(London World.) will seek the woman I loved (he said)
Long ago in life's fortunate days;
I am tired, discouraged and sick at heart,
And my thoughts wander back the remeways
To the woman I loved in days that are de-

To the woman I loved in days that are dead, And I long for the sight of her face (he said).

She was strangely faithful and kind (he said), With the gentlest heart, and the sweetest eyer That clung to one's gaze in a passionate way: And I was a fool to be cold and wise And relinquish such love—see others instead. And leave her alone to despair (he said).

I will go to her now at once (he said), For life is discordant and out of time, And I need her love and her sympathies. I loved her too lightly and left her too soon; But the future shall live, and the past is dead And my heart yearns back to her heart (he s

I am here at last in her home (he said), Here all alone in the twilight gloom; I wait for the sound of her step on the stair, As I sit in her dear familiar room, With all her sweet flowers, and her books on the

shelf;
For nothing is changed here—excepting myself.

I heard her voice. I remember (he said) Her voice like a child's with its sobbing tone, But then came a pause, and a whispered wor A laugh—that seemed turning my heart stone; The door opened wide, and my hopes were fled, For a new love was there by her side (he said).

### THE CANADIAN MILITIA

### General Middleton Thinks the Force Should be Reduced and Better Drilled.

In his last annual report to the Minister of Militia, General Middleton says: "After another year's experience I beg leave again to urge the absolute necessity of reducing the strength of the force. It stands now on paper (including the Schools of Instruc-tion) as consisting of 37,346 men. This is really more than the correct strength, as i fear the same men appear in more than one regiment, but still this is a much greater number of men than can be properly or usefully trained, considering the money voted for the purpose." General Middleton believes that in order to make the whole force efficient every soldier should be called out for at least sixteen days every year of his service, and this, he says, can only be done by reducing the

### The Pope on Total Abstinence.

A Washington despatch says: The following passage occurs in the letter of Pope Leo XIII. to Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul: "Above all, we have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal, by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how uinous, how deplorable is the injury both to faith and to morals that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we ufficiently praise the prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baltimore with weightiest words condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin and a fruitful root of all evils, bringing the families of the intemperate into the direst ruin and drawing numberless souls into everlasting per-dition. Hence we esteem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your commendation the hold resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from all kinds of intoxicating drink. Nor can it be at all doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great evil; and that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle upon appetite by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example.

Let pastors, therefore, do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ by assiduous preaching and exhor-tation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and State may by their strenuous endeavors be averted."

An effort is being made with the Dominion Government to get another company of garrison artillery for Toronto.

Mr. John Kidd, of Mono Mills, is 84 ars of age, and ploughed nearly 25 acres this spring. Noxon Brothers, of Ingersoll, propo

illuminating their agricultural works with electricity shortly.

A petition against the return of Mr. M. Platt, M. P. for Prince Edward ounty, was filed at Osgoode Hall yesterday. A Mr. Johns, of Owen Sound, has

missing since the evening of Sir John Macdonald's meeting there in November. mystery was cleared up this week by his body being found in the river.

The report of the Montreal Flood Com-mission was completed on Thursday and forwarded to Ottawa yesterday afternoon. The commissioners refuse to disclose its character until the Government has con-

Bradstreet's reports a total of 197 failures throughout the country during the week ending May 6th, against 178 for the week Sixteen of the number were in Canada, four less than the preceding week

# Sullivan Has Had Enough Gore

The Missouri Republican says: John L is going to issue a proclamation soon announcing to all the world that he has decided to leave the ring forever. He has had enough glory for one man. But if any foreigner takes a cranky notion that he can lay out the champion he will be accommodated, on the condition that he first whip the next hest man in America. Under no other considerations will Mr. Sullivan con descend to emerge from his retirement He intends to make a trip around the world giving sparring exhibitions, and will sail for Australia about Sept. 1st, taking Sheedy, La Blanche and Taylor with him.

A Venerable "Rebel." There died lately at his home in Pelham. Welland county, Mr. Drayton Holcomb, at the patriarchal age of 95 years. It was Mr. Holcomb who sheltered Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and saw him safe over the frontier, when the Government had set a rice of \$50,000 on his head. But Mr Holcomb was one of the men produced by that stormy time, who were above price and whose patriotism gold could not reach.

city would pay the cost of measures for venting future floods if the Government would assume the Lake St. Peter debt.

A teacher's life in Alabama is thus partly described by a committeeman in a letter to an eastern friend: "She tries to make everything just as pleasant as she can. She doesn't mind work. She takes the ax and cuts wood-went to the woods one evening after school and helped to saw off two cuts after 4 o'clock. The people are very well satisfied with her."

Advices from Gambia say it is reported that the French have occupied Baddiboo after a collision on the Koomboof River be tween the French troops and Sardemattie, son of the late King. After his defeat Sar-demattie took refuge in British territory, and numbers of his subjects are fleeing from the French across the river.

There is no truth in the report that the German Government proposes to have a new spy law enacted in consequence of the Schnaebele affair. The police will be strengthened, and a detective force will be organized especially to watch spies. An official burgomoster will be appointed in each town containing over 10,000 inhabitants, instead of the present elective honor arv incumbents.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Edgar introduced a Bill to amer the Dominion Election Act. He explained that the secrecy of the ballot at present was impaired, first by the thinness of the paper, which allowed the mark to show through, and, second, occasionally by he roughness of the surface of the desk or which the ballot was marked, which caused the pencil to break through the paper. His Bill proposed to remedy these defeats Bill proposed to remedy these defects. Then it had been found that the power of returning-officers to issue certificates to agents to vote had been abused, and that in some places many persons had been thus authorized to vote who were not entitled to exercise the franchise at all. It was proposed to end this by providing that not more than two agents should vote at any

one polling place.

The Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Pope introduced a Bill to nend the Railway Act, which was read a

Hon. Mr. Carling, replying to Mr. Smith (Ontario), said the Government had not arrived at a decision to prohibit the imporation of cattle into Canada from Great Britain and Ireland, but that the subject of restrictive legislation was under con-

ideration. Sir Charles Tupper replying to Mr Perry, said a sum in addition to the usual subsidy has been placed to the credit of Prince Edward Island, from 1st July, 1880 to date. It was the intention of the Government to ask Parliament at its present ession to authorise a grant of an additional subsidy of \$20,000 per annum for Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved for a special ommittee to examine and report upon the daim of the Six Nations Indians as set forth in their petition presented to the House. He explained that on the 25th October, 1784, Governor Frederic Haldi mand granted to the Mohawks a tract of and six miles wide on each side of the Grand River from the mouth to the source but by a subsequent deed made by the Governor-General the grant was limited to a point forty miles further south, namely, the north boundary of the township of Nichol in the county of Wellington. The Indians wanted their title under Haldimand's grant confirmed; that is to say they wanted their title confirmed to a tract of land six miles wide on either side of the Grand River, and extending from the north oundary of the township of Nichol to the ource of the Grand River, a distance of forty miles. They lost their territory in the United States through their loyalty, and because of their loyalty the King gave them six miles on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source, the land upon part of which their descendants now lived. He did not pretend for a now lived. He did not pretend for a moment that the Government had been negligent in this matter, but the Superin-tendent-General of Indian Affairs had much to do, and, perhaps, had not investi-gated this matter fully. He (Mr. Pater gated this matter fully. He (Mr. Paterson) did not urge the claim on any other ground than that of reason and justice, and the Indians themselves would not clain more than the principles of right and justice would give them. If they had a committee the facts could be got at in a way in which the Indians felt had not yet been reached by the authorities. If some such step were not taken he could not but feel that there would be a belief on the part of the Indians that they had been neglected that their just claims had not been fully considered.

Sir John Macdonald did not object to the hon. member bringing this matter up, but he thought it would have been better had it been brought up in the shape of a resoluti n calling for papers on the subject. The appointment of a committee was not the best way to bring into practical use This was a very old claim, three-quarters of a century old at least. It was legal question also, and one involving a large sum of moncy. The lands claimed were not now in possession of the Crown. It came to this: If the claim of the Indians was conceded the Province of Ontario must compensate the Indians for the land sold The proper way to settle this question was to get a legal decision upon it, and to do that it should be brought before the Supreme Court. He could not accede this resolution for a committee, but if the hon gentleman would change his motion so as to cover an order for papers he would

down early.

Mr. Mills asked how it was that the First Minister insisted upon following this course, while in the case of the Mississauga Indians of the Credit just before the elections, he decided in a case quite as old as this, and one depending upon legal interpretation, without appealing to the courts a claim involving about \$60,000.

Sir John Macdonald said he could no say exactly, as he did not recollect the acts of the case referred to. Doubtless the Department had done what it though

The resolution was amended so as to

cover an order for the papers, and was Mr. Shakespeare called the attention of the Government to the statement in the Citizen ocal Government organ, that there was rumor the House would adjourn for a week

over Ascension Day and the Queen's Birth-day. He objected to this as a waste of ime, and hoped it would not be agreed to Sir John Macdonald said he had heard of the proposal for the first time last night from some gentleman who favored it, but the matter had not been brought before himself and his colleagues and had not been

lecided upon in any way.

Hon. Mr. McLelan, in Committee of the Whole on the Bill respecting public officers, explained that the object was to add to the securities which might be given by public officers assignments of deposits in Government savings banks. This change had been frequently pressed upon the Government, and it was thought that as the security was absolute it should be taken.

A Bill to amend the Government Rail ways Act so as to authorise trains to cross the tracks of other roads where the block system, approved by the Minister of Railways, was used, was passed in Committee of the Whole, with minor amendments

after some discussion of the details. Hon. Mr. White (Cardwell), moving the Committee yesterday the opinion was almost unanimously expressed that the city would pay the cost of measures. of all amounting to about 80 miles. On the limit nearest the springs no license to cut had been granted, but ties had been got out for Sir A. T. Galt's Lethbridge Railway, and there were about 1,155 acres of anthracite coal areas, for which \$14,437 had been received by the Government. There were two settlers on the other side of the Bow River and not near the springs, but if it was thought well the Government

could compensate them for their improve-ments and induce them to leave. The point had been raised as to the right of the Canadian Pacific Railway to claim some of its no survey was made so far. the company was co-operating with the Government in establishing this park, and that difficulty would not arise.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that it had been arranged that the Minister should give an estimate of thep robable cost of the park, and also a list of persons who held leases. Hon. Mr. White said \$35,000 or \$40,000

had already been spent on roads and on a Mr. Casey pointed out that there had been spent already on this park without

authority of the House the following sums Sept. 7th, 1886, \$10,000; on Dec. 17th, \$5,000; on April 14th, 1887, \$31,000; making altogether \$46,000, of which by far the greater part was spent while the House

was actually in session. Mr. Kirk protested against the whole scheme. There was no reason for the Government to go into the business of enter-taining guests. This would be a benefit, not to the great majority of the taxpayers. but to the wealthy people of the cities of this and other countries, while these poor people would be compelled to foot the greater part of the bill. The Government should leave the whole matter to private

capital and private enterprise. Mr Trow approved the expenditure made so far and would approve the continuance of a fair expenditure upon the scheme. There were no such springs elsewhere in America and no such scenery any where. He knew of capitalists who would give the Government a thousand per cent. on the money already invested if they could get the place. Sir John Macdonald said if the Govern

ment were to grant this land on any terms to the Canadian Pacific there would be an outery raised of further favoritism to that road. He dwelt upon the advantages of the place as a resort for seekers of the beautiful and as a sanitarium. The Government would be fully recouped by the lease and sale of lots and by the leases of privileges of the curative waters for all the expenditure. It was necessary to keep speculators and squatters out, for it was easy to establish claims which it would be very difficult to get rid of. Travellers, in whose eye for the beautiful he had more confidence than in his own, told him the park site was well chosen and the laying out in drive ways was all that could be desired. People were flocking into the place, and it was felt necessary to bring

into use the curative waters as soon as possible, and for that reason the expenditure had been undertaken, the Government trusting to the House to ratify that expenditure.
Mr. Blake—I have been greatly struck in the course of this debate, and more so

perhaps by the last speech than by any other, with the wonderful properties of this water. These springs are certainly the most extraordinary springs I ever heard of. It is not only the descriptions which have been given of their curative properties by members, but it is the effect that the water has had on themselves. We see these effects. They produce an im-mense exaltation of sentiment, a wonderful development of the poetical faculty, and union and concord between gentlemen who ordinarily think very differently on almost every other topic. Why, the county of Perth, for the first time since I have known t, seems to be united. My hon friend from the North Riding (Mr. Hesson) and my hon. friend from the South Riding (Mr. Trow) shake hands across the Banfi Springs and each of them drops into poetry on the subject. And not merely are they poetical, not merely is there an expansion of mind and an elevation of feeling, but there is a regardlessness of base pecuniary considerations that shows not merely that the springs may be

of use to those who are lucky enough to be able to pay their fares on the C. P. R., but that there should be an appropriation to bring them to every man's door. One hon-gentleman on this side said that if we wanted to sell them we could get 1,000 per cent. on the expenditure and the First Minister has just repeated the same. Now, 1,000 per cent. on our expenditure would be just \$4,000,000, and springs that can proluce in the Parliament of Canada that statement, seriously made on one side and emphasized by the leader of the Government on the other, are certainly springs that the nation should keep to itself.

Sir R. Cartwright objected most strongly to the expenditure of moncy on the Gover nor-General's warrant on such a purpose as this, and quoted the Act to show that it was only in cases of pressing emergency that such an Act was authorized.

Mr. Burdette pointed out that the C.P.R. and many other parties appeared to have interests in the park, which would have to be disposed of before it could be said that the park was a national park. Was the Government going into the hotel business, and if so was it to be conducted on Scott Act principles? The Cabinet would be divided on that question. Was the Government going to turn itself into a lumbering firm or a gold-mining company? Some definite knowledge of what they were going to do should be given to the House before support it and have the papers brought they voted money. It was said these waters had marvellous healing powers. hoped so. It was said they cured cripples. He trusted they cured some other political cripples, whose pockets were filled through the money expended there. There was nothing new in building a road or a bridge, or in landscape gardening upon even a large scale, that an estimate of the cost could not be given. The powers asked for were too extensive to be given to any Government. If it were shown in a reasonable way that the expenditure was necessary and powers were asked for which could not be used to destroy the very object for which this Bill was proposed—the making of a national park—he would go with the Government in making a reaso

able expenditure.

Mr. Platt said that out of every \$1,000 pent on this park \$999 would be paid by taxpayers who could never get the benefit of the springs or of the park. In fact, it was another instance of the policy of this

Government in taxing the poor for the luxuries of the rich. The committee rose and reported the Bill. The House went into committee on the Bill respecting the representation of the

Northwest Territories in the Senate.

Mr. Kenney resumed the general discussion on the recent elections and denied that he owed his election to the fact that some 400 civil servants were coerced into voting

Mr. Jones gave an account of various practices resorted to by the Government at the last elections. He said that minutes of Council promising to aid various railways were distributed in bushels through various

counties. The discussion was continued by Messrs Supper (Pictou), Jones and Welsh. Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Landerkin, said that the Act which compels owners of saw mills to keep sawdust out of streams, was in force in every county in Ontario, but that mill-owners on the Ottawa River were exempted from the law.
On the order for the disallowance reso

lutions being called. Mr. Watson said he had received a com-munication from F. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Manitoba deputation, repre senting that the matter was under the consideration of the Government, and asking him to allow the question to stand until Thursday, May 17th. He would do so, if it

was the wish of the House.
Sir Hector Langevin said there was no objection, and the question was made the first order for Thursday, May 17th.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for a re turn showing the amounts in detail expended under warrants from the Governor General in each year from 1873 to 1886, both inclusive. It was a fixed conlands in the reservation. They could not stitutional principle that money should not claim them until a survey was made, and be expended without the consent of Parlia-In any case ment. The only exception was in cases of ting with the great urgency which arose while Parliament was not in session. The House sat last year until an unusually late period, so that officers of the various departments had ample time in which to prepare their esti-mates. Besides that, the estimates both for 1886 and 1887 were unusually large and iberal. The estimate for 1886 was about millions and for 1887 about 341 millions. Yet the Government had taken under Governor-General's warrants \$308,748 for the few remaining weeks of 1886 and \$2,005,589 for 1887. The House sion being deferred to the committee stage.

would be wanting in its duty if it did not would be wanting in its duty. It did not investigate strictly the causes which led to the expenditure of nearly 2½ millions without its authority. He referred to various expenditures made under the warrants, many of which were made about the time of the last elections. The sum of \$118,000 was spent on February 1st last to pay the award on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. On January 25th there was a sum of \$10,000 for sufferers by the flood at Cornwall. The expenditure of \$46,000 on the Banff Park was peculiarly unjustifiable, because there was no pretence of urgency in the case of laying out pleasure grounds. Then there was \$32,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commissioners on rebel losses. On March 11th there was \$115,000 Saskatchewan. Then, one of the last things which should have been paid without authority of the House, was the sum of \$4,000 to pay the St. Catharines Milling Company the costs of the suit brought by the Ontario Government against them. There were very large expenditures made on the Intercolonial Railway, amounting in all to \$600,000. He called particular attention to the fact that a large sum had beer expended by Governor-General's warrant while the House was actually in session, which was distinctly illegal.

Sir Charles Tupper said he was disposed to concur with Sir Richard Cartwright in the principles which he had laid down, namely, that Governor-General's warrants should not be used except in cases of great urgency. In regard to the abnormally large sums which had been referred to by the hon. gentleman, he admitted that his colleague (Mr. McLelan) might have made mistake in his estimates of the amounts

required.
Mr. Mitchell said the Government should see to it that the amounts put in the Estimates should be more in accord with what the expenditure would really be. Otherwise the House would be much misled

in granting money. Mr. Paterson (Brant) pointed to the fact that under the Governor-General's war-rant money had been paid for an Indian Commission, showing that it was a matter of urgency, but there was nothing to show that the Indian Commission had been appointed. He quoted the Prime Minis-ter's declaration last session after charges were made against the Indian Department of gross malfeasance, that a commission would be appointed to examine into the

report. Sir John Macdonald said the charges made against the Indian Department were made by one not now a member of the House, when he (Sir John) was not present, and not being able on his return to give the facts he promised they would be looked into by a commission. But after the session he found those charges were foundationless and false, and only a statement of the facts was necessary. That statement was printed and circulated on the authority of the department. No charges made since the world began were more false and outrageous than those made in this case, and the answer was complete.

Sir Richard Cartwright said Mr. Cameron had challenged the First Minister to meet him, but without any acceptance of the challenge, and he had repeated his charges, showing that the pretended answer was no

answer at all. Mr. Paterson said not only had charges been made by Mr. Cameron, but he (Mr. Paterson) himself had made charges against the Department, proving every one by evidence in the public documents of the officers of the Department themselves, proving there had been incapacity and neelect, resulting even in the sacrifice of uman life. The First Minister had definitely promised a commission, and the people had a right to look for it. The First Minister did not stand in an enviable position, having failed to keep that promise. Sir John Macdonald said the discussion

on the subject should not take place now but if a member would bring it forward when it could be fully discussed he would meet him.

Mr. Paterson-All right. Sir Charles Tupper said he had a return, orrected by the Clerk of the Privy Council, showing the dates of those warrants in correctly shown by this document to have been made after Parliament sat.

Mr. Mills said the return was correct at first, but this amended statement showed on what days the Orders in Council were He contended that the issue of warrants after Parliament met was illegal, and if the louse was to sanction such acts it might as well acknowledge itself to be a mere machine for registering the decrees of the Government.

Sir John Macdonald read a clause of the statute to show that if an Order in Council on which a warrant was based, was passed before Parliament met, the transaction was legal, though the warrant was not issued until after Parliament met. The dependence of the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills)

was upon mere technicality.

Mr. Blake said the Premier had said one point raised on the Opposition side was a technicality. On the contrary, it was a technicality for the Government to pass Orders in Council authorizing expenditure just before Parliament met. It simply meant that the Government chose to escape by this means, the investigation of expendi tures in the House. It was a prostitution of the powers of Government. The chiefduty of the House of Commons was to guard the public expenditure, and that duty could not be performed efficiently if it were understood the Government mi-expend millions, of its own motion, might services wholly without limit.
expenditure for the Banff Springs The authorized by Order in Council the very day before the House met, and the Governor-General's warrant was not issued

until the day after the House met. He denounced this conduct as unconstitutional and a violation of the rights of the people to have expenditures made only when authorised by the people's representatives except in the case of the greatest public

The following private Bills were read a To incorporate the Goderich & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company.—Mr

Porter. To incorporate the Kincardine & Tees water Railway Co.—Mr. McCarthy.
Respecting the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company.—Mr. Patterson (Essex.) To incorporate the Brandon, Souris of Rock Lake Railway Company.—Mr. Small To incorporate the Manufacturers' Life & Accident Insurance Company.—Mr

To incorporate the New Westminster Southern Railway Company.—Mr. Chis-To amend the charter of the Hamilton Guelph & Buffalo Railway Company and to

change the name to the Hamilton Central Railway Company.—Mr. McKay. To authorise the Grange Trust (limited) o wind up its affairs.—Mr. Masson.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the discharge of insolvent debtors whose estates have been distributed

ratably among their creditors. Mr. Thompson said it would be well to allow the Bill to stand, as a case affecting now pending in the courts.

The Bill was ordered to stand.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting public morals. He proposed by this Bill to restore the provisions originally intro-duced by him as to seduction under promise of marriage, and thus provide for the punishment of any person over 18 who seduces a female under 21, also to provide for the punishment of offences against insane women.

Mr. McLelan's Bill to amend the Act especting public officers was read a third

Mr. Thompson's Bill providing for the marking of public stores and punishment for larceny thereof was read a second time ınd passed through committee.

The House went into committee on the resolutions respecting the salaries to be paid to officers of penitentiaries, in charge of the Minister of Justice (Mr. Thompson). The resolutions were considered and expla nations of their purport given, which is generally to equalize the salaries of these officers. The resolutions were adopted and

reported.

Mr. Edgar asked—Has the Government expressed its willingness to contribute a subsidy in aid of the Pacific Mail service, as announced by Lord Onslow in the House of Lords on the 29th April? If so, to what amount? Is the proposed service to be fortnightly, tri-weekly or monthly? What are the proposed terminal ports for the line? Sir John Macdonald - The Canadian Government has expressed its willingness

to ask the Canadian Parliament to contribute £15,000 annually, on condition that the British Government contribute enough additional to make altogether £60,000. That is now under consideration. It is to that is now under consideration. It is to be hoped that a tri-weekly service will be established. The terminal ports are Vancouver and Hong Kong.

The House went into committee on Mr.

Charlton's Bill respecting public morals. The clause regarding insane women passed without amendment. The clause regarding seduction was amended so as to make the male liable from the age of 21 years and

male liable from the age of 21 years and protect the female up to the same age.

The Bill thus amended was reported.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of the Bill to up for the discharge of insolvent deb. It whose estates have been already distributed a resolution abolishing theofice of Deputy Speaker. He contended the office of Deputy Speaker. He contended that it was unnecessary and that the Gov-ernment had itself admitted this by neglect. ing to appoint a Deputy Speaker this session, although a rule of the House required that he should be appointed after the adoption of the Address in reply to the

Speech from the Throne. Sir John Macdonald said that the British House of Commons and the Legislatures of the Australian Colonics had Deputy Speakers and that it was better to have ne person whose duty it would be to become thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the House than to call upon casual members of the House. He intended to move for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker to-morrow.

After remarks from Mr. Fisher and Sir Hector Langevin, the motion was put and lost—yeas, 66; nays, 109.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time :

To incorporate the Alberta & British Columbia Ĵunction Railway Company-Mr. Shanly.

To amend the Acts incorporating and relating to the British Canadian Loan & Investment Company—Mr. Small. To reduce the stock of the Ontario &

Qu'Appelle Land Company (limited)—Mr Sutherland. To incorporate the Kingston, Smith's

Falls & Ottawa Railway Company-Mr Kirkpatrick.
Sir John Macdonald intimated that the estimates would be laid on the table or Monday next, and the budget speech would be delivered on the following Thursday, on condition that Mr. Watson would postpone the consideration of his resolutions on dis-

for that day.
Sir John Macdonald said that a memorandum had been handed to him, signed by more than half the members, asking that the House should adjourn for a week from Wednesday next. There would be only two sitting days lost by the proposed adjournment. He merely threw out the suggestion for the consideration of the

allowance, which were to be the first order

Mr. Cargill introduced a Bill to reper the Canada Temperance Act. He stated that the sentiment in his riding (East Bruce) was opposed to the introduction of the Act, and he was opposed to it himself. He believed the agricultural community was in a much better condition, financially and otherwise, where the license system prevailed than where the Scott Act is in force, and the loss to the municipalities of

the revenue formerly derived from that source was very sensibly felt. The Bill was read a first time. The following Government Bills were read a third time and passed :

Act respecting the Banff National Park-Mr. White (Cardwell.) Act respecting Public Stores—Mr

Act respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate-Sir John Macdonald.

# Storie of Ye Dogge.

Once, in ye very olden tyme a Merchantt fayd too an Eddytor, "I doan't thynke advertizing payes."

"Let me show yov," said ye Eddytor I will pytte I lyne in my Papyr and not

"All right," replied ye Merchantt, "and we will fee." So ye Eddytor pytte in his papyr:

WANTED, A DOGGE, JOHN JONES, 253 Olde St. Now yt hapened that 400 Peple eache broughte a Dogge on ye next days there-after, fo that Mifter Jones (whych was ye

Merchantt's nayme) was overrune with "Synce there are so manye Dogges," vayd he, "I thynke I myght make fome

byfinefs and will give you a pennie for eache Dogge." Ye people tooke ye pennie eache for his Dogge becavfe there were fo manye Dogges and Mifter Jones skynned ye 400 Dogges and made bootes and gloves from ye 400

hydes and thvs mayd A Byg FORTYNE, and thereafter added to yt by advertizing in ye Eddytor's papyr.

To get the oil out of a grindstone make the stone as hot as safety will permit, and then cover it with a paste of whiting and The mixture will soon become filled with oil, when it may be scraped off and the process repeated until all the oil is extracted.

The only woman cab driver in England nas just died. Visitors to Epping Forest will recall, as one of the peculiar institutions of that vicinity, the female Jehu, who for many years were conspicuously the badge of a driver, and held the reins in skilful competition with the men, who, no doubt, vociferously denounced at cab stands and railway stations this demonstration of a woman's rights.

Le Paris states that France has concluded a defensive alliance with certain other powers and that henceforth France will not be alone in the event of aggression against her.

A gentleman coming down Chenneville the validity of the Ontario Act respecting street, Montreal, between 10 and 11 o'clock the distribution of insolvent estates was last night witnessed one of the saddest street, Montreal, between 10 and 11 o'clock scenes he ever saw. He met an aged woman with a crying baby in her arms, and followed by alits e girl who carried a pillow on her head. On inquiring where they were going, the gentleman was informed that the old woman was the grandmother of the two children and was taking the in the cells of the St. George street police station. The little girl had taken a pillow to lay the unfortunate baby on in the cell. It appears that the wretched mother had

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Archibald Connell, a farmer of South Dorchester, on Tuesday assaulted his family and destroyed the furniture. Last evening he was arrested on a charge of in sanity and lodged in Elgin jail.

So far thirteen dead bodies of the victims of the British Columbia colliery explosion have been recovered, and six injured. All hope of rescuing alive the entombed miners has been abandoned, and fears are entertained of the whole place being blown up by a second explosion.

Constable Lipsit, of Bayham, arrested on Wednesday night a young man named Thomas Boughner on suspicion of being one of the noted Bayham lambs. Five other members of the gang await trial in the jail in St. Thomas. Other arrests are on the tapis. The London Fair Grounds Committee

have decided on a main building 200 by 80 feet to be built of wood with stone fou tion. Competitive designs will be called for. The first prize includes 4 per cent. on the outlay and the superintendence of the building. The second prize is \$200.

On Wednesday evening four suspicious characters, Frank Pearson, W. Arnold, G. Hill and G. Woods, were arrested for trespass on the Michigan Central property at St. Thomas and placed in the cells. In the night they picked the lock and escaped. No trace of them has since been seen.

A young man named Preston, residing at Frankford, Ont., who had lately returned from Michigan, where he had been placing his brother in a lunatic asylum, cut his hroat with a razor on Tuesday, laboring under a fit of insanity. well, who is in attendance, considers there is no hope of his recovery.

While Mr. S. Lindsay, a clerk in Almonte branch of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Ernest Stephenson, son of Rev. F. Stephenson, were canoeing at Almonte on Wednesday afternoon their boat was cap sized at Caldwell's saw mills. Mr Stephenson was rescued by the men at the mills, but Mr. Lindsay was drowned, his body being recovered about an hour after-

As already reported, \$120,000 is the estimated loss to the steamship Barcelona and cargo through grounding in the Traverse at Montreal, caused by neglect on the part of the marine authorities in not having the lightships and buoys placed in position. Captain Williams, of the steamship Oregon, the first ocean steamer to arrive, never had such difficulty in navigating the river for want of signals and buoys.

On the shore of Simcoe Island a bottle was picked up. It contained a piece of paper on which was written in pencil: April 26th. -- Affoat on Lake Ontario in a heavy sea. John Thompson and I am together. We will never see to-morrow. The sea is too high and we are lost. The last place we know of is Pigeon light. Whoever finds this bottle have it copied in the Brockville Recorder. We will drown before morning. Hy. (or Wm.) B. Reas John Thompson." A telegram from Brockville reads: "Know of no such men here. The affair is probably a hoax.'

The Colonial Delegates will address meeting to be held in the London Mansion House on Monday on the question of British trade with the colonies

The steamer Asie, from Barcelona for Marseilles, has been sunk in a collision with the French steamer Ajaccio, from Cette for Algiers. Several passengers were drowned. The Pope has summoned three cardinals

to confer with him upon the question of reconciliation with the Italian Government and to arrange the conditions upon which the Vatican will consent to negotiate. A Russian fanatic ran amuck at Odessa yesterday and stabbed six Jews, killing two of them. He was arrested in a restaurant.

where he attacked and injured a Jewish vaiter. A mob of Jews tried to lynch him The English Board of Trade returns for April show that the emigration from Great Britain reaches the enormous total of 56,955, against 40,719 last year, and of that number 7,312 went to British North America, compared with 3,963 in 1886.

The croupiers implicated in the recent gambling swindle at Monte Carlo have been tried in open court and the one who dealt the cards has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, the others being severely reprimanded.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise and the Comtesse of Paris, accompanied by brilliant suites visited the Wild West show and the grounds of the American exhibition at London yesterday. Buffalo Bill and his company gave a special performance for the benefit of his

Rev. Charles W. Ward the Englewood rector accused of attempting to murder his wife, was found dead at the home of Judge Drew, his counsel, at Rockland, N.Y., yes terday afternoon. It is supposed he took an overdose of chloral.

Queen Kapiolani, of Hawaii, and her suite, escorted by the representatives of the State, War and Navy Departments, paid a visit yesterday morning to the Washington barracks, where a special review of the troops was held in their honor. In the afternoon the Queen received the representatives of foreign governments in Washington.

Yesterday morning six negro boys, 13 to 17 years old, were at the wharf of the Wilmington, N. C., Compress preparing to go across Cape Fear River to shoot rice birds One named Grant Best had borrowed I double-barrelled gun from a negro man which he says had no caps on. An acci dental discharge of the weapon caused the death of four of the boys and badly hurt a

fifth, Best alone escaping injury.

During the next three days three thousand more immigrants are expected to arrive in

The Bishop of Ontario will not return from England until the middle of September. In consequence the Synod, which is usually held in June, will not be convened until after his return.

# The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute!" he echoed. "I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it, cause no pain or weakness, and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasan Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going.

A rumor, that smacks of the absurd, i current that the Pope will bestow the fam ous Golden Rose upon the Queen this Jubilee year.

Mild, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

King Oscar opened the Rigsdag of Swe den yesterday. In his speech to the Deputies he laid stress upon the necessity o repealing the corn duty. Three years ago I suffered greatly with rheumatism in my right arm. After trying remedies that failed, I took McCollom's

Rheumatic Repellant and was entirely cured. I can recommend it highly. A. M Bullock, Tilsonburg, Ont. In the House of Lords last evening Vis baby to its mother, her daughter, whe had count Cross, Secretary of State for India, been arrested for drunkenness and placed announced that Lord Dufferin did not confirm the report that the Khyber Pass had been closed by the rebels. He added that the Government had no reason to believe that the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan

had been defeated.

## The Raw Cutting Winds

Of winter bring to the surface every latent ain. It is one of the strange things sesociated with our physical well being that the very air, without which we could not exist, is heavily laden with the germs of disease. Rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and other complaints of a similar character hold revel at this season of the year amongst human nerves and human muscles There was a time when fortitude alone could make life tolerable, but now with the advent of powerful, penetrating and nerve soothing remedies pain becomes a thing of a moment. The best, the most powerful and most cortain pain cure is Polson's Nerviline. Nothing equals Nerviline for penetrating power. Nerviline is beyond comparison the grandest discovery for the relief of pain offered to the public. Druggists sell a sample bottle for 10 cents; large bottles only 25 cents at any drug store.

Prince Frederick Leopold, grandson of Emperor William, was entertained yester day by the German Consul at Chicago Baron Von Nordenflycht. The Prince is travelling incognito. A special despatch from Galesburg, Ill., says: "A decided stir was created among railroad men here yesterday morning by the report that Prince Leopold refused to admit the rear brakeman into the car, thus compelling him to ride on the rear platform from Quincy to this city in a cold wind and rain."

The Naval Lifeboat Board, of London report that none of the models submitted are suitable as lifeboats for men-of-war.



ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Meadache, Dizziness, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-ach and bowds, are prompt-ly relieved and permanently curred by the use of Dr.

ly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.**In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull. heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, tenucious, nuccus, purulent, bloody and putrid; the cyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave, No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents, SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Hhaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sag's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2002 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from cutarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

Three Bottles cure Catarra.

Ell Robbins, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

D C N L. 20. 87.



Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto **DUNN'S** BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEN