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# MARKDALE STANDARD.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

## Week's Commercial Summary.

The world's visible supply of wheat was reduced last week by about 4,000,000 bushels.

It is stated that the syndicate, with the Rothschilds at its head, has now completed its contract for the supply of gold to the United States treasury. Holdings are now rather above the legal limit of $100,000,000.

There is a decline in prices of cattle owing to the lower quotations in Great Britain. The ruling prices at Toronto for export cattle are 4 3-4c. to 5c. per lb.

Twenty one failures are reported for last week in the Dominion, one less than the previous week, and thirteen less than the same week of last year.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Port William are 212,967 bushels, an increase of 26,872 bushels for the week. A year ago they were 1,362,030 bushels.

The announcement has been made that the American Tobacco Company has acquired control of the cigarette business of Canada by the purchase of all the Dominion manufactories.

Crop prospects are said to be somewhat better since the late rains, but there are many complaints of drought.

Car lots of baled hay are worth $11 on track in Toronto, while sales on the street market are made at $15 to $17 per ton.

There was a big decline in Chicago wheat on Monday, the September option selling at 67½. More favorable weather, with rain in the west, and large exports of wheat from Russia, are the reasons assigned for the lower prices.

### Here and There.

Mrs. Stowe's eighty-fourth birthday recalls the fact that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first given to the world forty-three years ago, and that it is still selling.

× × × ×

The news is cabled from London that Miss Willard positively denies that she is engaged to be married this fall. The field is still open, it appears, for anybody who has confidence enough.

× × × ×

A recent letter from Moosehead Lake, tells of a sportsman and his guide who saw forty-nine deer in one day this week. The letter doesn't say so, but they must have seen about 19,000,000 black flies, too.

× × × ×

Considering that John D. Rockefeller's wealth is increasing at the rate of $15,000,000 a year, how much will the Rockefeller family be worth, supposing things to go on without change in the social system a hundred years from now?

× × × ×

### Words of Wisdom.

Goodness has slowly proved itself in the world in every day, proving itself like a light broadening in darkness.

Awake, rich heaven hangs above you, don't hang high; a wide, rough world is around you, and it lies very low.

Many a man who now lacks shoe leather would wear golden spurs if knight hood were the reward of worth.

Life, like a dome of many-colored glass, stains the white radiance of eternity.

In every sphere of life the post of honor is the post of duty.

The roof of life is dark, but it is shot with a warp of gold.

As the sky has a higher dome than St. Peter's, so has nature a greater architect than Angelo.

Kentucky raised beet sugar? She has the mine and the other ingredients already.

To struggle again and again to renew the conflict, this is life's inheritance.

What the average man stops eating beef and drinking whisky in the hot weather? Well, we do not forget what we suffer, but not what we do.

### 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. Sold by Allan & Co., 23 Front St. Toronto. Proprietors of Ask your druggist. 50 cents a bottle.

Thrift has always been a characteristic of the royal family of England, but it is hard to believe the floating story that the Duke of Edinburgh when a midshipman used to cut the Queen's signature out of his letters and put them up at auction.

### Take Notice.

I, Malcolm McLain, merchant tailor 347 Queen St. West do certify that Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia. I believe it to be the best medicine for all Stomach and Liver troubles. At all Druggists price 50c.

The Cleveland, O., breadmaker's strike is at an end. Forty three master bakers have signed the union scale.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state a remedy for many and grevious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses through out the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their Superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gaged by the opinions of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

### English in Sound.

A magazine gives the following unique composition written by a 12-year-old school girl:

"A right smile little buoy, the son of a kernel, with a rough round his neck, flue up the road as quick as a deer. After a thyhie he stopped at the house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raze his fare, pull face, and a feint mown of jame rose from his lips. The made who lived the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fare her guessed, would not weight, but when she saw the little wonders stood in her eyes at the site. 'Live poor dear. Why do you lye hear? Are you dying?' 'Know,' he said, 'I am feint.' She bear him in her arms, as she ought, to a room where he might be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untile his choler, rapped him up warmly, gave him a suite dreahm from a viol till, at last he went forth as hail as a young hoarse."

Oats are much the best feed for working horses, and if ground without corn they will require a very small amount of cut food to give them the proper bulk. But as a feed they are much more expensive than is the mixture of corn and oatmeal, which is almost universally used for feeding working farm horses.

# CANADIAN NEWS NOTES

## THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

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

Indians at Touchwood are having trouble with the agent.

A vessel smuggling liquor has been seized off the Seven Islands.

Galt street cars have removable vestibules, and the citizens are happy.

No tidings have yet been gleaned of Price, the missing C.P.R librarian.

The transhipping done at Kingston last month surpassed any other on record.

The Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, has received a gold brick, 50 pounds, worth $18,159.

The clerks in the Gananoque post office handle 511,000 pieces of mail matter per year.

Eighty thousand salmon trout fry were deposited in the lake near Erinsville last week.

Burglars are operating in St. Thomas. Several houses have been robbed. No arrests.

Ernest Bishop, under arrest at Kingston, has confessed to two cases of incendiarism.

The Sultana gold mine in the Rat Portage district has been bought by an English syndicate.

The steamship Mexico left Montreal Saturday with 55 tons of Canadian butter for Great Britain.

The Canadian sealer Salva has been seized by the United States revenue cutter Rush at Cook's Inlet.

Extensive cattle shipments are expected to be made from Winnipeg during the next couple of weeks.

Mr. Joseph Hoodless, an old and esteemed resident of Hamilton, Ont., died there Friday morning.

A by-law was passed in London to borrow $10,000 from the Bank of Montreal to meet current expenses.

Collector Gott, at Amherstburg, has seized the tug Harley, of Port Huron, for violating the customs laws.

Harry Fletcher, proprietor of a shooting gallery at Woodstock, committed suicide on Friday last by taking laudanum.

A number of street railway conductors, of Winnipeg, have been discharged, as a result of investigations of "spotters."

Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, pastor of Bloor Street Baptist Church, has accepted the Chancellorship of McMaster University.

One hundred and sixty union cigar makers employed by Messrs. S. Davis and Son, in Montreal, have come out on strike.

The new directory of Montreal, which is just out, shows that there are at present three thousand unoccupied houses in the city.

A new rate tariff on butter, cheese and eggs has been issued by the railway authorities, and several important reductions have been made.

J. F. Ward, a printer, was found dead in his bed at Kingston Tuesday. He was one of the party sent to the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum.

Fatmint C. Scaloy, a gunsmith, of Stratford, committed suicide there Tuesday by blowing the top off his head with a double-barrelled gun.

The gross earnings of the Montreal street railway for the month of June were $111,184.32, against $88,163.25 for June, 1894, an increase of $23,021.07.

Kingston Custom house returns for the month of June are: June Custom house returns:—Imports, $189,762; exports, $31,732; collections, $14,667.74.

A petition has been presented to the Mayor of Winnipeg asking him to call a public meeting for the discussion of the Hudson Bay railway scheme.

A by law providing for the erection of a poor house passed its second reading in the Lambton County Council last week and was laid over until October.

Chief Clerk McKellar, of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, report a rapid spread of noxious weeds throughout Manitoba.

The Peary expedition and the Arctic expedition which accompanies it sailed from St. John's Nfld., on Tuesday for Lieut. Peary's headquarters at Inglefield Gulf.

The village council of Thorsbury have established a sort of curfew for bovines, these perambulating on the streets after 8 p.m. being liable to arrest from the chief of police.

Four thieves entered a dwelling in Kingston and carried off two loaves of bread, a pot, a large dish pan and a pail. They were caught before they had time to eat the bread.

The collectors began delivering tax notices in London last week and judging from their experience they are going to have a lively time of it. The jump from 8 mills last year to 21 9-10 mills this year will cause some kicking.

Hart's Job, opposite Alexandria bay, N.Y., has been sold to Mr. George C. Boldt and Mr. F.W. McCormick, New York, for $20,000. It is five acres in extent, high above the water, and has every advantage for an excellent summer home.

Chancellor Boyd has decided that the mains of the Consumers' Gas Company laid on all the streets of the city of Toronto are subject to civic taxes. These mains have been valued at a large sum. The decision applies to all municipalities where gas mains are laid.

Professor Saunders, director of the Experimental farm, says that from returns he has received from the branch farms in the various provinces, the crops all over Canada promise, on the whole, to be bountiful again this year. The crops in Quebec will be very good. In the eastern part of Ontario they will be very satisfactory, though in the western part the drought has done damage. In Manitoba the prospects were never better. The growth there has been very rapid. In British Columbia the crop promise to be above the average and there will likely be a splendid yield of fruit.

A party of four Newmarket gentlemen made a botany excursion out to the swamp in the Glenville locality on Saturday last. While intent upon their search for specimens they got separated. Mr. Stephens was the first to discover that he had lost his bearings and after yelling for assistance until his voice failed, attempted to reach a clearing. After a long struggle, he reached cleared land at the 3rd con., a mile and a quarter from the rig. A friendly farmhouse gave him refreshments and after a rest he was sufficiently recovered to set out for the rig when to his dismay he found the others had strayed. After an exhaustive search, two were recovered. The fourth man was taken into town by a farmer in the evening.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of Consumption dated their trouble from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Dickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing cough, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Western farmers find that individual attempts at fighting the Russian thistle avail nothing, because the plague grows again faster than the individual farmer can find time to hoe it down, so they all unite as often as convenient to have hoeing bees in designated localities. The details of operation are settled by the town council. Everyone in the neighborhood takes a day off to fight the thistles, and in this way it is possible to make at least some stand against the persevering plague and to keep some sections fairly free for other than thistle crops.

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

# UNITED STATES NEWS.

## DOINGS OVER THE LINE.

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

There is not now an open saloon in Atchison, Kansas.

Rev. J. A. Forest has been appointed Bishop of San Antonio, Texas.

A negro, Henry Dumers, was shot to death by a policeman while he was murdering a girl, at Quincy, Ill.

Three attempts have been made to burn the Mecca building at Chicago. It is an apartment house, worth $500,000.

The Association of Superintendents of Deaf Mute Schools in Canada and the U. S. is in session at Flint, Michigan.

At Marion, Ind., a bar of iron was buried as a man in order to swindle the I. O. E., out of the man's life insurance.

E. B. Harper, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, died in New York on Tuesday. He was 63 years old.

Madame Vermilyea, formerly of Toronto, was convicted on three counts at Toledo, on Tuesday of smuggling corsets into the United States.

Mrs. Leland Stanord, of San Francisco, has determined to sell her jewels, which are worth more than half a million dollars, in order to support the Stanford University.

Mrs. Magdalene Burke, of Berlin, Ont., died a few days ago in "D." Alexander Dowie's so-called "Divine Healing" institution in Chicago, and an investigation has been ordered.

Counsel for Clarence and Sadie Robinson, convicted of the murder of Montgomery Gibbs in Buffalo, will make application for a new trial on the strength of evidence which, he says, will establish a complete alibi.

A deal has been consummated, which insures the establishment of the largest salt factory in the world on the banks of the Detroit river at Delray, below Detroit, Michigan. Canadian and Chicago capitalists are interested. Capacity of plant 3,000,000 barrels a year.

Speaking at the Tammany Society's Fourth of July celebration in New York ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, said that England seemed to be endeavouring to force the United States to aggressively reaffirm the Monroe doctrine or to abandon it, and ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, said that the man ought to be shot on the spot with bullets or ballots, who failed to raise the United States flag where it ought to be flying.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corns stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

### A HAMILTON BAPTIST PREACHER

Joins with Leading Members of the Faculty of McMaster Hall in Praise of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Every one who uses Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has a good word to say for it. In these columns a short time since was quoted the favourable opinion of three members of the faculty of McMaster Hall, the great Baptist university. Of the same denomination is to be added to-day the hearty endorsement of this remedy by the Rev. G. Anderson, the indefatigable and successful pastor of the Wentworth Baptist Church, Hamilton. He has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to proclaim its good properties. Just at this particular time of the year this remedy is doing a grand work in removing that troubled trouble so many—Hay Fever.

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. 50 cents.

Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps.
S.G. DETCHON, 44 Church st., Toronto.

There is more than sentiment in the saying of Sir Walter Raleigh to his executioner, "What matters it about the head if the heart is right?" The trouble is that in this high pressure age the heart is so often kept right. By careful estimate it is calculated that one person out of every four or five has a weak or diseased heart. Think for a moment the important work that the heart has to perform, and it is not difficult to realize what a derangment even to a slight extent, of this organ means. Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart in a cure for heart troubles, and nothing else. It is a mistake to suppose that remedies that are given out as panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to can effectively cure heart disease. Within 20 minutes after taking the first dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relief is secured, and eventually complete restoration is effected.

### An Arkansaw Idyll.

It was evening after a glorious summer day. A stylish-like maiden, whose beauty was the Castilian type, sat on the doorstep lost in meditation. It was only a humble cabin on the banks of the Arkansas river, but she was not proud. Her mother was inside declaring that she'd be doggoned th skunks if she was. In front of cook ment an'co'n meal, but the maiden heard her not. The old man was digging a thorn out of his heel with his jack knife, and growling that he'un was plum ripe, ready to be gittin' to some place 'whar' a man with ambition could have two shirts a year, but the maiden never moved a toe. The old yellow mule, who was weary of looking for grub where grub was not, leaned up against a corner of the shack and raised his voice in lamentation, but the Castilian beauty seemed to have been carved out of a hunk of Vermont marble. Could nothing move her?

"Is that you'n, Sal?"

It was a gentle voice from the other side of the beautiful brush fence of the shack. Its owner was a young man of Apollo outfit and beauty, and his tones thrilled the meditative maiden like a snake bite. She was coy. She waited to blush and giggle and still her fluttering heart, and then she arose and shyly advanced to the spot on which his hoofs were glued.

"Sal?"

"Jim?"

The old mule brayed again, and the old man came to the door and threatened to knock his head off if he didn't consider it a stop that 'ere infernal yawp, but the lovers heard only their own softly spoken words—

"Sal, how much do you love me?"

"Heaps."

"How much is heaps?"

"More'n a mowl kin draw."

"And I luv yo' heaps on heaps!"

He strained her to his bosom. She was awfully shy, but she liked it. Mah-like he would have been straining her, yet had he not suddenly recollected that there were other fish to fry.

"So you'un is going out into the world to win riches and a name" she murmured as she got her breath again.

"You bet I are!" was his heroic reply, "and I'll do it or bust a lung!"

"And when you'un has accomplished that yere job you—you——"

"I will return and make you'un my bride."

"Fur suah!"

"Honest Injun."

"Won't shine up to no other gal?"

"Not a shine."

"And it will take you'un 'bout thirty yars?"

"I reckon 'twill, but you'un will be patient and true to me."

"I will!" she firmly replied, as she looked up into his manly face.

Then, as their eyes filled with tears, he strained her to his breast once more.

Again the yellow mule cried out in plaintive tones the to his commissary department yearned for grub.

Again the old man came to the door in response and dodgetted his wrinkled hide to Texas.

Then they separated—he'un to go forth and carve for him self a niche in the temple of fame—she'un to continue right on in the business of being a proud Castilian beauty in an Arkansaw river shack.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### Government Business.

Mr. Foster moved that for the remainder of the session Government orders have precedence on Wednesdays.

Several members objected, but the motion was carried.

### Voters' Lists.

The object of the second reading of the voters' lists of 1895, was, said Mr. Montague, to legalize the present lists for next election. The lists were only completed at the end of February.

Mr. Mulock moved an amendment: "That it be resolved that it is desirable that the government introduce a bill providing for the repeal of the Electoral Franchise Act."

The amendment was lost on division by a vote of eighty-two to thirty-nine, and the bill was read a second time.

### North-West Mounted Police.

Mr. Foster, on the item of $500,000 for the Northwest Mounted Police, being a reduction of $155,000 said the government intended to provide for the security of the Northwest.

The item was carried.

### Decepening of the Canals.

On the item of $30,000 for the Cornwall canal, Mr. Denison argued that the Minister ought to consider the question of preparing the lock sills of a depth of twenty feet, so that it can be done cheaper than if it were necessary to build the lock all over again.

Mr. Haggart said the whole of the locks were nearly completed except the one Poupore and Fraser have to do with.

### Trent Canal.

Mr. Haggart said, the total estimated cost was nearly $6,000,000, but the adoption of a new design would reduce the cost to $4,500,000. This would be spread over a number of years.

The item was carried.

### Manitoba's Governorship.

Mr. Foster in reply to Mr. Martin said no appointment had been made to fill the vacant office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. No promise had been made to reappoint the present incumbent. The name would be known when the appointment was made.

### Salaries of Judges.

Sir Chas. H. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the judges of provincial courts.

The motion was carried and the House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Davies said there had not been sufficient permanent growth of work to justify it.

The clause to increase the Chief Justice of British Columbia's salary was declared carried on division. The bill was reported.

### The Civil Service.

Mr. Montague moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Civil Service Act which provides for the abolition of the third-class clerks and the substitution for them of temporary writers.

Mr. Laurier argued that the new class would be dependent upon the will of the Minister.

On the House going into committee on the bill, Sir Richard Cartwright said there was no excuse for opening the door to children of the age of fifteen.

Mr. Foster replied that the deputy Minister and the Auditor-General had reported in favor of employing young people of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen for certain classes of work.

### Radial Railway.

The House went into committee on Mr. Masson's bill to incorporate the International Radial Railway Company.

Mr. Maclean moved an amendment that the railway shall not charge more than two cents a mile as passenger fare. Street railways between Hamilton and Grimsby charged about a cent a mile.

Mr. Mulock supported the amendment.

Mr. Edgar thought that if a law was to be made, it should apply to all electric railways. He moved this in amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Maclean's amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. Edgar's amendment was then concurred in.

### Hebrew Immigrants.

Mr. Martin said in reference to a return moved for by him that the effort to transplant Jew peddlers to the Northwest showed the incapacity of the department to engage in the work of immigration.

Mr. Daly said the hon. gentleman had the audacity to say the department had taken in 300 or 400 Jews from Chicago to Manitoba, when the fact was that only about thirty persons were taken in.

### The Military College.

In committee of supply, on the item of $70,000 for the Royal Military College, Mr. Denison said he had hitherto supported the college, but unless the institution were properly managed, money expended on it would be wasted. The present incumbent was on the retired list of the British army before he came out to this country. The institution should have at its head a man who was in touch with the army at the present day, and should not be a retired officer.

Sir James Grant spoke on the subject of Imperial defence, towards which he said Canada was contributing her fair share.

Mr. Hickey said that the only point that had struck him upon looking into the affairs of the college as really worthy of investigation was the smallness of the numbers attending the college. He had been informed from a reliable source that this was owing to (1) injudicious advertising, (2) increase in fees, and (3) difference in the matriculation course from other institutions.

Sir Richard Cartwright stated that the Military College was not maintained at anything like the high standard that had formerly characterized it.

Mr. Denison's motion was lost on a vote of twenty-six to eight, the following gentlemen voting in the affirmative: Messrs. Denison, Smith (Ontario), Maclean, Sproule, Mulock, McMullen, Semple and Forbes.

The item was carried.

### The French Treaty.

Mr. Foster moved the third reading of the Act respecting Commercial Treaties Affecting Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright dissented from the views expressed by the Government in regard to the French treaty, and from the idea that Canada was bound by the favored nation clause.

Mr. Edgar contended that the treaty was signed by Sir Chas. Tupper contrary to the instructions of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Laurier said that when Parliament made the treaty with France, it was evident that it was to extend to France only. They were committed to extend favors to countries from which they would receive no adequate compensation.

Mr. Foster said that Canada had power under the treaty, to terminate its obligations at any time by giving twelve months' notice. Canada had been deriving advantages by reason of treaties between Great Britain and Germany over since those treaties went into operation—five or six years ago.

Mr. Maclean, (East York) asked for an answer to his question whether the Government proposed to grant free alcohol in compensation for any loss which they might suffer under the treaty.

Mr. Foster replied that the Controller and himself were looking into the matter to see whether there was any well-founded disability or not, and, if so, in what respect the Government could grant reasonable aid.

Mr. Ouimet said the reason for not bringing the treaty into force in 1893 was because of the existence of doubts with respect to the interpretation of some of the clauses, which doubts had not been set at rest at the end of the session. In 1894 the bill was introduced and carried without delay.

The third reading was declared carried on division.

### The Premier and the Senate.

On the motion to go into Committee of supply, Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to a letter written by Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Mr. McNeill, M. P. for North Bruce, in which a denial was given to the rumor that the latter was to be appointed to the Senate, and stating that the vacancies had long since been promised.

He moved "That the conduct of the Government in allowing one-fifth part of the total number of senatorships provided for by the B. N. A. Act to remain unfilled, is in the highest degree derogatory to the dignity and usefulness of the Senate, and is calculated to bring that branch of the Legislature into contempt."

The motion was lost on division by ninety-five to fifty-five.

### Canadian Sealers Seized.

Mr. Davies drew attention to the circumstances under which Canadian ships were seized by Russian war vessels in 1892. It was alleged that these vessels were seized on the high seas and confiscated, the crews being taken to the nearest Russian port, and treated with great inhumanity. The Russian Government declare themselves not indisposed to make reparation for the capture of the vessels. What he desired to know was whether the Dominion Government had followed up the matter with vigor.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said that the Canadian Government's power was limited, but it had put the case fully, and would see that it was kept before the British Government. The Government had hoped that their argument would prevail, and had used the strongest language in presenting their case.

### Indian Troubles.

Mr. Mulock called the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the trouble among the Indians of the Northwest.

Mr. Daly said that the Department had received a telegram from the Indian assistant commissioner on the Blackfoot reserve stating that there was perfect quietness reigning and no trouble.

Mr. Mulock advised the adoption of a cautious policy in conducting the Mounted Police, lest it should lead to a feeling of insecurity among the settlers.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) criticised the expenditure for Indian schools, and thought it unwise that these should be under denominational control.

Mr. Daly—They are under the control of the department.

The item passed.

### Manitoba Queen's Bench.

Mr. Foster in reply to Mr. Martin said no appointment had been made to fill the vacant office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. No promise had been made to reappoint the present incumbent. The name would be known when the appointment was made.

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Sir Richard Cartwright dissented from the views expressed by the Government in regard to the French treaty, and from the idea that Canada was bound by the favored nation clause.

Mr. Edgar contended that the treaty was signed by Sir Chas. Tupper contrary to the instructions of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Laurier said that when Parliament made the treaty with France, it was evident that it was to extend to France only. They were committed to extend favors to countries from which they would receive no adequate compensation.

Mr. Foster said that Canada had power under the treaty, to terminate its obligations at any time by giving twelve months' notice. Canada had been deriving advantages by reason of treaties between Great Britain and Germany over since those treaties went into operation—five or six years ago.

Mr. Maclean, (East York) asked for an answer to his question whether the Government proposed to grant free alcohol in compensation for any loss which they might suffer under the treaty.

Mr. Foster replied that the Controller and himself were looking into the matter to see whether there was any well-founded disability or not, and, if so, in what respect the Government could grant reasonable aid.

Mr. Ouimet said the reason for not bringing the treaty into force in 1893 was because of the existence of doubts with respect to the interpretation of some of the clauses, which doubts had not been set at rest at the end of the session. In 1894 the bill was introduced and carried without delay.

The third reading was declared carried on division.

### The Premier and the Senate.

On the motion to go into Committee of supply, Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to a letter written by Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Mr. McNeill, M. P. for North Bruce, in which a denial was given to the rumor that the latter was to be appointed to the Senate, and stating that the vacancies had long since been promised.

He moved "That the conduct of the Government in allowing one-fifth part of the total number of senatorships provided for by the B. N. A. Act to remain unfilled, is in the highest degree derogatory to the dignity and usefulness of the Senate, and is calculated to bring that branch of the Legislature into contempt."

The motion was lost on division by ninety-five to fifty-five.

### Canadian Sealers Seized.

Mr. Davies drew attention to the circumstances under which Canadian ships were seized by Russian war vessels in 1892. It was alleged that these vessels were seized on the high seas and confiscated, the crews being taken to the nearest Russian port, and treated with great inhumanity. The Russian Government declare themselves not indisposed to make reparation for the capture of the vessels. What he desired to know was whether the Dominion Government had followed up the matter with vigor.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said that the Canadian Government's power was limited, but it had put the case fully, and would see that it was kept before the British Government. The Government had hoped that their argument would prevail, and had used the strongest language in presenting their case.

### Indian Troubles.

Mr. Mulock called the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the trouble among the Indians of the Northwest.

Mr. Daly said that the Department had received a telegram from the Indian assistant commissioner on the Blackfoot reserve stating that there was perfect quietness reigning and no trouble.

Mr. Mulock advised the adoption of a cautious policy in conducting the Mounted Police, lest it should lead to a feeling of insecurity among the settlers.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) criticised the expenditure for Indian schools, and thought it unwise that these should be under denominational control.

Mr. Daly—They are under the control of the department.

The item passed.

### Manitoba Queen's Bench.

Mr. Foster in reply to Mr. Martin said no appointment had been made to fill the vacant office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. No promise had been made to reappoint the present incumbent. The name would be known when the appointment was made.

### Salaries of Judges.

Sir Chas. H. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the judges of provincial courts.

The motion was carried and the House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Davies said there had not been sufficient permanent growth of work to justify it.

The clause to increase the Chief Justice of British Columbia's salary was declared carried on division. The bill was reported.

### The Civil Service.

Mr. Montague moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Civil Service Act which provides for the abolition of the third-class clerks and the substitution for them of temporary writers.

Mr. Laurier argued that the new class would be dependent upon the will of the Minister.

On the House going into committee on the bill, Sir Richard Cartwright said there was no excuse for opening the door to children of the age of fifteen.

Mr. Foster replied that the deputy Minister and the Auditor-General had reported in favor of employing young people of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen for certain classes of work.

### Radial Railway.

The House went into committee on Mr. Masson's bill to incorporate the International Radial Railway Company.

Mr. Maclean moved an amendment that the railway shall not charge more than two cents a mile as passenger fare. Street railways between Hamilton and Grimsby charged about a cent a mile.

Mr. Mulock supported the amendment.

Mr. Edgar thought that if a law was to be made, it should apply to all electric railways. He moved this in amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Maclean's amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. Edgar's amendment was then concurred in.

### Hebrew Immigrants.

Mr. Martin said in reference to a return moved for by him that the effort to transplant Jew peddlers to the Northwest showed the incapacity of the department to engage in the work of immigration.

Mr. Daly said the hon. gentleman had the audacity to say the department had taken in 300 or 400 Jews from Chicago to Manitoba, when the fact was that only about thirty persons were taken in.

### The Military College.

In committee of supply, on the item of $70,000 for the Royal Military College, Mr. Denison said he had hitherto supported the college, but unless the institution were properly managed, money expended on it would be wasted. The present incumbent was on the retired list of the British army before he came out to this country. The institution should have at its head a man who was in touch with the army at the present day, and should not be a retired officer.

Sir James Grant spoke on the subject of Imperial defence, towards which he said Canada was contributing her fair share.

Mr. Hickey said that the only point that had struck him upon looking into the affairs of the college as really worthy of investigation was the smallness of the numbers attending the college. He had been informed from a reliable source that this was owing to (1) injudicious advertising, (2) increase in fees, and (3) difference in the matriculation course from other institutions.

Sir Richard Cartwright stated that the Military College was not maintained at anything like the high standard that had formerly characterized it.

Mr. Denison's motion was lost on a vote of twenty-six to eight, the following gentlemen voting in the affirmative: Messrs. Denison, Smith (Ontario), Maclean, Sproule, Mulock, McMullen, Semple and Forbes.

The item was carried.

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The item passed.

### Board of Customs.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill further to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, and Acts in amendment thereof, which legalizes sessions of the Board of Customs without an Assistant Commissioner.

The bill was read a first time.

### Silver Lead Smelting.

Mr. Foster moved the House into committe to consider the following proposed resolution:

"That it is expedient to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed $150,000 in five years to encourage silver-lead smelting in Canada, the payment for such bounty of ore smelted not to exceed fifty cents."

The development of the mining industry would greatly increase the consumption of agricultural produce. The subsidy would begin on the passage of the Act, and would extend for five years, but provision would be made whereby any smelter to have the advantage of the bounty must commence operations by 1st July, 1896.

The resolution was adopted.

### Divorce Cases.

On the motion for the second reading of a bill for the relief of Julia Ethel Chute.

Mr. Maclean (East York) gave notice that if he was in the House next session he would introduce a bill conferring jurisdiction on the Exchequer Court to deal with divorce cases on the same lines and to the same extent as in the English courts.

The motion was declared carried on division.

### Fishing in Lake Erie.

Mr. Allen complained of the vexatious and irksome character of the fishery regulations with respect to fishing in Lake Erie. American fishermen were get