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THE MARKDALE STANDARD

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

Week's Commercial Summary.

The pork packing business in Canada is receiving increased attention, and its importance may be gathered from the fact that the total packing for the past year aggregated 422,470 hogs. A very fair proportion of this is for export.

The aggregate liabilities of the sixty-seven failures occurring in Canada in the two weeks ended May 10 are $501,918, of which $128,727 is in manufacturing and $357,191 in trading, and $16,000 in other insolvent concerns. The liabilities of the nineteen failures in the week ending May 17 foot up to $187,451, $99,700 being in manufacturing and $90,751 in trading concerns.

The number of failures in the Dominion, in Provinces, as compared with previous weeks, is as follows:

	Ont.	Que.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	B.C.	T
May 31	11	9	1	2	2	2	27
May 23	15	9	1	2	2	2	31
May 17	7	7	2	2	2	2	21
May 10	11	9	1	3	1	2	27
May 3	9	2	2	1	2	2	18
April 26	15	7	1	1	1	2	26

Failures for the week ending June 8 number twenty-seven, against thirty the week before, and twenty-one in the corresponding week of 1893. From a liability standpoint they are again comparatively unimportant.

Cotton seed oil is fast becoming an article of commercial importance. It is now proposed to ship it in bulk, petroleum fashion, on ocean steamships. A vessel has been recently launched having storage capacity for 500,000 gallons of oil, as well as for 1,000 tons of general cargo. The ship, which is in the service of the American Cotton Seed Oil Co., is built entirely of steel, and marks the era of a new departure.

The cattle exported from Montreal in the week ended May 30, as reported to The Mail, number 3,458, together with 4,759 sheep. The live stock market in Montreal is reported as a little more interesting, there being quite an active demand for calves at from $2.50 to $10 each. Good butchers' cattle sold at from 4c to 4½c per pound, and even half-fatted beasts sold better than for some weeks past.

The cause of the phenomenal depression in prices, especially in wheat and other staples is described by Mr. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's ministry, as the demoralization of silver. "In a recent speech he remarked: 'If silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely.' He suggests as a remedy, "An international agreement to revert to the system which prevailed prior to 1873. The fall of wheat from 1873 to 1883 was 40 per cent. The British commissioners studied the price of wheat in America in 1879, and believed it could never be exported cheaper than forty shillings per quarter. But superior Indian wheat was sold last week in Hull for 19s. 3d. per quarter. Most farmers ignore the fall in prices is due to foreign competition, and that the remedy is protection. But half the countries of the continent and the United States, while imposing the heaviest duties upon imported produce, complain of agricultural depression. American farmers are becoming bankrupt even faster than the British farmers. Others contend that over-production is responsible for the fall in prices, but statistics show that the production of wheat has decreased, although the prices have fallen. The real cause was the demoralization of silver in 1873, and the subsequent divergence of the relative values of metals, which enabled silver-using countries like India to export wheat at the present low price."

The cheese exports still show a material increase over those of last year. The total shipments last week, as compiled by Cunningham, Lemessurier & Co., aggregate 12,258 boxes, as compared with 33,691 in the same week in 1893. The total shipment to date this year foot up to 99,357 boxes, against 51,288 boxes in the same period of last year. The demand is scarcely as brisk as last week, and there is a slight decline in prices, which vary at from 8c to 9½c. Despatches from London and Liverpool refer to a steady tendency to depress values, and suggest caution in buying at present prices. Therefore shippers' wants are at present comparatively slight. Little or nothing has been done so far in shipping butter, and the state of the British markets would scarcely admit of the exportation of Canadian butter advantageously.

A vessel arrived in New York on the 4th inst. with 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the banking room of the institution in that city on the 4th inst. It was shown that the bank earned $1,313,289, or within a fraction of 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The president, while deploring the general business depression, expressed the hope that the bottom had been reached. The old directors were re-elected.

Women's Politeness.

Volumes have been written and said about the impoliteness of men toward women in the street cars.

Columns might be printed about the rude ingratitude of women toward men in these conveyances.

The other morning I was wedged into an interstice on a crowded Madison cable train. Near me was a woman hanging to a strap, and my neighbor was a man occupying a seat. It was apparent that he argued with himself—and then the spirit of kindness evidently came out ahead.

He struggled to his feet and offered the vacated seat to the woman. She promptly accepted. Her only recognition of the courtesy was a bold stare after she had settled herself in "charity quarters." A look of disgust was his return, but that was almost instantly succeeded by a most charming smile.

The man leaned forward and smiled some more—such genialness was pleasant to see!

"Madame," he said, and his tone was of the gentlest, "madame, what do we ask children to say when teaching them how to accept a favor?"

I really think it was surprised instinct that made her immediately respond: "Thank you."

The next moment oh, what a mad! But not a word was spoken—there was a peculiar quietness in one district of the cosmopolitan conveyance.

Not at all Sensitive.

Fwoddy (lighting a cigarette)—You—aw don't mind my smokin', do you?

Stranger—Not at all, sir. I work in a glue factory.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

OUR LAWMAKERS IN COUNCIL

Proceedings of The Senate and House of Commons, New Bills Introduced and The Budget Debate Continued.

Hon. Mr. Daly, in answer to Mr. Girouard, said that the Government had sent two agents to the United States last year to promote the repatriation of Canadians. There were some 238 Canadians who returned during the year. They settled chiefly in Manitoba.

Sir John Thompson moved: "That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the judges of the courts of Cariboo, New Westminster, Yale, Nanaimo and Kootenary, in the province of British Columbia, shall be $2,400 each per annum."

Sir John Thompson said that if there was time this session the Government would introduce the Insolvency Bill and the Companies Act. The Insolvency Bill had been fully considered in the Senate and would probably not require much discussion in the House.

Hon. Mr. Laurier asked if the Government intended introducing a bill for the redistribution of Quebec this session.

Sir John Thompson said he would answer in a day or two.

Mr. Martin, on motion to go into supply, took up the question of the land grant to the University of Manitoba. He read from certain documents to show that the Dominion Government granted certain lands to the university unconditionally. It would appear that when the lands were granted the university was not a teaching institution, but simply granted degrees on examination to the successful students of Catholic and Protestant schools. Since the lands were granted the university became a teaching institution, and immediately Archbishop Taché claimed a portion of the lands for a Catholic university. Mr. Martin said that the archbishop had appealed to the Dominion Government, and that the Government had promised to divide the lands as suggested. He claimed that the Government had no right to so divide the lands.

Sir John Thompson was surprised that the hon. member should be so urgent in his demand for the patents, since the university authorities themselves had not made any such demand during four long years. He then proceeded to show that when the university was formed it was only because the different colleges—Protestant and Catholic—had agreed to the scheme. The scheme was that the university was to be only an examining body, and not a teaching institution. If this scheme had not been agreed to by all the parties, the formation of the university would have been impossible.

Hon. Mr. Daly thought it a singular thing that though he had been Minister of the Interior for eighteen months he had not been appealed to by the University of Manitoba if they were in such haste as Mr. Martin had suggested. He had paid several personal visits to Winnipeg since he had been sworn in, and though he was the proper person to whom the appeal should be made, no such appeal had been made, though he had had personal interviews on other subjects with many of the gentlemen composing the council.

Mr. McCarthy said that the Dominion Governments had already decided the question, and that the reason of delay was because the university had refused to accept the patents upon the conditions imposed by the Government.

After recess the house went into Committee of Supply, taking up the item of $61,688, for salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, which was passed.

On the item of $200,000 for the revision of the voters' list, Sir John Thompson, in reply to Dr. Landerkin, said he hoped that about $25,000 would be saved by the proposed changes in the Electoral Franchise Act in each revision.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir John Thompson said that it was proposed to adopt the provincial franchises, and not exactly the provincial lists. The revising officer in each constituency would have the assessment rolls and all the matter before him in making the revision. The Redistribution Act of 1892 would be brought into force for the purpose of this revision.

The item passed.

Considerable discussion arose on the votes for railways and canals.

Mr. McMullen opposed any further expenditure on the Intercolonial, and Mr. Davies had also a great deal to say. The new scheme for the Cornwall canal came in for a great deal of criticism, although Mr. Haggart explained that the Sheik's dam plan saved $200,000 and gave a shorter and safer route.

After recess the House went into committee on ways and means.

The item was finally adopted: Builders' cabinetmakers', undertakers', upholsterers', harnessmakers' and saddlers' hardware, 32½ per cent ad valorem.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved the adoption of the item: "Bituminous coal, 60 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds."

Mr. McMullen, on behalf of the railroads, asked that this duty be struck off. It was too bad that the duty should be kept on to please the Nova Scotian miners.

The item was adopted.

The item of "Eggs, 5 cents per dozen," was changed, with the amendment that they are to be free when and so long as eggs are allowed to enter free into the United States.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Foster, the duties on rice, when imported by makers of rice starch for use in their factories only, are fixed at ⅜ of a cent per pound. The regular duty on rice is 1½ cents per pound.

Galvanized iron wire, Nos. 6, 9, 12 and 14 gauge, when imported by makers of wire fencing for use in their factories only, 20 per cent.

On the motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Charlton attacked the Government's system of granting homesteads, comparing it with the policy pursued by the United States. Instead of settling emigrants in masses, where they would have the advantages of schools, churches, mills and postoffices, the Government had scattered them in all directions. Mr. Charlton accused the Government of granting a number of limits to their favorites at nominal prices, and condemned their policy generally with great vigor, as "a glaring instance of the Government's incapacity and folly." He saw forty-four millions of acres of land—enough to maintain a population of 10,000,000—had been granted to railway corporations, some of them necessary, but most of them unnecessary. Another comparison with the United States to the disadvantage of Canada followed, having special reference to the number of acres granted and the length of railway line obtained thereby. He moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the public lands of the Dominion should be sold to actual settlers only upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler; that no sales of public lands to speculators or middlemen should be permitted; that liberal provision should be made for free homestead grants to settlers, and that land grants to railway corporations have been made by the Government with reckless lavishness and to the serious detriment of the public interest."

Mr. Coatsworth moved a resolution "That it is expedient to insert in every contract for any public work made or entered into hereafter a clause requiring the contractor to pay the workmen employed upon such work at a rate of wages at least equal to the current rate of wages paid in the locality where such work is being done at and during the time such contract is being carried on, unless the Minister with whose department the contract has been made shall, for special reasons, relieve the contractor from the observance of this clause."

Mr. Ouimet, replying for the Government, said that, although the resolution at first sight seemed reasonable, it would be found impossible to carry it into operation. Who would determine what were current wages? Would it be by the labor unions, by the contractors or by the law of supply and demand? If it were all over the country, as he understood it was in Toronto, that an agreement was arranged between the different trades and contractors what the rate of wages shall be, the resolution might be practicable.

Mr. D. C. Fraser remarked that men would not hire if they were not offered the wages prevailing in their district, and that he therefore thought the resolution unnecessary. He suggested, however, a resolution obliging first contractors who sub-let contracts to oblige the sub-contractors to pay current wages. This, he thought, would reach the sweating system.

Mr. J. D. Edgar combated Mr. Ouimet's remark that the sweating system is not in existence; he was assured that it was practised in Toronto, Polish Jews having been imported by the firm of Lailley & Co. to do some work on ready-made clothing. When he had mentioned this before, Mr. Coatsworth had denied that there was any sweating in Toronto, but the Trades and Labor Council had declared that there was sweating.

Mr. Ingram stated that sweating was done by private individuals, and that men employed on public works usually got fair wages. The trouble was caused by Government contractors underbidding local contractors, who figured on the local rate of wages.

Mr. Coatsworth spoke again, giving an instance in Toronto in which a contractor suddenly lowered the rate of wages, a strike resulting, which he and his colleagues had managed to settle. He thought that this resolution should be adopted, if only to prevent Government contractors from entering cities and underbidding local contractors.

Mr. Mara thought something should be done to get the Admiralty to pay current wages to the Canadian workmen working on the Esquimalt fortifications.

Mr. Davin thought such a principle would upset existing conditions, and that to be logical the resolution should be extended to merchants, clerks and bookkeepers.

Dr. Sproule thought that the Government contractors had a right to underbid local contractors.

Col. Tisdale thought that the principle of the motion led to bad results.

Mr. O'Neill thought that the adopting of this resolution would be a terrible thing. It meant that the rules passed by the Toronto labor unions would rule all over the Dominion.

Mr. McLennan said that the weak point was that the question would arise as to who would say what was the current rate of wages.

Mr. Laurier said that evidently now light had dawned upon the Government; one Minister had pronounced against the motion, and now another was moving to adjourn the debate to have time to consider the subject; moreover, Mr. Haggart had made use of good free trade arguments. The Government should agree with the motion; for logically, if the product of foreign labor was to be kept out, so should the foreign laborer himself. For his part, he was inclined to let the laws of labor take their course and not to accede to the principle of protection. He would have favored the withdrawal of the resolution.

Sir John Thompson said that the light had dawned on the pioneer of free trade, as it was England that was adopting the protective principle applied to labor, as shown in the recent action of the British Government. It had been forced on them by the evils resulting from free trade. The protection advocated would be of the local sort as opposed to the wider protection.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) presented the difficulties of applying the resolution, and said the course of the Government was not courageous.

After recess the order of business was changed, and the Weldon bill was given its third reading. Mr. Charlton's Sabbath observance bill was considered in committee. The first clause, prohibiting the publication or distribution of Sunday newspapers was adopted, upon a vote of 41 to 21. The second clause provides for the closing of Dominion canals. Mr. Haggart proposed to substitute the clause adopted when the bill was before the House in 1892, that the canals shall be closed on Sundays between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., providing that "in case of urgent necessity owing to pressure of business caused by interruption of traffic or the approach of the close of navigation," the clause may be suspended or varied by order in council, which shall continue in force for only four weeks at most, and may apply to one or more canals. Sir Hector Langevin, Dr. Sproule and Mr. Masson opposed the inclusion of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in such a clause. On division, a clause was adopted by 55 votes to 32.

Mr. Charlton then announced that he would not jeopardize the clauses passed by pressing those limiting railway traffic and prohibiting Sunday excursions. He therefore dropped them, and the committee proceeded to consider the penal clauses. They were adopted and the bill was reported.

Hon. Mr. Daly introduced his bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act. It provides for an extension of powers to the N.W.T. Assembly and for the appointment of justices of the peace and stipendiary magistrates. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Daly introduced his bill entitled the Dominion Irrigation Act.

Mr. Davies' motion on the Ellis case was under consideration. Mr. Davies moved a long resolution setting forth all the circumstances leading up to Mr. Ellis' imprisonment, and asking the House to affirm that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was deserving of censure for the severity of the punishment it inflicted on Mr. Ellis. Mr. Davies supported his motion with a long speech.

Mr. Hazen answered Mr. Davies in an able speech. Being fully conversant with all the facts, he was able to brush away Mr. Davies fallacious arguments, and made a masterly defence of the action of the New Brunswick court. Mr. Fraser followed; and then Mr. Baird, speaking from a personal standpoint, gave a fair and impartial statement of his own independent action in regard to the prosecution for contempt. The speech of the day's sitting, however, was made by Dr. Weldon, of Albert. He very trenchantly corrected the misapprehensions of the facts of the case which had obtained currency in the newspapers, and which Mr. Davies himself had seemed to justify. He laid down the broad principle that if any member attacked a judge he should follow it up by impeachment. Dr. Weldon was listened to attentively by the crowded House and galleries, and was warmly applauded at the close.

Hon. Mr. Mills continued the debate on the Ellis case. He dealt at great length with the constitutional aspect of the affair.

Sir John Thompson asked whether the judgment of the House was upon this question either in tones of invective or in a logical speech, the House fortunately arrived at the same conclusion. Mr. Mills had mentioned a great number of cases in which the conduct and language of judges had been brought into question in Parliament, and he had illustrated well the sphere of Parliament in regard to an enquiry into the conduct of judges. He (Sir John) asked every member of the House who had listened to the cases cited whether the range of discussion had not been absolutely limited to the questions such as fitness of the judge, his temperament upon the bench, the partizanship of his conduct, or the conduct of the judge in addressing jurors in such a manner as to show that he was departing from his business of laying down the law and dealing with politics instead of law. This was the entire range which the discussion had taken in the Parliament of England. Mr. Mills asked the House to-day to commit the very offence the judges had been censured for in Parliament, they being censured for having left their functions of judgment and gone into politics. The House was invited to leave its business of politics and go into its business of judgment. Sir John then said he would not waste the time of the House by arguing whether Judge Tuck had or had not jurisdiction. In any case it was not an interference with the privileges of this House, because the House had no jurisdiction at all upon the premises. He (Sir John) felt that he would not be doing his duty if he did not deprecate this assumption on the part of the House of a function which the constitution did not give it, and which only brought the House into the contempt of the country. (Hear, hear.) This House, with no more powers in this matter than that of a debating club, was asked to-day to enroll upon its journals judgments of a character which would reduce the prestige and honor of this House and make it a laughing stock, at least in professional circles, in this country.

Mr. Casey, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Davin and Mr. Laurier followed.

Mr. McCarthy spoke against the resolution, stating that the name of the returning officer for Queen's county ought not to have been brought up. He opposed the resolution because it was condemnatory of the judges in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Davies asked if there was no other course open to the judges but to act summarily.

Mr. McCarthy replied that Judge Tuck had nothing to do with the attachment for contempt. It came up in another way at the instance of a suitor.

The motion was then put and lost—66 to 110.

Hon. Mr. Daly resumed the debate on Mr. Charlton's motion of June 1: "That in the opinion of this House the public lands of the Dominion should be sold to actual settlers only, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler; that no sales of public lands to speculators or middlemen should be permitted; that liberal provisions should be made for free homestead grants to settlers; and that land grants to railway corporations have been made by the Government with reckless lavishness and to the serious detriment of the public interest."

He said that if there ever was a time in Canada when these lands were not properly administered, when they were sold to speculators and middlemen, it was during the Mackenzie Administration. (Hear, hear.) He showed that there were a larger percentage of homestead applications cancelled during the Mackenzie regime than during any period since. He said that after all grants and all lands sold the Government still had over 1,000,000 acres to give to railways and over 1,496,000 acres to give persons desiring homesteads, and over and above all this they had millions of acres in reserve.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Davin and Mr. Mills continued the debate until 12.40, when the House divided on Mr. Charlton's amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 47 for to 100 against. The House then went into Committee of Supply, Sir John Thompson acting as Minister of Finance in the absence of Mr. Foster, passed one item, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Maclean protested strongly against the provisions of the new tariff which reduced the duty of 35 per cent. on agricultural implements to 20 per cent. He said that no reduction had been made in the raw material used in the manufacture of these machines, and that it would be ruinous to the business if the reduction should be allowed to stand. He asked the Government to reimpose the old duty.

Mr. Davin and Mr. McMullen opposed this view. They protested against an increase in the duty on this item.

The House resumed in concurrence on the items in the new tariff. Vinegar was changed from 8 cents to 6 cents per gallon. Items 220 and 222 were altered to read as follows:

220—Iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unsheared, hoop, band, strip and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, and iron or steel of all widths not thicker than No. 17 gauge, n.e.s., $10 per ton.

222—Iron or steel sheets, iron or steel hoops, bands and strips, n.e.s., and other iron or steel of all widths, sheet iron, common or black smoothed, polished, coated or galvanized, and Canada plates, No. 17 gauge and thinner, 5 per cent ad valorem.

The egg duty was further amended, with the addition of the following: "Provided also that if the United States impose a less duty than 5 cents per dozen, an equivalent duty shall be collected on eggs imported into Canada."

Hon. Mr. Foster then introduced the bill amending the act respecting the duties of customs, founded on the resolutions. The bill was then read a first time.

HIS SEARCH FOR A WIFE.

Romantic Finding of the Glorious Queen of Her Sex.

I.

He made up his mind he ought to marry and then started out on a still hunt for a good sensible girl for a wife.

II.

He saw a young lady on a crowded street car who was not occupying two seats, and he thought: "This is promising. I'll keep my eye on her."

III.

He met a young lady on the street car who wore a gown that did not trail in the dirt, and he thought: "She's worth watching. She has some sense."

IV.

He was introduced to a young lady at a ball who was not overdressed, and yet who wore a waist that was visible to the naked eye, and he thought: "Taste, modesty and sense. That's a good combination."

V.

He sat behind a young lady in a theatre, who took off her hat and let him get a glimpse of the stage, and he thought: "Consideration for others is a great point. I must find out who she is."

VI.

He stood behind a young lady in a dry goods store who did not paw over everything in sight and keep one clerk busy for an hour that she might buy a spool of thread, and he thought: "She must really be a treasure."

VII.

He was accidentally pushed against a young lady in a crowded corridor, who did not stare at him and mutter "awkward brute" when he apologized, and he thought: "There's a gem."

VIII.

He noticed a young lady at a street corner in the business part of the city waiting for a car, and he could hardly believe his eyes. He boarded the same car and followed her to her home.

IX.

Three days later, after he had secured an introduction, he said:

"A few days ago I saw you at a crowded street corner waiting for a car."

"Yes," she said, in some surprise.

"Queen of your sex!" he exclaimed impetuously. "Beacon light in the darkness of woman's ways! Shining star of progress toward a better conception of the courtesies of city life! Will you be mine?"

The answer is of no particular consequence in this tale. She could have him if she wished, and that is the main point it is intended to bring out.

Stub Ends of Thought.

A woman may know a man is lying when he tells her she is pretty, but she would not have him punished for the fault.

Knowledge throttles faith.

When a man loves money, a woman may expect very little of his love and loss of his money.

A man who will not lie to a woman will not lie to anybody.

No woman dislikes other women until she falls in love with a man.

Most rich people do not try to make themselves attractive, because they are led to believe that their money does that for them.

Good people don't get half the sympathy bad ones do.

Dollars brighten as they take their flight.

Woman's moral support is as valuable to a man as his material support is necessary to her.

NEWSY CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE WEEKS' HAPPENINGS.

Interesting Items and Incidents, Important and Instructive, Gathered from the Various Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There are now 280 telephones in use in Fort Huron.

The British warships Blake and Tartar are now at Halifax.

Toronto aldermen have voted themselves an allowance of $300 a year.

The grave of Sir John Macdonald at Kingston was adorned with floral tributes Wednesday.

Robert Blache, a G. T. brakeman, fell between two cars at St. Lambert's Wednesday and was killed.

Mr Henry Franks, a Crimean veteran, was buried at Picton Tuesday with military honors by the Sixteenth Battalion.

There is one kind of P. P. A. that all the newspapers in Canada are in favor of, and that is—Pay your Paper in Advance.

The Central Bazaar Company, of Montreal, has assigned on the demand of Gault Bros. Liabilities, $180,000. Several Toronto firms are interested.

Mr. John A. Carling, second son of Sir John Carling, was married at Montreal Wednesday to Miss Blanche Taschereau, daughter of Mr. Justice Taschereau.

The town of Almonte Wednesday voted in favor of taking $40,000 stock in the Carp, Almonte and Lanark Railway. Only five ballots were cast against the by-law.

A team driven by a son of Hon. G. W. Ross ran away at Wardsville Wednesday and threw the young man and two young ladies out of the vehicle, but no one was seriously hurt.

It is estimated that about 4,000 manhood suffrage voters were registered in Toronto on Tuesday under the registration act, which came into operation then for the first time.

Sir Donald A. Smith has forwarded a largely signed petition to Sir John Thompson, praying for the pardon and release of Donald Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, now dangerously ill in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

A young man named Leon Bertrand, living at 26 Belmont street, Montreal, attempted to commit suicide in that city Thursday night by shooting himself. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

The waters of the Fraser River in British Columbia are now receding. Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo are the only towns in the province not affected by the flood. Many persons have been drowned, and a few bodies have been recovered.

In Canada there are according to the last census, 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, an overplus of 87,703 men. Such being the case the women of Canada are much better off than the women of all other civilized countries, where the female population exceeds the male.

The Fraser River flood is now one and a half inches higher than the great flood of 1882 with no sign of abatement. The water has overflowed the dyke at Pitt Meadows and flooded 2,000 acres, which cost $500,000 to reclaim. The Government wharf at Westham Island has collapsed.

From present indications it looks as if the Canadian peach crop will be unusually large. Growers say that for years they never saw peaches bloom so quickly as this year. With an abundant harvest and no blights or early frosts to nip them before ripening, peaches should be cheap once more.

Andrew A. Wyllie, a well-known and respected resident of Hamilton, died Monday at his late residence, McNab street. Mr. Wyllie during the later years of his life was in her Majesty's Customs Department, Hamilton. He leaves a grown-up family, two sons of which are with the Meriden Britannia Co.

William Coates, mathematical master at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford, was coming down the free library stairs on Saturday when he was seized with dizziness and fell headlong to the bottom of the flight. He received several cuts and bruises which will lay him up for some time.

Another of Hamilton's pioneers passed away on Friday in George Coombes, builder, Rebecca street. Deceased was 85 years of age, and came to Hamilton in 1833. He was for twenty-five years a member of the school board. He was a native of Devonshire, Eng.

A well-dressed man calling himself A. W. Grant, hailing from New York, was captured at Niagara Falls, Ont., Thursday by Chief of Police Young and Detective Griffin. Grant was taking orders for dress patterns, by which every lady became her own dressmaker for $1.50. He had only caught one or two victims when nabbed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is not affected by the coal famine. On its western section it uses Galt and Kootenay coal as far east as Winnipeg; then they have always large supplies on the north shore of Lake Superior at Fort William, Algoma and other points. Their lines east of Smith's Falls and Ottawa are supplied from Nova Scotia.

At a meeting of the officers of the Dufferin rifles, Brantford, held on Saturday night Lieut.-Col. Jones and Major Jones both announced their withdrawal from the regiment amid many expressions of regret. The colonel has been connected with the battalion for twenty-three years and retires because of the fact that he is now a resident of Toronto. Both officers will be greatly missed.

A Toronto housekeeper says: "My hired help hold the fort last week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights she had special engagements; on Wednesday she gave her notice that I wanted Thursday to attend the band concert, but I put my foot in it and received positive refusal. Friday night the lady told me, 'Yoez can go out to-night, my fellor's coming here to supper, but yeez must be home Friday and Saturday nights we have engagements over the river.'"

The crop reports from all over Ontario are very encouraging. While in some few places the rain and frost have done some damage, on the whole the prospect for good crops were seldom better. Throughout the fruit belt everything promises well, and a large crop of apples, peaches, plums, etc., may be expected. The corn and potatoes have in some few places been injured, but a few days of warm, dry weather will materially improve them. All can rejoice at the prospect of a bountiful harvest.

At Tipton Monday afternoon, the Rev. Daniel Cox, a prominent Dunkard minister, fatally shot John Goodnight, a wealthy farmer, in the law office of Gifford & Gifford. Both parties to the shooting live at Kempton. Some months ago Goodnight, it is said, made some slanderous remarks about the Rev. Mr. Cox's daughter, which was resented by the father. Suit was brought in the Circuit Court, and both men came to Tipton Monday to make depositions. While in the office Goodnight repeated his assertions, and the Rev. Mr. Cox, angered beyond endurance, sprang to his feet, and drawing a pistol shot him twice. Cox is now in jail.

Importations of bituminous coal from the Maritime Provinces has begun, two steamers from Cape Breton having already arrived at New York, their cargoes aggregating about 6,000 tons. While this amount is only a drop in the bucket of New York's needs, it is interesting, as showing that under exciting circumstances it is profitable to import coal, even with a duty of seventy-five cents a ton, and consumers are now considering means of having a constant shipment from the Cape Breton and Nova Scotia mines, until either the labor difficulties in the United States are settled or different conditions prevail.

The Dominion lines Texas, 2,800 tons, Hunter Master, bound from Montreal to Bristol with a general cargo and 2,000 cattle and sheep, went ashore in a dense fog Monday afternoon at St. Shotts, St. Mary's Bay. The crew are all safe. The cattle were stalled on the main deck, and were washed overboard and drowned. The sheep were landed. The captain and crew took to boats and rowed to St. Mary's, and thence despatched messages to St. John's. Particulars of the disaster are very difficult to obtain. People in the vicinity are landing the sheep and cargo for salvage. The vessel is going to pieces under pressure of heavy, south-west gales. Reports this evening say she is full of water, and there is a heavy ground swell. It is impossible to work on her; two steamers are in the neighborhood, but cannot help. There is no hope of saving her. The captain abandoned her Tuesday. She will likely be broken in pieces in a day or two. The steamer was drawn in there by strong tidal currents. This is the worst spot on the whole Newfoundland coast for disasters to shipping. The coast in the neighborhood is dotted with vestiges of wrecks of many large steamers, and innumerable sailing crafts left their bones there. No lives were lost.

J. B. Jermyn, a prominent citizen of Wiarton, committed suicide at an early hour Friday. Shortly after 6 o'clock the discharge of a revolver was heard coming from a room upstairs, occupied by Mrs. J. R. Jermyn. The house is right opposite the Arlington hotel, and a minute or two after the shot Mrs. Jermyn came running down stairs with the intelligence that her husband had just shot himself. Jermyn was arrested last August on the charge of wasting trust funds to the extent of about $5,000, and it was supposed that he had fled the country. His wife now affirms that he has never left the house, but has been hiding in a small room unknown to anyone but herself. He was preparing to leave town that morning, and it is supposed that the excitement connected with his proposed departure, coupled with the effects of his long and close confinement, unsettled his mind. The suicide held the revolver to the back of his head, and the ball glanced, coming out at the temple. Death was not instantaneous. Doctors were summoned, but they saw that the wound must prove fatal. Jermyn succumbed at 1 o'clock. The dead man was well connected, and at one time possessed a good business and the confidence of his fellow-citizens. It is said the use of intoxicants was the cause of all his troubles.

Four million dollars will hardly cover the present loss by the Fraser River flood, and there is yet no sign of abatement. The waters are still rising, and as the warm weather continues melting the snow in the mountains, there is no immediate prospect of beginning the work of restoration. One prominent railway official thinks the loss of life will reach 100, though conservative estimates are not so high. Bridges, trestles, tunnels and tracking along the Canadian Pacific have gone, and the company has over 2,000 men at the scenes of danger day and night. From Revelstoke to the sea, 380 miles, the railway is now a watery waste. The last point above Vancouver which now can be reached is Ruby creek, 82 miles distant. Thence all is water. Masqui, Mission, Chilliwack, Hatzic and Langley prairies and the towns of Harrison, Centreville, Langley, Chilliwack and Mission are all under water, and not a farm building is left standing. Fully 10,000 cattle have perished. The block ade was broken Saturday for the first time by a steamer from Ruby creek to Warnock. Telegraph and railroad services are completely demoralized.

At the Spring Assizes at Guelph Mrs. Annie Smith, who is over 100 years of age, recorded a verdict against her nephew. This old lady's husband died in 1863 leaving $1,800 in cash to his widow, with whom lived an adopted daughter and a nephew. This money the widow entrusted to the nephew to buy land which the latter deeded to himself. One of these farms was in Collingwood township and to this place the trio moved but afterwards moved to another property in Thornbury. In the latter town the nephew married, and left the widow and the daughter unprovided for, and at the mercy of the town of Thornbury. At the instance of the old lady's friends action was entered against the nephew. Chief Justice Armour, before whom the case was argued, has just directed judgment against defendant for $2,000 with interest from the time defendant left the Collingwood township property and also the costs of action.

The Fraser River at Westminster is still rising. At North Bend the water is a foot above the mark in the great floods in 1892. The warm weather continues, and there is still a large amount of snow in the mountains. The river may be expected to rise much higher. Steamers are all busily engaged in rescuing settlers and cattle. An idea of the depth of the water may be gathered from the fact that a steamer drawing six feet passed over several island in the center of the channel of the river Wednesday night. The water reached fourteen inches over the Canadian Pacific tracks near Mission, and no trains were despatched. No mail has been received for eight days. A fund has been started to assist settlers who have lost all by the floods. It is no uncommon sight to see horses and barns floating down the river. Reports of the drowning of some Indians have been received, but cannot be verified.

The quiet village of Glenallan was thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday when it was found out that Miss Fanny, only daughter of John Hought, had eloped with one John Hilborn, of Bloomingdale. It appears Hilborn was working in Glenallan, had been paying attention to Miss Hought for some time. The father had forbid Hilborn the house, but they continued to meet in secret, and the father, being away on business an elopement was planned. The young couple evidently had sympathizers, as two rigs were in waiting at the outskirts of the village. Miss Hought walked out and met them, and all drove rapidly to Berlin. The father was almost frantic when informed of the circumstance, and started to Berlin to prevent the marriage if possible.

It is rumored that the housekeeper of William Moody, commonly known as Lizzie Moody, is seriously ill, and that she has gone out of her mind. Her present behavior is very strange. She has been hiding her clothes and saying things which show that her mind is deranged. William Moody is a brother-in-law of the unfortunate Williams couple, who were murdered last December in the Middle road, and for whose death the unfortunate MacWherrell is under the death penalty. The Moody farm adjoins the property of the murdered couple.

The steamer Ocean, of the Merchants' Line, on her trip west, collided with the barge Kent, of the Ogdensburg Towing and Coal Company, in tow of the tug Seymour, near Sister Island light, five miles below Alexandria Bay, at 2 o'clock a.m. Thursday, the barge striking the Ocean upon her starboard bow. She was immediately beached on the lighthouse shore. The barge also went down; two of the crew are missing, supposed to have been killed by the collision. The passengers were all saved, but many of their effects were lost. The water reaches to her hurricane deck.

Ex-Ald. Bowlby, Q.C., was talking politics to a group of people on Market street, Brantford, on Saturday afternoon when Constable Adams told him to move on. He did so, but stopped again, when the constable once more spoke to him, and as the result of some words a scuffle ensued, in which the combatants lost some buttons. Mr. Bowlby has been summoned to appear before the Police Court for obstructing a public walk. We call this a free country!

James Shackelton, the hotelkeeper at Colpoy's Bay, had a tame bear, which was a special attraction for hunters and tourists of that section. The bear was so tame that Shackelton's little four-year-old son was in the habit of playing with it. Friday the animal became ferocious, and literally tore the child to pieces. The parents are almost crazed with grief. Shackelton was warned only a few days ago by a citizen that serious consequences might follow as candies a habit.

FROM THE UNITED STATES

DOINGS ACROSS THE LINE.

Uncle Sam's Broad Acres Furnish Quite a Few Small Items that are Worth Careful Reading.

The flood continues at Portland, Ore.

There is seven feet of snow on Pike's Peak.

Forest fires are devastating Northern Wisconsin.

The floods in Oregon and Colorado show no signs of abatement.

One thousand carpenters in St. Louis went out on strike Monday.

The united mine workers now talk of calling out the hard coal miners.

The international Walt Whitman Society has been organized in New York.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on Friday.

The sugar schedule was under discussion in the United States Senate last Saturday.

The imports of gold to New York last week amounted to $1,312,171; exports, $5,170,860.

Thirty passenger locomotives for the Central Railway of Brazil are to be built in Dunkirk, N.Y.

John Karboy, of Kingston, was arrested in Rochester, N.Y., Monday, charged with stealing a bicycle.

A hoisting bucket in the Bliss shaft at Nanticoke, Pa., dropped upon and killed Wm. Baker and Adam Hurnian.

A keg of powder exploded at the Glenwood mine, near Jermyn, Pa., Monday, burning seven men, some of them fatally.

Ninety-five miles of Northern Pacific Railroad track, between Horse Plains, Mont., and Hope, Idaho, are under water.

G. W. Wilson, a Chicago capitalist and inventor of the Wilson sewing machine, died of heart disease in San Jose, California.

A cyclone passed over a portion of Texas Thursday. Many buildings were demolished, and crops were seriously damaged.

Steele & Walker, wholesale grocers, St. Joseph, Missouri, have assigned. Liabilities, $700,000; assets, $900,000 to $1,000,000.

Peter Jackson announces that he will start for England in about two weeks with the intention of forcing Champion Corbett into making a match.

The Field Columbian Museum, occupying the art building at the Chicago World's Fair, was dedicated on Saturday. It is the best museum in America.

Near Eaton, O., two small children of County Commissioner R. B. Fisher wandered into a barn at their home and were trampled to death by a vicious stallion.

Four thousand tons of coal from Cardiff, Wales, was landed in New York Monday for ocean steamers. The coal involves a loss of about $2.50 per ton to the contractors.

Young Goodrich, who was convicted a few weeks ago in Chicago of the murder of Mrs. Cron, was sentenced to five years in penitentiary, has been sent instead to the Illinois State Reformatory.

The Cleveland, Lorain, & Wheeling Railroad is that up owing to the