in Rossa's private office was a person that looked like a countryman. I proposed to Kearney that we go out and return again. He objected, saying Rossa would not be long. I had my legs stretched out under the table, so that under any circumstances I could not get up as quickly as if sitting upright. Rocky Mountain O'Brien was scarcely two or three seconds out of the room when a man rushed into the room and attacked me. He hissed out, 'You —— ——.' I saw the gleaming blade descending, and moving my body to one side I threw up my hand to ward off the blow aimed for my heart. My arm fell by my side, and again down came the bloody weapon. I moved again, but the blade caught me in the breast above my heart. Had I not moved that stab would have finished me. Short was a demon. He cut and slashed in all directions. I closed with my assassin and forced my way to the door and into the hallway. Instead of coming to my assistance Kearney and Roach, in the most cowardly manner, got the table between us and them, and the moment an opportunity presented itself they fled from the room. When Short and I got into the passage way he stabbed me in the back three times. I succeeded in gaining the steps, but he was after me and stabbed me three times in the head. His blows fell short or he would have pierced my skull at every blow. All this time I was growing weak from loss of blood. I staggered towards the entrance in a half conscious state, and when I got to the steps I swooned. It was like a dream. I could hear voices all round me but was unable to speak."

The Poor Millionaires.

The fact is that when a millionaire fails, it by no means follows that every dollar has been swept away. It is generally the case that he or his wife saves something out of the wreck. As an illustration of this I am reminded of an interview I had not long ago with a gentleman who said, alluding to his failure several years previous:

"I came down to Wall street one day worth $3,000,000. When I went home at night I was penniless."

"What! absolutely penniless?"

"Well, practically so; to be sure, I saved my seat in the Stock Exchange and about $60,000 in cash, but what did that amount to? From an income of $150 000 per year I was obliged to live on $6,000."

To a majority of people such an income would seem princely, but to this gentleman it meant poverty. It has been said that in New York no man is so poor as he who has a yearly income of $10,000.—*N. Y. World.*

Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., announces that in the new British Parliament there will be introduced a scheme of national insurance, or a compulsory system by which the State shall become to all the adult inhabitants of the country a great friendly society. The sum of £10, to be paid by each individual by the time he reaches 21 years of age, would enable the national club to guarantee 8s. per week to any one disabled by sickness, and a further payment of 4s. to every man over 70 years of age. With respect to criminals, they they should not be allowed out of prison until they had worked out their insurance. This scheme, which is now in actual trial in Germany, would of course take the place of the friendly societies that already exist in Great Britain. These are most varied in their operations—some like the Oddfellows and Free Gardeners—extending their relief during the lifetime of a member, provided he keeps in good standing, while others collect so much every week, pay sick or disabled members out of the proceeds, and declare a dividend of what remains every year. This last-mentioned system of insurance is very popular in Great Britain, and has to a limited extent been introduced into Canada. These benefit societies are almost all confined to town or cities, and it is rarely that the agricultural classes have any system of sick or benefit societies. The proposed law would embrace all classes, and would enable the farm laborers, as well as the workpeople in the city, to meet the demands of sickness and old age with something like an assurance that they would not have to depend on the charity of others. There would be difficulties in the way of efficiently carrying out the scheme, and the expense of administration might be so large that it would necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of public money. Perhaps in the details of the scheme, it may be shown to be otherwise; but unless it is, the Government may deem it prudent to let the workingmen continue to manage their own sick and benefit societies. They perform all the labor connected with the collection and distribution of the funds in labor of love, and thus save a great deal of expense.

[illegible]

A last Monday's London cable says: At the examination of Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, in Bow Street Police Court to-day, Mr. Poland said as yet the case against the prisoners was in its infancy. The police were hard and successfully at work, and were daily securing more information about the conspiracy, in the carrying out of which Cunningham and his colleagues were instruments. The Crown would prove the headquarters of the conspiracy was in America. The principals had come from America, bringing dynamite of the Atlas brand. Cunningham, continued Mr. Poland, had been in England before he came to England in May, 1884, and was here when the Scotland Yard explosions occurred and dynamite was found placed against the Nelson column. Burton was in England from March until September, 1884. In July or August he was in St. Bartholomew's hospital ill. He returned to America in September. The explosions at Gower street station occurred on January 2nd, a short time after Burton and Cunningham arrived. The train which arrived at the station at the time of the explosion started from Aldgate, and both the prisoners lived but a short distance from Aldgate. It would be shown the men were on the train and were active in causing the explosion.

Miss Cannon, the proprietress of the lodging house, 30 Great Prescott street, testified when the prisoner first came to her house he brought a brown bag and a large brown trunk, both of which he carried up-stairs himself. He informed her the trunk was not his but belonged to a friend and he was going to buy a smaller one. He shortly afterward returned with a smaller brown box and the brown trunk was not seen again, although she could not tell how it was taken away. He had no visitors and received no letters nor wrote any.

The widow who keeps the lodging house, 32 Scarborough street, testified that Cunningham hired a room January 14th. He gave no reference, but said he came from 40 (not 30) Prescott street. He had a brown box and bag. He usually went out about 9 o'clock in the morning and returned at 6 in the evening. On the morning of the explosion he went out, taking nothing with him. He returned between 12 and 1 o'clock and was in his room two or three minutes. He then left the house and she did not see him again until she was requested to go to the police station that evening. He gave his name as Dalton.

Miss Cannon was recalled, and closely cross-examined by Mr. Quilliam. She got mixed up as to the color of the box or trunk alleged to have mysteriously disappeared from Cunningham's room at her house, and began to waver in her testimony. When questioned as to whether the box taken to 32 Scarborough street was not the only one Cunningham had while lodging at her house, she broke down and refused to swear to the identity of the trunk found in Burton's possession, as being the one she alleged Cunningham had at her place. Miss Cannon was considered one of the Crown's most important witnesses. Her refusal to swear to the identity of the trunk caused the prosecution considerable disappointment.

Emma Harvey, the landlady in Turner's road, testified that Burton engaged a room in her house on January 10th. He brought with him a Gladstone bag. Afterwards he said he had obtained work, and was going to bring a trunk to his room. He did not state where he got the trunk. Detective Roper testified that he saw Burton and Cunningham conversing together on January 10th in High street, Aldgate. Burton denied this, and declared he never saw Cunningham before he entered the dock to-day. Burton said he went to America in September on the Alaska. The brown trunk, brown box and Gladstone bag were produced, the police having traced and secured them all. Their exhibition produced a mild sensation. Colman Bacon, being shown the trunk, swore it was the exact size, color and shape of the one he took to the Prescott street house. Crosbie, the cabman who carried Burton from the railway station to the lodgings in Turner's road, testified that the trunk was the same he took from the Prescott street house for Burton on his journey. Crosbie said he stopped for the trunk about 10 30 at night on January 12th. Burton denied Crosbie's statement, repeating his own former story, and said the trip to Turner's road was made at 7 o'clock in the evening. Crosbie denied this, and said he could prove he was home at that hour. Mrs. Whitteridge, the landlady of a lodging house in Mitre Square, Aldgate, testified that Burton took rooms in her house January 26th, and remained there a week. Afterwards he visited her. She had seen him frequently previous to this and between March and September, 1884. He called upon her in the afternoon of the day of the explosion, on January 24th.

Before asking for a remand for the prisoners Mr. Poland reiterated the statement that the charge against the prisoners was high treason, a capital crime, for firing the Tower of London by the explosion of dynamite. It was, he said, a curious fact that the dock laborer Cunningham and the carpenter Burton had been able to afford frequent trips between America and England, their visits to England coinciding with the times of the explosion at the Carlton Club and elsewhere. The complicity of the prisoners was becoming daily more clear. Dr. Dupre, the Government chemist, has declared that the detonator found by the detectives among Cunningham's effects could not be bought at retail, and would not cause an explosion without dynamite. The prisoners were remanded until next Monday, when testimony will be brought to convict them of complicity in the Gower street explosion.

Cunningham, it is said, has two sisters in the United States. One of these lives in Brooklyn and the other is employed in a hygiene hotel in New York city. He has three other sisters, two of whom are married, and all of whom are living in Ireland, where their mother resides. In New York Cunningham worked for a man named Dwyer. Burton has no relations in America so far as known. It has been discovered that he visited the Parliament buildings last summer, and visited the Tower when he arrived in London last January.

The Dark Continent where the Powers are Engaged.

The portion of the African Continent known as the Soudan was, till recent years, a blank on the map. More has been learned of it within the past few years than was known for 2,000 years before. To the ancients it was known as Nigritia, or the Country of the Blacks. Soudan is an [illegible]. In its largest sense, it embraces all the great stretch of territory lying between the sixth and fifteenth parallels north latitude, and extending from the Nile provinces of Egypt on the east to Senegambia on the Atlantic coast. It covers an area of nearly a million and a half square miles, and is supposed to contain from fifty to seventy-five millions of people. So little is yet known of this vast region that the general features of some portions only can be indicated. It is known to be peopled with dense tribes and to possess inexhaustible natural resources. The inhabitants are of negro race, with many Arabs, Moors and Berbers. Several of the tribes are far advanced in the ways of civilized life, and are industrious and hospitable. In many parts of the territory, especially the eastern portion, the Arabs are very influential. Mohammedanism has penetrated among most of the tribes and nations, in many places mixed up with their own fetishism and idolatry. Human sacrifices prevail among some of the western tribes. The climate is everywhere characterized by extreme heat and moisture. The natural products comprise mostly all kinds of tropical fruits, and the chief cultivated crops are maize, wheat, rice, beans, tobacco, cotton, indigo and various vegetables. Domestic animals are extensively raised, including several breeds of horses and cattle, as well as goats, sheep, asses and poultry. The honey made by wild bees forms an important article of native traffic. The external trade is carried on mostly by means of caravans. Khartoum is the connecting link between this vast, densely populated, and almost unexplored country and what is known as the Soudan proper. This latter embraces Nubia, or Upper Egypt, Kordofan, Sennaar, and other provinces on both sides of the Nile. This country is estimated by Sir Samuel Baker to contain about a million of inhabitants. It was conquered by Mehemet Ali in 1821, and has since been ruled by thievish pashas, who robbed the inhabitants and protected the slave traffic. This portion of the country is mostly inhabited by Arab tribes, brave, warlike and fierce, who live by raising flocks and selling slaves. These Arabs are the people who are now making all the trouble in the Soudan. They did not contest the nominal rule of Egypt so long as it did not interfere with the slave trade; but in 1874 Sir Samuel Baker and Gen. Gordon were sent by the then Khedive, Ismail Pasha, to break up the slave trade, and after great efforts succeeded in making it an unprofitable and dangerous business for a time. On their withdrawal from the Nile pashalics of the Soudan the Arabs resumed the slave traffic as before. They are now afraid that in case the English control the Soudan the slave trade will be abolished, and that they must again go back to their ancestral occupation of tending flocks and robbing caravans. The horrors of the slave traffic of the Soudan are enough to appal the minds of civilized people. The French Catholic missionaries in Khartoum estimate that a million of people are captured every year and sold into slavery. These slaves supply the entire Orient. They are captured by chiefs and powerful native rulers, who make periodic raids unexpectedly on some of the weaker tribes, surround the villages and seize the inhabitants. They are mostly brought to Khartoum, which has hitherto been the great slave mart. They are marched in immense gangs and when the weaker among them drop on the way, they are killed by a spear thrust from their Arab drivers. Sometimes as many as 50 per cent. of them are said to die on the long desert marches. It is said that the Mahdi himself has accumulated great wealth by slave barter.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

A Number of Young Men Put an Old Man to Frightful Torture.

A Winnipeg despatch says: At Portage la Prairie lives an old cripple known as the "Hon. Dr." McFarlane. He is given to drink. The other day while he was inebriated a number of young brutes amused themselves by lighting matches and placing them on the back of his hands, while the sulphur was burning—by this barbarous torture blistering the helpless man's hands in a most horrible manner, and causing him to groan with pain. But not satisfied with the demoniacal and savage amusement, they placed old McFarlane on the floor and sat upon his maimed leg, with the idea of straightening it. This disgusting performance was so painful that McFarlane yelled with agony. His cries attracted the attention of a person—a woman, it is said—who hastily went to ascertain the cause, and who, seeing what was going on, made the men "desist" their inhuman cruelty. A couple of arrests have been made. A policeman is said to have been a passive observer of the barbarous sport. McFarlane is over 70 years of age, and his leg is terribly bent. The attempt to straighten it resulted in a painful rupture.

Sir Andrew Clark and the Duke of Westminster have at once testified their friendship for old Gladstone, and inaugurated a new custom by sending cheques for one hundred pounds as young Gladstone's wedding present.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has cancelled her engagements. On Friday her physician gave a certificate that on account of illness she has been obliged to desist from singing for the present and by his advice has gone to New York.

Sons of the English Bishops work hard. Thus, for instance, during 1884 Dr. Thorold, the Bishop of Rochester, received 9,074 letters, preached 107 sermons, delivered 199 addresses, confirmed 11,087 catechumens, attended 79 committee meetings and 37 public meetings, consecrated 8 churches, opened 5 mission buildings, ordained 44 deacons and 44 priests and presided at 6 ruridecanal conferences.

It may be very easy not to bear false witness in court, but not easy to avoid detraction in conversation; very easy not to be drunk, but hard to be sober.