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MARKDALE STANDARD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

Week's Commercial Summary.

The duty collected on 890,946 pounds of Canadian grown tobacco last year was $19,517.

Cheese is weaker. At Peterboro' sales of round lots are reported at 6½c. to 6¾c. at Ingersoll at 6½c., and at Belleville 6¼c.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are now only 342,240 bushels as compared with 1,701,788 a year ago.

Summer weather has stimulated the demand for seasonable fabrics, and payments from both city and country are said to be better.

In groceries there is also some improvement. The new crop of Japan teas is about arriving, and prices are likely to rule firm. Sugars are unchanged.

The visible supply of wheat in America shows another large decrease for the week. The amount is now 51,200,000 bushels as against 61,800,000 a year ago, and 71,300,000 two years ago.

The net earnings of Canadian Pacific for April are $151,646 as compared with $361,966 the same month of last year. For four months ending April 30 the net earnings were 1,297,215, as against $1,435,735 the corresponding period of last year.

The business situation is steadily improving, and the want of confidence that has existed so long is disappearing. The feeling among Toronto wholesale merchants is hopeful, prospects being considered better at this time than in many years. Dollar wheat for the farmer is synonymous with prosperity, and although the present high price for this cereal is due to the limited supply of wheat in Canada, with hardly enough for domestic requirements, it is looked upon as an omen of gradual improvement in trade.

Here and There.

Some people call the stormy petrel the "lamp bird." It is so oily that the fishermen of St. Kilda stick a wick in the mouth of a dead specimen, light it, and it burns for an hour.

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The test for symmetry is to turn a man with his face towards the wall. If he is perfectly formed his chest will touch it, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five, the tips of his toes three.

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The ramie fibre is tough and wears well. It is said that in China, where it is used for making clothing, it lasts so well that children frequently wear the clothes which their grandparents wore when children.

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Of the large cities of the world Paris is the deepest in debt, in proportion to her population, the indebtedness per head being $153.22. Naples is a close second, with $150.58 per head. New York's rate is $47.78, and Chicago's $16.

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Branding live stock as well as dressed meats by electricity has come largely into use. The brand is held only for a few seconds against the white heat electric brand, and a clear, deep cut impression remains. It is extremely rapid and cleanly.

× × ×

Prof. Asa Gray says that the Washington elm at Cambridge, has been estimated to produce 7,000,000 leaves, which would make a surface radiation of about five acres in extent, and give out every fair day in the growing season seven and three quarter tons of moisture.

"It is a great public benefit." These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case, having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness, and is an incomparable pulmonic and corrective.

Pectoria, Pectoria, Pectoria.

Are you suffering from cough or cold on your lungs. Ask your druggist for Pectoria, and take no other. Just try and see for yourself how soon Pectoria will cure you. Send to Allan & Co., 53 Front St., Toronto, Proprietors. 25 cents a bottle.

"Twenty-five cents a pound for sausage? Why I can get them down at Schmits for twenty-cents?" "Well, den, vy didn't yer?" "'Cause, Schmits was out of 'em." "Well, ay I was out of 'em, I sell 'em for twendy cents too."

Freeman's easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

The Chicago Idea.

Mrs. Waldo—Don't you think your divorce laws should be changed?

Mrs. Lakeside (most decidedly decidedly—I think it is a shame that a woman can't get alimony from more than one husband at a time.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmalee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Sick Headache.

Is you life a burden to you from Sick Headache? Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy used for stomach trouble. Send to Allan & Co., 53 Front St. Toronto, Proprietors or Ask your druggist. 50 cents a bottle.

The Earl of Westmeath has arrived at Washington to assume his duties of attache to the British embassy.

The commander of the Fishery Protection Service has notified the Marine Department at Ottawa that there are 50 American seiners on the Nova Scotia coast.

Courtesy to Women Voters.

An Australian correspondent writes to the Westminster Gazette: "It has been cabled to you, no doubt, long ago, that the women of South Australia have gained the full suffrage on the same terms as men—the same qualification of having reached the age of 21 before being registered as voters for the Assembly; the same property qualification for the Upper House; the same eligibility to sit in the Legislature for either House. The only modification is that a female voter living three miles from a polling place, or who declares that by reason of her health she will probably be unable to vote at the polling place on polling day, may vote through the post office with sufficient provision made for secrecy.

A Damascus sword is made of alternate layers of iron and steel, tempered so nicely that the point can be bent back to the hilt, the edge so keen that it will penetrate a coat of mail, and of so fine a polish that the Moslem can use it as a looking glass to arrange his turban.

NEWSY CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE WEEK'S HAPPENING.

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

Every house in Thodford is tenanted.

Elkhorn (Man.) is to have a grist mill

Prince Albert has a population of 1,800.

Belleville needs more school accomodation.

Last month 370 settlers entered the Alberta district.

A Creemore firm took in 1,100 dozen of eggs last week.

Windsor is to erect a new city hall at a cost of $10,000.

Brighton is to have an incandescent electric light system.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered at Canmore, Alta.

The Rathbun Company at Deseronto employ a thousand men.

An extensive evaporating plant will be established at Owen Sound.

Brussels School Board are asking for tenders for their new school.

Wetmore sardine factory at Deer Island, N. B., has begun operations.

Twenty-one thousand tons of shipping were built in Canada last year.

Every township in Muskoka and Parry Sound will have a cheese factory this year.

A dry-dock for Midland is in contemplation. The engineer estimates the cost at $32,000.

Five thousand bushels of wheat were marketed in Morden, Man., during the week before last.

The Collingwood Meat Company shipped four carloads of bacon to Liverpool last week.

At Springhill (N. S.) 1 700 tons of coal are being daily hoisted from the pit that is now being worked.

The Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association have nearly completed their factory.

During the year the Ontario Bank Company, of Wiarton, have shipped over 1,200 carloads of bark.

Moffat and Company, of Ren'row, are building a large addition to their woodworking establishment.

An electric railway is to be built from Port Hope to Bewdly, on Rice' lake, a distance of nine miles.

Pembroke's assessment is $1,152,690, an increase of $5,690, and the population is now 4,288, an increase of 174.

The Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, will spend $ 0,000 in the extension of their works this summer.

Morrisburg is doing well. The total assessment reaches $717,600. The population is 1,736, a gain of 97 from last year.

The building of the Oshawa Electric railway is under way, and a portion of it will be completed in about six weeks.

Chatham's population is 9,019, a gain of 350 over last year, and of 1,500 since 1881. The total increase in taxable property is $110,591.

Five carloads of cattle left Shoal Lake (Man.) for Montreal last week. The cattle were the finest ever shipped from the district.

The pastures in many of the dairy sections of Ontario are looking splendid, and the prospects for a large make were never more promising.

A much larger area of land is under cultivation, and the prospect for a good harvest is very promising, in the Hirsch colony, Manitoba.

There is still another railway projected toward Parry Sound, the Ontario, Belmont, and Northern, which is to be built from Hastings to the Georgian bay.

The crops of Manitoba and the North-West last year realized between thirteen and fourteen million dollars exclusive of live stock, poultry, dairy products etc.

The steamer Energy brought to Pelee Island the boring apparatus for the Pelee Gas and Oil Company on Friday. The company will commence operations at once.

A. H. Smart, of Kingsville, is said to have the finest acreage of wheat in Ontario. He expects to realize the handsome sum of about $5,000 from the farming this year.

Mr. Petrie, of Guelph, who has been travelling in Australia, is of the opinion that there will be a very large trade transacted between the Dominion and the other colonies.

The "gold fever" in the Rainy Lake district is assuming enormous proportions. Eight small sections of land in that country were sold two days ago for something over $250,500.

One of the great needs of Aylesford (N. S.) is a few nice houses to rent. A few thousand dollars invested in this way would be a great benefit to the place and a good paying investment.

A new industry has been started in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Messrs. Rankin and White are about to export live lobsters, their headquarters being the Steam Navigation Company's wharf.

The Winnipeg ratepayers, by a vote of ten to one, have endorsed the School Board by-law to raise $65,000 to provide school accommodation for the rapidly increasing school population.

Mr. John Munn, of Eden Grove, has shipped this season from Walkerton 300 carloads, or 1,800,000 feet of timber to Quebec. It is sent from there to England. The 300 carloads brought $60,000 at Quebec.

Steps are being taken to provide Owen Sound with a dry-dock capable of accommodating the largest vessels that run on the great lakes. It will be 480 feet in length, with 46 feet of water on the sills.

The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, are calling for tenders for hauling from Ashcroft to Williams' Creek 12,000 feet of steel hydraulic pipe, to be used in the extensive preparations they are making to develop their claims this summer.

Mr. James Sterling, of Blenheim, shipped last week four carloads of cattle, aggregating $4,000 in value. Included was a splendid steer, from Romney, weighing 1,600 pounds, for which he gave $80. Mr. Sterling reports a good spring's business.

Last week Mr. Gillon shipped from Clifford, for France his first load of stockers. The animals would average about 1,150 pounds each. This is anew venture for Mr. Gillen, but as others have tried it with success, Mr. Gillen has courage enough to follow suit.

FOREIGN.

McCarthy Legrand, who was Minister of Commerce in several French Cabinets, is dead.

Fire broke out on Saturday in the Fifeshire Main colliery and nine men were killed while trying to quench the flames.

The King of Saxony during the past six months has received menacing or scurrilous letters. The author of some of these epistles has been discovered in Dresden in a youthful labourer with unfavourable antecedents.

Three British warships have left Alexandria for Jeddah in order to insist upon the punishment of the Bedouins who were concerned in the murder of the British Vice-Consul.

Six persons were blown to atoms on Saturday by an explosion at Major de Roth's gunpowder factory at Felixdorf, Austria.

The London Times commenting on the Sultan's delay in accepting the Armenian scheme of reform calls him the great international Micawber.

At the Pioneer Club, in London, where the New Woman reigns, an International Woman's Maybrick Committee was formed on Friday for the purpose of raising funds to conduct a series of meetings to agitate for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, who is again ill.

The London Daily News, commenting upon the attack upon the representatives of Christian powers at Jeddah, says:—"It is not too much to say that there are many signs of a holy war against all Christian communities and all Christian rights in the Turkish Empire."

Nazrulla Khan, the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, is being honoured and feted in London, but he is not regarded as a social success. He is as stolid as a wooden image, and the members of his suite have an unpleasant taste for pocketing the silverware of their hosts.

It is admitted that the English Liberals are not ready for a general election, and they will hold on to office as long as they have a majority, no matter how small, rather than face the people at the polls.

Literary Competition.

The Toronto Saturday Night, a recognized authority in Canada on matters pertaining to literature, refers as follows to the short story competition offered by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of Brockville:—

"It is gratifying to find this large business firm interested in literature and the nature of the competition is such that a keen interest is sure to be aroused in all parts of Canada. There is perhaps no portion of the world that yields material so abundant, situations so piquant and characters so striking, for the writer of short stories as may be found in Canada and more particularly in the North-west Territories. We have seen what Gilbert Parker has been able to do with his all too limited knowledge of the Hudson Bay country. Had he or any other trained writer as complete a knowledge of our great Northwest, the traditions of the forts, the half-breed and the Indians, as is possessed by hundreds of our readers, the literature of the world would be enriched. Winners of cash prizes in other competitions are excluded, so that there is no reason why beginners should not try a hand."

Three hundred dollars is offered in prizes, the amount being divided among the best five stories received. Stories for competition must reach the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., before the 1st of July next.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

"Johnnie," said his sister, "you must not commence a quarrel; let the other boy begin." "Well exclaimed the little hero, "but if I wait for the other boy to begin, I'm afraid there won't be any fight."

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

The number of millionaires in England is not so great as one might believe. According to the report of the income-tax officials there are in England seventy-one persons with an annual income of $250,000, over 3,100 draw $50,000 annually, and only about 10,000 have an income of $ 0,000.

Charles G. Delmonico, the present proprietor of the famous dining places, was not born in Delmonico. His mother was a sister of the famous Lorenzo Delmonico, and married a man named Crist, by whom she had two sons, Charles and Louis. So the present representative of the great Delmonicos was Charles Crist until, for commercial reasons, he assumed the better known name. Sixty-seven years ago the first restaurant bearing the name of Delmonico was opened.

A CAREFUL STUDENT OF SOCIAL REFORM.

Rev. W. Galbraith, LL.B., Pastor of Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, Has a Good Word to Say of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., is one of the thoughtful preachers of the day. The active interest he has taken in questions of social reform has given him wide influence outside of his own church, where his influence is undisputed. His mind is of that kind that thinks out a problem, and then he is able to speak with force and intelligence. He is to be credited with examining into the merit of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, with the same bent of mind. And what does he say? That in this medicine he has found a remedy that gives quick relief for cold in the head, which is so uncomfortable to everybody and giving relief there it helps, perhaps, more than any other remedy to stave off the ill effects that come from catarrhal trouble.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sample bottle with Blower sent free on receipt of two 3 cent stamps, S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

Sold by druggists.

DOCTORS AND FLY BLISTERS FAIL.

But One dose of South American Rheumatic Cure relieves, and half a Bottle Cures.

Robert E. Gibson, Pembroke's well-known merchant: "I contracted rheumatism in very severe form in 1888, and have suffered untold misery each spring since. I have repeatedly applied fly blisters with but little success. Doctors whom I have consulted like wise failed to relieve. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure by Mr. W. F. C. Bethel, of the Dickson Drug Company. The first dose gave instant relief, and half a bottle cured."

As a cure for rheumatism, this remedy is certainly peerless.

Sold by druggists.

TRIED, TESTED AND TRUE.

Thousands know of the Quick and Certain Relief that Comes from South American Kidney Cure.

This medicine will not cure all the ills that flesh is heir too, but it will cure kidney trouble of whatever kind—no case too aggravated. It will cure speedily—sure relief in six hours. It is rich in healing powers, and whilst it quickly gives ease, where pain existed before, it also gives strength to the weak and demaged organs making the cure complete and lasting. Thousands who know what South American Kidney Cure has done for them will tell you so.

Sold by druggists.

Agonizing, Terrifying Pain.

The most excruciating pain known is perhaps caused by Angina Pectoris, which is most to be dreaded of any of the diseases of the heart. It distinguishes itself especially by pain, and pal which is best described as agonizing. The pain literally transfixes the patient, generally radiating from the heart to the left shoulder and down the arm. The face shows the picture of terror, and is either deathly white, or livid. To a person suffering from this species of heart trouble or from palpitation or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, or smothering spells, the value of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cannot be estimated, as it will give relief in thirty minutes in every case and if judiciously used, effect a cure. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the greatest life saving remedy of the age.

Sold by druggists.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

DOINGS OVER THE LINE.

What Our Neighbors Have Done During the Past Week in Making the History of the World.

The Southern Pacific is experimenting with oil fuel for locomotives.

The Michigan Senate has passed a bill fixing the age of consent at 16.

A successful experiment in telegraphing pictures was made at San Francisco.

In future passengers will not be allowed to land at American ports after sunset.

Two Boston women arrested for shoplifting had their plunder stuffed in their balloon sleeves.

Claus Spreckels recently drew a cheque on the Nevada Bank in San Francisco for $1,500,000.

Residents of Arizona fear an uprising of the Indians if the troops are removed from the Saint Carlos agency.

Committee on Banks and banking of Illinois House favourably reported the bill abolishing days of grace.

The Greeks have two places of worship in New York city, where the service is carried on in the Greek tongue.

Brooklyn's claim to be called the City of Churches has passed away, and the honour is now given to Philadelphia.

The Court of Appeal at New York has decided that a tax must be paid on money invested in the state by non-residents.

A butcher in Belfast, Mo., is training a hog to harness, driving him behind a sled. He has also two tame skunks, who act as tramp discouragers.

The largest woodenware works in the world are located in Bay City, Mich. The present output every ten hours is 1,800 tubs and 8,500 pails.

Mrs. D. Henry Crane is a Boston contractor, and a very successful one at that. She is a member of the Professional Woman's League.

L. H. Williamson, a Texan, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for smuggling opium from Courtright to St. Clair, Mich.

C. E. Bradford, a banker of Augusta, Wis., has contracted blood poisoning from the habit of wetting his fingers on his lips when counting bank bills.

J. S. Coxey is making a strong bid for the populist nomination in 1896, and is spending a good deal of loose change on manifestos and postage stamps.

The women of Danville, Ky., have established a free industrial school for the benefit of children whose opportunities for home training are meagre.

Two Yale professors and four students were arrested in New Haven on the charge of neglecting to ring their bells at the street crossings while riding bicycles.

More than 100,000 muskrat skins are bought in New York every winter to supply the demand for imitation sealskin trimmings, caps, etc., as no other furs so closely resembles seal.

The Muskogee Mission School in the Indian Territory, under the care of the Presbyterian Church, has developed into a college, and receives the name of "Henry Kendall College."

It is said that William H. Vanderbilt, of Cleveland, Ohio, although 75 years old, never uttered an oath, never used tobacco or tasted liquor or spoke an unkind word about anybody.

The Misses Lillian and Ida Klock have gone into the newspaper business at Galien, Mich. They have established a weekly paper there called the Advocate, which is a creditable sheet.

Mary Moore Davis, who became well known in the literary world through her charming story "Under the Mail Bag," is the wife of Major Davis political editor of the New Orleans Picayune.

John Rogers, the sculptor, has presented to the City of Manchester, N. H., a statue of Abraham Lincoln. It is a seated figure of plaster, larger than life, and was upon exhibition at the World's Fair where it took a prize.

Five Chinamen arrested last August in Ogdensburg on the ground that they could not legally enter the United States, have just been released at Utica. Judge Cox decided that they were actors, and had a right to enter the country.

Postmaster-General Wilson, who seldom smoked before he was 90, has become an inveterate smoker. Secretary Morton, on the other hand, has given up the habit. Secretary Gresham's death is said to be due in part to excessive smoking.

An 18 month's old child of William Gibb, living near Tigertown, Texas, fell feet first into a ten inch bored well which had been completed to a depth of 29 feet. It took twenty-three hours to dig the child out, but it will recover from its injuries.

When the Board of Education of Ansonia, Conn., invited clergymen of all denominations to unite in the choice of a suitable opening prayer for the Public schools, the unanimous choice of every sect, Protestant and Catholic, was the Lord's prayer as found in Matthew.

Besides the salaries paid to the poor master and other officials, which amounts to $9,500, the City of Buffalo spends $153,000 per year in giving out-door relief to its poor, and also pays a big round sum to doctors who supply them with medicine and treatment.

John F. Cook, jr., the only Afro-American resident of Bonneport, Idaho, has been elected mayor of that town. He is a druggist. His father was for a long time tax collector of the district of Columbia, and is now one of the most popular and wealthy men of his race at the national capital.

A Brooklyn girl lost both feet by a trolley car accident and obtained judgment for $13,208 compensation for damages. The money was deposited with a Trust Company, and now the court has ordered the Trust Company to pay the girl's lawyer the fee of $7,214.85 as his share of the judgment.

A Dinner Pill.

—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of sits like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Odds And Evens.

All the land above sea level would not fill up more than one third of the Atlantic Ocean.

A ham is greatly improved if, after being boiled, it is wrapped in buttered paper and baked an hour.

On the early railways a candle stuck in a station-house window meant stop; its absence was a signal to go on.

London is twelve miles broad one way and seventeen the other. And every year sees about twenty miles of new streets added to it.

The share of land falling to each habitant of the globe in the event of a partition might be set down at 2½ acres.

Probably the most extraordinary journal in the world is published weekly at Athens. It is written entirely in verse even to the advertisement.

The Japanese are now getting used to gas. At first the glass in railway carriage windows had to be smeared with streaks of white paint to keep passengers from poking their heads through them.

A. J. Blackwell, a rich and erratic Indian, who owns the cities of Blackwell and David City, in the Indian Territory, has decided to build a temple in David City, to cost $200,000. He wishes in this way to perpetuate the Indian religion.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH SESSION—SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Davin charged the Opposition leaders with making reckless and illogical statements when discussing the tariff question. They could not agree even in their estimation of the amount of taxes which they asserted had been taken out of the pockets of the people for the purpose of enriching the manufacturer, and a difference of half a million was apparently considered a very small matter indeed. The Liberals had adopted policy after policy, and discarded it again when it proved barren of the results hoped for. When the Liberals talked about how they would have cut down expenses, how our expenditure had exceeded what it should have been, and what it was in 1878, he would like them to explain how they would have constructed the public works which now covered this country from one end of the Dominion to the other, and where they would have got the money to do this.

Mr. Montague said the debate to which the House has been listening for the past number of days has taken a very wide range, and although the members on this side of the House who have already spoken have given a very complete answer to the points which have been urged by hon. gentlemen to our left, perhaps it is not unfitting that I should complete an answer to these points to a certain extent this afternoon. Sir Richard Cartwright had always been the controlling spirit of the Opposition. The light and airy nothings of the leader of the Opposition did not count with him. Some gentlemen on the Opposition side had lauded Sir Richard Cartwright for standing firm against the appeals of the manufacturers and farmers for protection. But there were those who urged him at the time to create some measure of protection. This, he said, was to their credit and to the weakness of the party, that they failed to obey the wish of the people. Mr. Macdonald (Huron) had stated that the Liberal party issued no circular to manufacturers assuring them of consideration, when he had asserted that such a circular was issued. It is headed "Mr. Blake on the Tariff; Manufacturers Have Nothing to Fear." This circular was sent to every manufacturer in the country, and not only was such the case, but he had a speech of Mr. Charlton's delivered in Toronto in 1887, in which he said:—"The circumstances were such that the question of the N. P. was now out of court and that the high taxation which then existed had to be maintained." Mr. Flint had declared in the House that no member of the Liberal party had advocated free trade with the United States, but he evidently did not credit his friends with so little sense, and evidently did not know what was on record in the matter. Sir Richard Cartwright, in 1889 had moved in the House "That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse shall obtain between Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in or natural products of either of said countries shall be admitted free into the other country." Either the hon. gentleman was misrepresenting—which he did not believe, as he was not that kind of a gentleman—or he was very inadequately informed.

Mr. Davies claimed last evening that members on the Government side of the House were diverting sentence from sentence in the speeches of the Liberals, and he purposed uniting sentence to sentence, and sentence to resolution, and he purposed showing also that while hon. gentlemen opposite might not have changed their policy, they had changed their name. Now they called it a tariff for revenue only which being interpreted meant the system they had in England, just as sure as they were sitting there to-day. There was to be no incidental protection, because, if so, it would have been mentioned. They never heard Sir Richard Cartwright say anything in favour of incidental protection, and Mr. Laurier said that "not a vestige of protection shall remain." At the Ottawa convention he had said:—I call upon one and all to pronounce and give your emphatic support to the proposition that we shall never rest until we have wiped out from our system every trace of that fraud and robbery under which Canadians suffer. But reading Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution and speeches, he asked what they could mean but the English system of tariff as explained by the leader of the Opposition. Another view was that of his narrow-gauge friend, Mr. McMullen, who said the people wanted to be let alone. Mr. Edwards advocated the removal of beef duties, and said the farmers were not protected. What, therefore, was to be understood to be the Liberal policy? Certainly the country understood it, and every man in the House who applied fair judgment to it understood, as Mr. Davies had declared, that their next fight would be free trade versus protection. He (Mr. Montague) gave notice to the industries of the country, to the men who had invested their money, and to the toiling thousands supplying their wives and children with bread, that if ever these children got into power the hand of the spoiler would be on them, and that spoiler would be Sir Richard Cartwright. They had also the warning uttered by the Trade Bulletin on February 15, 1895, which said that the introduction of a policy based on British free trade would be disastrous and might hurl the country in a pit from which it would take years to emerge. Proceeding, the hon. gentleman quoted from different authorities showing the disastrous condition of agriculture in Great Britain. No matter how good or bad the harvest was there, the market was always so poor that the farmers could not hope for much profit. He had now to say in regard to what had been urged by Liberal speakers that in Great Britain no farmer could be found who was not a protectionist, so far as this industry was concerned, and further, that Great Britain's policy was carried, not by the votes of the farmers, but by the very strongest section of the manufacturers, who contributed largely to the campaign funds of the Cobden Club, and succeeded in getting it adopted in spite of the rural population. He made this further assertion, that every protective fight that had been won in the markets of the world had been won largely by the influence of the farmers. In 1878 the victory for a protective tariff and the defeat of the Liberal Government were attributable to the votes of the agricultural class, who desired to retain their own markets for themselves, and the expansion of those markets that they might have a better opportunity of selling their products. From the report of the English Consul resident in Berlin, it would appear that Germany was gaining on Great Britain in supplying manufactured articles to the markets of the world at the rate of ten to one. During a recent debate in the British House of Commons, according to the Hansard report, one of the most prominent members of that body made the statement that $1,200,000,000 of British capital were driven for investment into foreign countries, and the reason assigned was that this money had gone abroad to get beyond the reach of hostile tariffs, because it could not be invested in England to supply other countries with products. On the 10th February last a resolution was passed unanimously by the Imperial House, declaring that in the opinion of the House it was incumbent upon her Majesty's Government, in the interest of the industrial classes of the United Kingdom, to take steps to restrict the importation of goods made in foreign prisons by convicts and felon labour. Another evidence of the change in British sentiment was to be found in the utterance recently made by Mr. Chamberlain as follows:—"There are a number of people, and I think an increasing number, who under the present conditions of trade are coming to the conclusion that our free trade policy has been a failure, and would therefore be ready to go back in the direction of protection." There could be no doubt, Mr. Montague said, taking up another branch of the subject, that while there was widespread depression in the world, the depression in the United States was multiplied a hundred-fold by the uncertainty which existed with regard to the tariff of that country, and a second cause was on account of the increased importations in consequence of the tariff reductions made. Mr. Montague defined the policy of the present Government as one of free raw materials for the manufacturing industries of Canada, because it must ultimately give cheaper finished goods to the consumers, and in working these raw materials into a finished state employment must be given to the Canadian people. He construed Mr. Laurier's statement in Winnipeg with regard to this subject to mean that if the Liberals obtained power a tax would be imposed on raw materials. He closed with these observations:—I have shown from start to finish, not only by the facts I have adduced, but from the sneers I have produced from hon. gentlemen opposite, that whatever we may name their policy whether one thing or another, they have the one central and leading idea, namely, that industries should not be established in this country, and that they would destroy every atom of encouragement to those industries could they get into power. That is the policy they have supported, and that is the policy this side of the House cannot and will not accept. We are proud to say we have encouraged the industries. We are proud to believe that we have to a very large extent increased the home market.

Mr. Landerkin said that even if every thing the hon. gentleman said of the Liberal policy was true, which he denied, he would sooner have it than protection. If it was good to have hostile tariffs between nations why was it not good to have such tariffs between provinces, and why should not Nova Scotia and the other provinces have separate tariffs, as they had before the union?

Mr. Jeannotte and Mr. Casey continued the debate. The decision resulted in 71 yeas and 117 nays. Thirteen Conservatives were absent unpaired.

SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Superannuation Act. He said the first section would give power to the Governor-in-Council at any time, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, to decrease the classes to which superannuation might apply, but not the power to increase. The next principal amendment was in the third section. At present after a person, had served fifteen years the superannuation might apply. It was proposed to raise the period to fifteen years, so that a civil servant must serve that term before he came under the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Finance Minister to explain the meaning of the clause giving the Governor-in-Council power to exempt certain classes. This was an invidious power the House should not place in the hands of any body but itself.

Mr Foster replied that the meaning of the clause could not be more clearly stated than it had been. The object was to take power at any time to diminish the extent of the application of superannuation in regard to any class to whom it might hereafter be thought that superannuation should be applied.

The bill was read a first time.

HONOURS ON CANADIANS.

Mr. Landerkin ask d whether his Excellency the Governor-in-Council makes any recommendations o the Imperial Government with respect o the conferring of Imperial honours on Canadians. If not, do such recommendations emanate from his Excellency personally?

Mr. Foster—I may say, in answering, that Parliament some years ago, anticipating some such request as this, made provision for it, and that it supplied members of Parliament with copies of "Parliamentary Government in the Colonies," on pages 314 and 315 of which Lord Elgin's despatch to the Colonial Secretary, at that time the Duke of Newcastle, will give, to the hon. gentleman full information, and I hope will be very helpful to him in the request he has made.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton moved the House again into committee on the bill to secure better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday. He was willing to drop the section relating to Sunday excursions and prohibition thereof in view of the general inability to it. The object of the bill, he repeated, was not to compel religious observance, but to permit it.

Mr. Amyot said the bill was purely intolerance, and the hon. gentleman wanted to use the Protestant majority.

Mr Bechard opposed the bill, arguing that Sunday observance was a matter for which provision was already made by provincial legislation. He did not believe men could be rendered virtuous by Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Masson proposed to amend the clause relating to the publication of newspapers on Sunday by confining the distribution of religious publications on the Lord's day to churches and Sunday schools.

The amendment was adopted.

Sir Charles H. Tupper declared his approval of the object of the promoter, but not of the principle of the bill.

Mr. Montague thought some of the Sunday newspaps s that came into Canada from the United States were of a most villainous and sensational character, and capable of poisoning the minds of youth, and yet no effort was made to prevent their introduction.

The clause relating to the closing of the canals between six o'clock on the morning of the Lord's day and ten o'clock in the evening was amended by providing for exemptions in special case of a block at the close of the season or of an accident.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Davin moved further consideration of the motion "That in the opinion of this House the privilege of voting for candidates for membership thereof should be extended to women possessing the qualifications which now entitle men to the electoral franchise," and the proposed motion of Mr. Laurier in amendment thereto.

Mr. Foster said he intended to vote for conferring suffrage

Mr. Davin spoke at length in support of the bill, quoting many instances of women famous in Scriptural and secular history, literature, war, and politics.

RAILWAY BONDING POWERS.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Langenburg and Southern Railway Company.

Mr. Mulock complained that no information was forthcoming with respect to the cost of the enterprise, although the bill conferred bonding powers to the extent of $15,000 a mile.

Mr. Mills said there were hundreds of square miles within easy access of railways already constructed which were unsettled. In the past, charters had been granted to penniless persons who desired to make money out of them, and when persons really invested capital in these enterprises they found no money had been spent in construction at all.

Mr. Tisdale pointed out if Mr. Mulock had taken the trouble to examine the information filed with the Railway Committee, according to law, he would have been able to inform himself of the facts, the absence of which he now deplored.

Mr. Mulock said he asked the Minister of Railways for information concerning the enterprise, and was told that he had none.

Mr. Lister thought Mr. Mulock merited the gratitude of the House for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. The Government had been reckless in the extreme in granting railway charters.

Mr. Sproule observed that Parliament had been in the habit of granting too liberal bonding powers, and although attention had been drawn to it in the past, the practice was still pursued.

VOTERS' LIST.

On the item of $40,000 to pay for the expenses of revision of the voters' list, Mr. Mills said the Government had not only incurred an enormous expenditure, which would be altogether unnecessary if a different franchise system were adopted, but they had increased the expenditure beyond what the statute warranted. In several instances two revising officers had been appointed for the same constituency, a course for which the law gave no warrant whatever.

Mr. Denison pointed out that $150,000 was taken for the payment of judges. Would Mr. Mills advocate that the judges should not be paid?

Mr. Mills believed the municipal authorities might do the work, as they did for seventeen years, and no person complained of any abuse.

Sir Charles H. Tupper contended that Mr. Mills could not find a precedent for his course in the proceedings of the British House, and even in this Parliament it was very rarely that a junior member would take up a subject in the way the hon. member for Bothwell had.

TOLD WHAT SHE THOUGHT OF HER.

But She Didn't Have the Satisfaction of Knowing What she was Doing.

When the car stopped at Spadina Avenue and Bloor street a stout maternly-looking woman, with her arms full of bundles, got on. She dropped one of the bundles as she did so and another portly female picked it up for her; their eyes met and a confused look of recognition came into them.

"It's a nice day," tentatively remarked the woman who had picked up the bundle.

"Yes, indeed. I declare, your face is so familiar, I must have met you somewhere."

"That's just what I was thinking. At church, maybe, or some kind of a meeting."

"Yes, or a funeral. Say, I believe it was at Mrs. Walker's funeral, on St. George street."

"So it was; I haven't seen you since. Been to see the Walkers lately?"

"No, I haven't. My nurse girl up and left me and I haven't had a minute's time to myself."

"That's too bad. I've got a new one now, I tell you. Why, I don't even have to hide the novels when I go out and leave her with the children.

"Well, keep her close. Mine was a good one and well contented, too, but one day when she was out a woman—worst of all, her a lady, not if she wore lace and diamonds—persuaded her away. She was wearing a dress and cap and apron. I'd got her so's she'd look neat, and that woman liked her looks so well that she offered her a place at 50 cents a week more than I was giving her, yes, and told her there was a barber shop right around the corner from her house.

"You—you don't say so? Why, those flowers in that store are lovely! Mrs. Walker got some elegant ones at her funeral didn't she?"

"Indeed she did. The girl up and left me that night. If you see any of the Walkers tell them how I lost that good nurse girl I told them I had."

"I—don't—see them myself. Quite a cool spell we've had, wasn't it?"

"Yes, indeed. And, would you believe it, that girl didn't want to leave the dress I'd given her, said it wouldn't fit the new girl, say how I told her I'd make it fit."

"M'hm: I hope the fruit isn't hurt much."

"I hope not. Did you ever hear of such a mean trick as that woman did? Mrs. Biggers her name is, and if ever I lay eyes on her I'll tell her just what—My, do you get off here? You live a long way from where I thought you did."

As she settled back in her seat, she said to the young woman near her: Nice lady, isn't she? I'd have introduced you, but I couldn't just remember her name, though it seemed right on the tip of my tongue. Let me see, it begins with a B. Well, I declare, if it wasn't that very Biggers woman herself, sure as you live!"

And glancing back, they saw the portly female fanning herself with a newspaper, while she waited for the next car.

Flaky Pie Crust.

One large cup of flour, pinch of salt, lard size of an egg, ice-water if you have it; rub the lard in the flour, make up, use a plate for the lower crust: roll out, the other half thin, spread over with butter, fold up, let stand a few minutes, repeat roll out with a light hand, bake brown; after taking from the oven, place a piece over two folds over the pie; let remain lifted or twenty minutes; good, flaky and tempting.

For Girls.

The habit of thoroughness in housekeeping leads one to keep rooms in good order and the table beautifully appointed. I know a girl who says that she takes great pains with her room whenever she thinks her aunt Mary is coming to see her because Aunt Mary's sharp eyes discover every speck of dust and observe every trifle that is in the least out of order. Aunt Mary is a bit of a critic and her niece a little afraid of her comments.

In other words, the aunt has made a coward of the girl. I do not like the idea of being in bondage to anybody whether an aunt or a stranger. It would seem to me a far better way to feel that one must answer to one's self, and that one would not feel satisfied unless she could look herself in the glass and say: "There, everything is done in the best possible manner and you cannot find any fault with me to day. Try to, if you dare!"

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