inglue toot;
But wat makes the most impression on my somwat active brain,
Is the careless mon who get there jest in time to
miss the train.

An' some cuss the railroad comp'ny an' som loudly their stars,
An some jest gallop down the track an try to
catch the cars;
An some with a loud laff an joke will poultice up their pain; Var'us kin's er people get there jest in time to miss the train.

An' there is many deepos an' flag-stations 'ithou name Along the Grand Trunk Railroad that leads to wealth au' fame, An' men rush to these deepos as fast as they can fly, As the Train of Opportunity jest goes a-thunder-

They rush down to the stations, with their hair all stood on end, As the platform of the tail-end car goes whirlin; roun' the bend; An' some men groan an' cry aloud, an' some conceal their pain,
W'en the find that they have got there jest in time to miss the train.

But the cars puff through the valleys, and go An' float their banners of w'te smoke like flags of victory; They leap the flowin' rivers an' through the tun-

nels grope,
An' cross the Mountains of Despair to the Table-land of Hope. The Grand Trunk Railroad of Success, it runs through every clime, But the Cars of Opportunity they go on schedule

time, An never are their brakes reversed; they won't back up again

To take the men who get there jest in time to miss
the train.

Rector Gazette. -Boston Gazette.

ADOPTED BY THE DEAN

A STORY OF TWO COUNTRIES. CHAPTER I.

The Chateau de Mabillon stood on the summit of a low but abrupt hill, over-looking one of the most beautiful valleys of France. In appearance it was scarcely habitable, for it had suffered greatly in the Revolution; and though time had veiled the rough work of the incendiaries with luxuriant ivy and creepers, the chateau was but a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms which had escaped the general devastation, and were still occupied by the

De Mabillon family.

Very small had that family become of late years, dwindling as rapidly almost as their fortune had diminished. Alphonse de Mabillon, at the age of five-and-forty found himself the sole survivor of his gener ation-brothers and sisters were all dead, more distant relatives had emigrated, and were thus lost to him, his little English wife had drooped and died long ago, and he was now left alone, save for his two

children.
The villagers and the cure wondered a monsieur's grave, sad face, but they all loved him, for he was the very impersonation of gentleness and kindness, and gave more in alms than many a far richer man On the brow of the hill, surrounding the chateau on all sides, was a broad terrace, upon which M. de Mabillon might have n seen one autumn afternoon, pacing up His face was more than ordin and down. arily grave, his head bent as if in anxious thought; so engrossed was he, that he did not even notice the ringing of the vesper bell, in the convent below the hill, although this was the wonted sign for the appearance

of his little daughter.
Esperance was full of wonder as, a companied by old Javotte, the servant, she climbed the steep ascent to the chateau. Her studies at the convent were over for the day, and she was making all speed to join her father. Why was he not watching for her as usual? What made him look so grave and anxious? She reached the terrace out of breath, and sprung to her father's side with a merry laugh.
"Whp, papa! you have forgotten me

and I have given you a surprise."

"For once," replied her father, smiling and stooping to kiss the little, flexible mouth which was pretending to pout; "I have much to think of just now, my child. Esperance looked puzzled.

What can there be to think of, now that the harvest is over, and the vintage, too, and Gaspard, our good Gaspard, has passed his examination ?-tell me what

passed his examination (—ten me what makes you grave, papa."

M. de Mabillon paused for a minute, then instead of answering the question, said, "Gaspard will live at Paris now, you now \$00 ? " "At Paris!" exclaimed Esperance.

wonderingly, "and leave the chateau? Oh! no, papa, we could not live in a great town, away from all the woods and the flowers. Besides. I love the sisters—except indeed, Sour Therese, who is cross alway —I could not bear to leave them.

"You will try to bear it for my sake, will you not?" asked her father. Esperance turned pale.

"Do you mean, papa, that we must really go quite away from home, and leave

everything?"
Dear child, it is indeed thus; I have kept it from you as long as possible, but I have had losses of late, the vintage was, as you know, very bad, and Gaspard's education has been a great expense; we can not afford to live here any longer, so the chareau and land are to be sold, and we must try to live cheaply with your brother

Esperance did not attempt to hide her tears, but she struggled to check them for her father's sake. • The understanding between father and daughter was perfect and Esperance, though only fourteen, was a real companion to M. de Mabillon; he

knew her innermost heart.

They talked long together over their future plans, and Esperance was comforted by the trust and confidence which he placed in her, and yet more by the percention of his calm, unshaken faith in the

Long years after his words rested in her memory; surely there are in many hearts words and scenes so deeply impressed that nothing can efface them, truly God given memories—possessions for life. Esperance could always recall the close of that autumn day—the sun setting behind the Auvergne mountains—the shadows gathering in the beautiful valleys below—the river hurrying on its way, bearing on its bosom the reflect nd crimson with sunset glory, the beautiful old chateau, with its ivy covered walls—above all her father's face, grave no longer, but full of the most serene trust, his eyes looking straight into hers

Iovingly and confidently.
"Papa!" she cried, impetuously, "I love you so dearly that I shall he happy always where you are; I shall not mind leaving the chateau.

That will do for the present, but you will grow to something higher by and by," was M. de Mabilion's quiet answer; a rid dle, indeed, to Esperance, but one which needed solving sconer than either father or

daughter expected. Hitherto Esperance's life had been singularly uneventful. The neighborhood

was small and quiet, and M. de Mabillon, as a member of the Eglise Reformee, was out off from what little society was to be had. Ever since Esperance could remember, she had read every day with her father. leyed in the old, neglected garden, talked imaginary sisters, and helped old Javette, the maid servant, in her domestic duties; while each afternoon there was the wisit to the convent, a music lesson from Sceur Angelique, who was young and pretty, and a long lesson in needle work from Sœur Therese, who has been already stigmatized as "cross." Now and then M de Mabilion would take her to the nearest town to visit one of his few friends, but such treats were rare, and the unclouded happiness of Esperance's childhood arose

entirely from the love and sympathy between her and her father, apart from all

She was cheerful and buoyant by nature, and the news of the afternoon did not weigh upon her, though to a certain extent she felt it. Having left her father in the garden, she ran into the chateau, to find Javotte, actually singing as she went.

Javotte, a middle-aged woman, with litule, black eyes, and a complexion brown

and said, in a grating but not really dis agreeable voice, "Ah, well, ma'meselle there are people who can always sing when you are as old as I am —."

"I shall sing just as much," interrupted Esperance, laughing. "But after all, Javotte, I do not fell quite like singing to-

and wrinkled with care and exposure, looked up as Esperance entered the kitchen,

night, only you see it is no good to sit down and cry; dear old Javotte, you will come with us, will you not? Now say 'yes,' directly—do not clear your throat!" Javotte, however, was in no condition for speaking. She finished making an omelet before venturing to begin, and then with many gesticulations opened her heart to

It is this way, my child-monsieur tells me of the change which comes, and at once I say to myself, 'I love ma'mselle and monsieur, and M. Gaspard, they go—then I must go also; and again I say to myself. love my son Pierre, he stays here, then I must stay.' Voila! Ma'mselle, how can I

hoose then, between these two?" "Pierre could come too," said Esperance, quickly. "Indeed, Javotte, I can not live without you; have you not often said how my mother asked you to love me and care for me before she died, and will you leave me now to go away alone?"

Javotte could not resist such an appeal after all, she thought, Pierre would no doubt marry, and then she would not be wanted—yes, she would accompany na'mselle till death.

Esperance, disregarding the foreboding tone of the last word, promised to dance at Pierre's wedding, and ran away to impart

the good news to her father.

CHAPTER II. Javotte felt the change more than any one else. Perhaps the actual parting from the chateau was not so painful to her as to its owners, but the life at Paris, was far less congenial. She was too rustic ever to feel at home in a city; the stairs tried her temper, the noise tried her head, and altogether she was for a time most unhappy. Esperance only discovered a small part of her miseries, for the good old servant was herself more than ever to the service of the De Mabillons.

The winter was over, and the bright

spring weather was pleasant enough in Paris, even to those accustomed country life. Esperance, as she sat with her needle-work by the open window, could think of her old home almost without a sigh, so sweet and clear did the air feel and so bright and cheerful was the sunshine. The room in which she was seated was bare of all luxuries; a polished floor, s stove, and the necessary chairs and table sound cold enough in description, nevertheless, there was an air of freshness and grace in the arrangement of the whole which is often wanting in better furnished rooms.

Esperance was thoroughly French, and had all a Frenchwoman's delicate tact and Her mother had been of English birth, but had apparently bequeathed little of her nationality to her child-perhaps, rather to M. de Mabillon's disappointment; he would have been pleased to have some likeness to his fair little English wife, but both Esperance and Gaspard, were unmistakably De Mabillons. Esperance was not, strictly speaking, pretty, but there was a freshness and glow about her complexion which made up for any want of actual beauty. Her low, smooth brow and regular features were not in the striking, but the power of the face lay in her eyes, which, though not large, were wonderfully bright and of the richest brown color, soft and velvety in the shade, and clear as amber in the light. Her dark hair fell like a cloud round her pretty, sloping shoulders, and her slight figure and little round waist might have been the envy of nany a belle.

The afternoon was somewhat advanced and Esperance, neglecting her work, stationed herself at the window to watch for her brother's return. Gaspard was now studying for the bar, notwithstanding that his father's fallen fortunes would have made some less uphill profession far more advisable.

To be an advocate, however, had long been his wish, and M. de Mabillon, despite his poverty, would not gainsay him, and even went so far as to seek work himself in order to meet their expenses.

This, however, was not to be had; he was too completely the country gentleman, and too ignorant in business matters to meet with any suitable employment.

From her window au quatrieme, Esperance soon descried her brother in the distance, accompanied, much to her surprise, by a stranger, long-legged stalwart, and, on nearer view, decidely English. Visitors were so rare in the little salon that Esperance was in a flutter of excitement at the very idea; she listened eagerly for footsteps—yes, there were assuredly two people mounting the flight of

The door was opened by Gaspard.
"I have brought you a visitor, cheric. Is
my father not at home?"

Then as Esperance bowed to the stranger No, no, this is our cousin, Mr. George Palgrave; you must give him an English Land-shake. We met each other most unexpectedly at Galignani's, each recogniz ing the other's name."

Esperance looked up full of curiosity,

for the English relations had always been enveloped in a cloud of mystery. She was not particularly struck with the specimen before her. George Palgrave, might, perhaps, have been five-and-twenty; he was tall, large-made, fair complexioned, and, in Esperance's eyes, awkward-looking, as complete a contrast to the slight, dark-eyed Gaspard as could have been found.

She shook hands with him as directed and noticing that his French was decidedly embarrassing to him, began to display her small stock of English with some price You have made a good voyage, I hope, my consin? 1

"A fairly good crossing, thank you; there was an ugly sou' wester when started, but it soon went down." Esperance had not the faintest idea of the

meaning of "an ugly son'-wester," but she went on bravely.

"And you are arrived at Paris to-day I hope you will pass some time here! " i wish I could, but unfortunately I must leave this evening, I am merely passing through, on my way to Switzerland. It was most fortunate that I chanced to meet your brother; I had no idea you were living

at Paris." " Since the last four months. Do you know, monsieur, you are the first of our English relations that I have seen? Tel us of our cousins; we do not even know their names; is it not so, Gaspard?"

Mr. Palgrave looked amused. " And I have not yet had the honor of hearing yours.'

"For me, I am Esperance; now, please, our English cousins." "I am the only one of the Falgraye family; then there are the three Misses Collinson, or rather two, for the eldest is married-Mrs. Mortlake The others are

called Cornelia and Bertha.' "Cornelia! ah! that is not pretty. Bertha, I like; tell me about her." Mr. Palgrave seemed embarrassed, and was glad to be spared a description, by the entrance of M. de Mabillon.

Esperance hurried forward to meet her " Papa, this is our English consin, Mr. Palgrave; he is telling me all about our

relations. M. de Mabillon's greeting was gravely polite, but scarcely cordial; the conversation became at once more formal and stiff, and Mr. Palgrave's complexion grew so fiery that Esperance felt her own cheeks tingle out of sympathy. He father was evidently well acquainted with all the mysterious relations; she heard him inquire after Dean Collinson and his daughters after Mr. and Mrs. Palgrave, and other unknown names, yet there constraint in his manner which Esperance could not account for. She grew a little weary and oppressed, and was not sorry

when her cousin rose to go, having refused an invitation to dinner.

Gaspard, also a little surprised at his father's coldness, proposed to act as guide to his cousin, and the two took their departure, leaving M. de Mabillon and Esperance alone. M. de Mabillon sighed heavily as the

door closed upon them. "So that is George Palgrave; poor fellow, I was but half civil to him—you must not follow my bad example, dear child."

" Papa! I do not understand. Why do you not like our cousins; and why have you never told me about our English relations "For many reasons," said M. de Mabil-

"We are cut off from them, both by distance and inclination. There has never been any intercourse between us since your mother's death; I am too much disliked by them."

"You, disliked, papa! It is impossible M. de Mabillon smiled.
"You had better hear the whole story

and then you will understand. When I was a young man I was travelling in England, and while spending some weeks in London, was introduced to your mother, then a Miss Collinson, sister of the dean whom I mentioned just now. He was then in possession of some London living, and Amy, your mother, lived with him. were the eldest and youngest of a large family, most of whom had died, and one or two of whom were married. Amy was very beautiful, and from the first I loved her. She had other admirers, however, and among them a certain Sir Henry Worthington, a very rich and influential man. Mr. Collinson thought the connection would be a useful one, and urged your mother to consent. At the same time I made my proposal to him for his sister's hand, greatly to his annovance. So anxious was he for the other connection that he absolutely refused at first to mention my name to her. His behavior at the time is too bad to be recalled; however, at length e was obliged to yield, in so far that I was allowed to speak to your mother myself. To Mr Collinson's indignation, she accepted me, and as she was of age he had no power to prevent the engagement.

But, papa, why did Mr. Collinson dis-you?" asked Esperance, greatly like you?

(To be Continued.)

As Bad as Constantinople. Did you ever notice what a variety of dogs is to be seen running about the streets? There are all kinds—big dogs and little dogs, dogs with long legs and dogs with short legs, fat dogs, skinny dogs, one eared dogs and two eared dogs, wet dogs, dogs with pedigrees and dogs without redi grees, lame dogs, lanky dogs, dogs with

ails and dogs without tails, yellow dogs, hungry dogs, one-eyed dogs, mangy dogs dogs that have been washed and dogs that ought to be, cold dogs, Spitz dogs and dogs that don't, snarly dogs, dogs that bark and dogs that bite, familiar dogs, nice dogs, cold-nosed dogs, dogs with fleas and dogs without flear, soiled dogs, spavined dogs, rude dogs, mild dogs, boisterous dogs gentlemanly dogs, dogs with bass voices and dogs with tenor voices, old dogs, puppy dogs, and all other kinds of dogs that eve were heard of —Dundas Banner.

The Red-Headed Girl.

The glory of the New York belle of this day and generation is her ruddy locks. Having made up her mind to the correct thing she does not rest until she has metamorphosed her black, brown, golden or ash colored tresses into a shade so intense that it puts the brightest carrot that eyer graced a kitchen garden in the She is not anhurn haired, not red-headed but has hair of fiery flame color, the most intense shade known to the hairdresser She has, perhaps, sacrificed her olive skin and a pair of grey eyes to the whim of the day, and, not content with this, clothes herself in red fox fur, red gowns and a red hat. It is striking, it is the fad, and who dares say it is not charming?

A Modern Education.

Fond Mother-How did you get along in Tired Child (wearily)—Oh, I missed in my geography again. I forgot whether the Putumayo joined the Amazon east or west of the confluence of the Maranon and Hoavale Rivers.

Same Child (years later; wife and mother) -What is it you want to know, pet?
Little Daughter (struggling over a primary geography)-Where is the Amazon

Mamma (after long reflection) -I think it's somewhere in Africa or Asia, I forget

Something Has Happened.

Can you grasp the idea that an iceberg such as just reported, 700 feet hight, that is, 700 feet out of water, and seven miles long, must weigh thousands of millions of tons? Fresh water, you see, and only about an eighth of its bulk visible. Which means a mountain of ice 5,600 feet high. Higher and bigger than any other of the Adirondacks; say about the size of Mount Washington, not as we see it, but from the Something has been happening up there among Greenland's loy mountains New York Tribune.

Squelched.

Maud—Isn't it a queer title for a book, mother, "Not Like Other Girls?" I wonder what she can be if she is not like other girls?

Mother—I don't know, unless she goe

into the kitchen and helps mother, instead of staying in the drawing room to read

A Mean Husband Husband (greatly excited)-Get my hat,

dearest. A dog catcher has stolen the poodle and says he is going to kill it. Wife - The hateful man! Are you going to see if you can take it from him, "No, I am going to see that he keeps his word."

Foolish in a Wise Age.

Biggs—What sort of a fellow is Boggs?
Jiggs—A fool. He don't know enough to sneeze when he's got the influenza? He lives long who lives well; and time misspent is not lived, but lost. One of my friends, who is yery lazy

said: "It is useless to learn anything

during life, since we are to know every-thing after death." It will cost one hundred million dol lars to finish the Panama canal, experts helders may be finished inside that figure The weight and measurements of a fully developed young man of twenty years of age should be as follows: Weight, 139 pounds; height, 67.8 inches; length of right shoulder to elbow, 14.5; length of left shoulder to elbow, 144; normal chest girth, 339; inflated, 358; waist, 28.7; hips, 35 3; biceps, 11.6; depth of chest, 7.4; capacity of lungs, 253; strength of DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March - The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. Barron, on the resumption of the debate on the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodg of British America, and the amendment by Mr. Curran that the said order be no allowed to hold proofsaions in provinces which have made legal enactments against hem, said : I must confess to a of disappointment that the time of the in roduction of this bill does not permit m to answer some of the arguments which were advanced against it on two former occasions, namely, in 1883 and 1885. I am rejoiced to know that time has done what argument failed to do upon that occasion Time has convinced the majority of hon members that it is advisable and in the interests of justice that the Orangemen should receive incorporation. There is nothing in this bill legalizing secret societies. It legalized it simply for bene volent purposes. I think it is perfectly clear that this House can pass this bill without in any way interfering with the law of Lower Canada. There is a law, in Onebe affecting Montreal, wherein it is provided that societies such as this cannot hold propessions. This bill will not affect that law. assert it, without fear of contradiction, that that law will remain the law; and when the member asked that his amendment be embodied in the bill he was only trying to duplicate, so to speak, the law, so far as Quebec is concerned. He is only asking us to do what is the law already, and will remain the law in Quebec. Mr Aymot—I do not intend to say much but wish to say that this bill means aggres-

sion against the Catholics. I will vote against the amendment of the member for Montreal. Mr. Lavergne moved that all the words

in the principal motion and amendment be struck out and the following substituted:
"That this bill be read a third time this day six months."
The House divided on the amendment to the amendment for the six 'months' hoist.

which was lost on a vote of 63 yeas and 86 navs.

nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Boisvert, Borden, Bourassa, Brien, Barns, Campbell, Caron (Sir A.), Casey, Casgrain, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Doyon, Dupont Edgar, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Flyun, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gilmor, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Holton, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Labrosse, Langevin (Sir Hettor), Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Lovitt, Mackenzie, Melntyre, McMillan (Vaudrenil), Massus, Meigs, Mills (Bothwell), Montplaisir, Neveux, Patterson (Brant), Perry, Rinfret, Robillard, Ste. Marie, Somerville, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow-63.

Neveux, Patterson (Brant), Perry, Rinfret, Robillard, Ste. Marie, Somerville, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow-63.

NAYS-Messrs. Archibald (Sir Adams), Barnard, Barron, Bell, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Burdett, Cargill, Cadring, Charlton, Cochrane, Cockburn, Corby, Davies, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Earle, Eisenhauer, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson, (Welland), Foster. Gordon, Guillet, Haggart, Henson Hickey, Hudspeth, Jamieson, Kirkpatrick, Lang, Caurie (Lieut-General), Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Huron), Macdowall, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pietou), McKen, McKeen, McMillau, Huron), MeNeill, Madill, Mare, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Moncrieft, O'Brien, Perley, Potter, Prior, Putnam, Robertson, Ross, Rowand, Rykert, Scarth, Scriver, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Sutherland, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Tyrwhitt, White (Cardwell), White (Rentrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville),—86.

Mr. Bechard- am opposed to the amendment, because by voting for it I would be admitting the principle of the Bill. I am sure that during the course of my life I have never had any personal animosity against any man because he is an Orangeman. I object to this Bill simply upon the ground that it incorporates a secret society, and while I believe in the greatest freedom, I am opposed to secret societies in a country like Canada.

Mr. Casey said he would vote against the amendment for much the same reason as the previous speaker. He did not believe that the House had any power to prohibit processions in any Province in Canada. It was a matter with which the Provinces alone could deal. The mere fact that a scheme of mutual insurance was added did not change the character of the association. There was no comparison between this organization and Foresters, who were incorporated last year. The latter was purely a benefit society for the purpose of mutual insurance and harmless inllification once every year. The Orange association is a politico-religious organization. It could no more compared to the Foresters than could the Society of Jesuits to a Methodist class

The House divided on Mr. Curran's amendment, which was defeated on a vote of 23 yeas and 124 nays. The members who voted in the affirma

YEAS-Mesers, Bain, Bergeron, Boisvert, Burne YEAS—Messrs. Bain, Bergeron, Boisvert, Burns, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Casgrain, Coulombe, Curran. Daoust, Desoulniers, Desjardins, Dupont, Gigault, Grandbois, Kenny, Langevin (Sir Hector), McMilan (Vaudreuil), Massue, Meigs, Mills (Annapolis), Montplaisir, Therein, Thompson (Sir John)—23.

The House then divided on the motion the third reading of the bill, which was carried on a vote of 86 yeas and 61 nays being the same as the first division reversed omitting Messrs. Robillard and Coughlin who were not in the House when this divi sion was taken.

This bill was then read a third time and

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr Innes, said that when it was ascertained beyond doubt that a world's fair was to be proceeded with it would be the duty of the Government to call the attention of the House to the fact.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr.

to prove that they were taken away by Gen. Middleton. He (Mr. Lister) had evi-

pence to show that from time to time the

friends of officers in command received

letters authorizing them to take furs from

Bremner's stock, that when Gen. Middle-

ton was leaving the Northwest four boxes were packed of Bremner's furs, that two of them were for Gen. Middleton and the

other two were addressed to Reed and Bed-What became of the furs after he

could not say, and it was for the purpose of

son.

Innes, said that the law required voters' list should be revised every year. Mr. Lister moved that a select commit ee be appointed to inquire into the claims of Bresavler, the half-breed, for compen eation for property destroyed during the Northwest rebellion of 1885. The investigation, he said, would bring to the surface he names of eminent men, including Gen. Middleton, Havter Reed, Indian Commis ioner, and Sam. Bedson, warden of Stony attention from spiritual Mountain penitentiary. He believed that he would be able to establish that Gen. Middleton's conduct in the transaction, which he desired the committee to investi gate, was unbecoming an official of the Government; that if the charges were proved he could no longer be fit to retain his present position. After reciting a number of charges, he came to deal with ber of charges, he came to that of Charles Bremner, a half-breed, and a fur dealer, having at the time of the ebellion four or five stations. Bremner, on the outbreak of the rebellion, collected is fors and brought them to the fort at Battleford. The soldiers removed a numper of skins, and he appealed to Gen Middleton for protection. The General ordered them to be taken inside the fort and the Government practically assumed the protection of the goods, which were estimated at from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Bremner was arrested, and shortly afterwards released without a trial. proceeded after his release to Battleford to ook after his furs, and was told that they ventured to say had the approval had been disposed of by order of Gen. Mid delton. He saw the Minister of Militia, but that gentleman said that he knew nothing about the skins. Gen. Middleton disclaimed any knowledge of the furs. The would disapprove of it. question arose, what became of them? (Mr. Lister) believed he would be able

Mr. Amyot-We can manage our own affairs.

Mr. Charlton said that the measure was ntended for the good of man, for relief to the laborer from the merciless employer who would take from him seven days' labor for six days' pay. Whatever may be thought of the bill he moved its first

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Amyot asked if in conferring the rank of Q. C., it was intended by the Government that this should apply to the

ascertaining that fact that he asked for a elect committee. It was extraordinary that the Government should refuse to in

restigate these claims. Mr. Lister, resuming, said many leading citizens of the Northwest pledged their word that these charges were true. The very least the Government should do would be

to investigate these claims.

Mr. McDowall said that these halfbreeds ere not French but Scotch halfbreeds He did not believe that Gen. Middleton or Mr. Reed had taken Bremner's furs, but at the same time he thought that Bremner had a case against the Government. H elieved \$3,500 would cover Bremner's claim.

Mr. Watson said that the charges made by the member for West Lambton could be proven if the committee of investigation were appointed. There were other matters which should be investigated. It could be proven that pillaging and most outrageous conduct were carried on by officers and others who went to the Northwest during ebellion. Mr. Edgar said it was only British fair

play to allow these halfbreeds an oppor supity of proving their claims.

Sir John Thompson said this case had seen fully investigated, and these people and had ample opportunity to prove their laims. The commission, after investigat ng, had reported that these claims should not be paid, because these people had participated in the rebellion. He recognized the fact that the claims for Bremner's furs rested upon different gronnds. An inquiry had been made, and from a claim of \$7,000 it dwindled down to \$3,000. The Govern ment had no money to pay that claim without consulting the House. If the matter went into court the charges against these officers would there be investigated.

Mr. Laurier said that at last the Govern ment had admitted the charge that Charles Bremner had been despoiled of his pro perty. If this man had been despoiled undcubtedly the Government of Canada was liable. But there was a public offence as well as this private grievance, and if there had been such a wrong committed i was the duty of the Government to rectify it.

Mr. O'Brien said the claims for compen sation could easily be disposed of, but the serious charges made against a gentlemar who occupied the high position of commander of Her Majesty's forces in Canada were such as could not be passed over in silence. The allegations should be substantiated or the imputations withdrawn There seemed to be no doubt that a system of looting prevailed to a considerable ex-tent in the Northwest rebellion. It was a practice as could not be too severely condemned, and their soldiers should be made aware that the Government and country would not permit such conduct and would follow it with severe punishment.

Mr. Lister said the fact that the Govern ment was attempting to burk the investigation therein threw a suspicion on thos implicated. He would consent to restrict the resolution to the investigation of the oharegs against Gen. Middleton, Hayter Reed and Mr. Bedson, if the Government would accept that. Sir Richard Cartwright thought this

auggestion should be accepted, and in order that it might be brought befere the House he moved in amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the question of the disposal of the furs.

Sir John Macdonald said that this was altogether a new proposition. It would be abhorrent to British justice to have an investigation going on at Ottawa into the actions of Gen. Middleton while a suit was pending against him in the West. He herefore moved the adjournment of the debate in order that the Government might

this session to further discuss the question Mr. Scriver drew attention to the great abuses which exist upon our frontier, in what was called line stores. These stores were built upon the boundary line, partly in Canada and vartly in the States.

consider the matter, and he promised that there would be ample opportunity given

great deal of illicit traffic went on in these places, especially in liquors. Mr Bowell said there had been no direct communication with the States on the subject, but there had been some negotiations carried on by some of his (Mr. Bowell's) officers with the special agents of the States to co-operate to prevent these abuses. It was almost impossible, where there was merely an imaginary line to put a stop to this illicit traffic. In their cellars, casks of liquor are placed on small cars. If a Candian officer enters, they run the casks on to the American side, and they are run back to Canada if an American officia

enters. Mr. Davies asked how \$2,000 was ex pended in administering the Chinese Act Mr. Bowell said he utilized all the col ectors in British Columbia by making them controllers, but he gave them no ad ditional pay. During the past year ended the 30th June, 1889, there were at Vanconver 739 Chinese immigrants, 235 registrations, 300 certificates of leave, and the collections were \$37.367 · in Victoria there were 34 immigrants, 509 registrations, 991 certificates of leave, collections \$2,945 in New Westminster there were no immigrants 26 registrations, 27 certificates of leave; at Winnipeg there was 1 immigrant; at Emerson there was I immigrant and \$50 colleclections; at Montreal and Quebecthere wer 6 immigrants, 1 registration, 1 certificate of leave, and collections \$301; at Ottawa, 1 immigrant, 1 registration, 2 certificates, collections \$52: making a total of 894 immio! leave, and collections \$40,808.

grants, 722 registrations, 1,322 certificates Mr. Charlton, in moving for the first reading of the Bill to secure better observance of the Lord's day, said that this measure was brought forward at the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance and had been drafted by himself and the mem-ber for Albert (Mr. Weldon). The principle was approved of by all Evangelical Chris-tians. He then read the various clauses of the Bill. The Sunday newspaper in the United States has been found to be a great source of desecration. It interfered with Sunday rest and quiet, and withdrew one's matters to that which was purely worldly. The regulation of railway traffic was a subject of considerable importance and one which has given a good deal of trouble in dealing with it. It was important to the great army of 23,000 to 30,000 men employed the railways of Canada. The majority of these are compelled to work on Sunday, and this had a serious bearing on their social and religious welfare. A railway man who is compelled to leave his bouse on Sunday cannot feel otherwise than degraded in the character of work in which he is engaged. Such men would prefer to be at home with their wives and families or attend church. Sunday excursions involved unnecessary labor and were often accompanied by debauchery and riot. The man who remained at home was invariably in better shape on Monday than he who has gone off on an excursion. These excursions, too, deprived railway and steamboat employees of the Sunday rest to which they were entitled. The Bill was one which he Christian gentlemen of Canada. He did not profess to believe that it would be acceptable to every section of the Christian Church. The Roman Catholic Church

courts maintained by the Provinces or those naintained by the Dominion.

The following Bills were read a third ime and passed Respecting the St. Catharines & Niagara

Central Railway Company. To incorporate the Interprovincial Bridge Company.

Mr. Brown, on the order for the consideration of the bill for further prevention of couelty to animals being called, stated that

as owing to unavoidable circumstances nany members were absent he would ask the House to allow the bill to stand. Sir Heotor Langevin, on the order for he resumption of the debate on the motion with reference to the Bresaylor half-breeds being called, asked a further postponement

on account of the absence of the First Mr. Laurier said this motion involved serious charges against Gen. Middleton, and as there was no legal proceedings being

taken a committee of investigation should forthwith be appointed. Sir John Thompson said that he had not learned till to day that legal proceedings on behalf of Bremner against Gen. Middle-

ton had been withdrawn.

Mr. Mitchell said that this was a public question affecting the reputation of Canad and should now be investigated.

Sir Hector Langevin promised that an early opportunity would be given to resume Mr. Mulcck said that in the propose distribution of barley it was announced that the Government would charge at the ate of 💶 per bag, two bushels in each bag.

He thought the Government would do well o give it free distribution. Sir Hector Langevin replied that he would bring the matter to the attention of

the Government. Sir John Thompson, in introducing th bill to transfer certain public property to the Provincial Governments, said that the rights of the Dominion of Canada and the rights of the Provinces in certain properties waters of the country had been in s state of uncertainty for some time past. These were foreshores, beds of rivers and beds of lakes. The bill provides to exact conditions under which the Governor in Council could transfer all or part of these

properties to the Provinces.

Mr. Blake—It is not intended to surender legislative rights, but simply proprietary rights?
Sir John Thompson—It is merely in

tended to surrender proprietary rights.
The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Fisher, on motion being made that the House go into supply, called attention to the proposed tariff changes.

The agriculturist was the greatest manufacturer in Canada, and if manufacturers were to be protected and aided there was no section which required more assistance than the farmers. It manifestly absurd that in Canada they were obliged to import about two millions were obliged to import about two millions and a half annually of products of animals. In the feeding of stock cheap food was the prime essential. He gave a summary of relative exports from the States and Canada. Cheese was the only export from Canada that could compare with the Ameri can exports. He moved that in the opinion of the House corn should be put

Mr. Foster said the Government had to meet this motion in the same way as all similar motions affecting the tariff, which were brought before the House, when they had the subject under consideration. The following bills were read a third

on the free list.

down next week.

time : To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of

Samuel May.

Respecting the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway Company. The House went into Committee of Sapply.

Among the items passed were \$50,000 for Toronto harbor and \$40,000 for Riviere du Loup, Quebec. On motion for adjournment Mr. Bowell in the absence of the Minister of Finance. said that the budget would not be brought

Chances for a Prize.

Lottery gambling is an ineradicable vice, no matter what the chances, in cases even, if such a thing be possible, there is an honest drawing. ing table has been constructed to show he amounts to be won and against winning in an average lottery en-

terprise : 99,999 to one against winning 49.999 to one against winning ,352 to one against winning 3,352 to one against winning 9,999 to one against winning 1,10 to one against winning 1,477 to one against winning 3,865 to one against winning 357 to one against winning 172 to one against winning 45 to one against winning

Mindful of Bis Own. Bacon-You say you were home last night? "Stayed home to mind the baby, I sur-

"No, I stayed home to mind my wife She was going out." Base Is the Slave.

First Renter-I understand big flats don't

pay in New York (ity?
Second Renter (confidently)—Yon're off
there, my boy. It's the biggest flats who

do pay.

A Rank Shame. First Prohibitionist-This bar of Vice President Morton's is a downright shame Second Prohibitionist-I should say so The charge for a drink of whiskey there is

20 cents. A Minor Consideration. She (tragically)-Take back the heart that thou gavest.

Hε-Never mind the heart-just fork

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth receives n income from her books that is estimated at \$10,000 a year. "Ishmael" is her favorite novel and "Tho Hidden Hand" her most successful volume.

over that diamond ring.

Now in the parlor meet the pair When golden day is done, Two forms with but one rocking-chair, Two hearts that beat as one.

To gargle a sore throat take of paregoric one teaspoonful, of glycerine two teaspoonfuls, of limewater one tablespoonful. It is estimated at the U.S. War De

partment that if any foreign power should tackle that country it could be confronted by the enormous total of 7,000,000 fighting Of course, it would take some little time to put that hest into the field. If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease. Stir your potatoes while frying or turn meat with a fork or

an old case knife kept on purpose.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP

WE NEVER SPEAK. WE NEVER SPEAR.

We used to be the best of friends
But now we're bitterest of foes,
And clear unto my fingers' ends
My tingling blood in anger flows.

We never speak as we pass by
His eyes nu o ger louks in mine,
For I suspect—I can't tell why
He sent me that tude valentine.

-Never say die Say expire. -The Bishop of Vordun has undertaken o raise 1.000.000 for the erection at Vanouleurs of a splendid monument to Joan of Arc.

-The man who works like thunder for four or five years to get a mother in-law and then begins to kick is no gentleman.

-It is said that Barnum will bring back to this country, when he returns from England next month with his show, \$500; 000 in British gold. THE ANGLO-MANIAC'S POINTER.

Check, chawppies, check with caaw Evewythn gy u get to weaw; Twousawha, hose and vost and tie, Coat and gaitaws must-twike the eye With the biggest pl-id you can find at sales, Faw thawt's the way its done by Wales. -Prof. Huxley is only 65, but is growing deaf and is easily fatigued.

One Farmer's Wife. Bird-like she is up at day-dawn's blush, in summer heats or winter snow—
Her vens with healthful blood aflush, Her breath a balm, her cheek a rose; in eyes—the kindest eyes on earth—
Are sparkles, if a home y mirth;
For the has that which iew posses
Health, strength, and perfect happiness.

But this farmer's wife is wiser than the majority of her rural sisters. She has as many household cares and responsibilities as they-duries here, duties there, duties without number. But while others droop and languish beneath their work, she keeps up her wonderful health, vigor and energy by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest medicine on earth for overworked, "worn-out" and feeble women generally. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of giving satisfaction in every case. See guarantee of bottle wrapper.

Mr. S .- Everything but the children. You know the landlord won't allow them in the new house.

Moving Day Episode.

house now?

vou?

Mrs. S.—Have we everything out of the

Resolutions. Whereas, We are a free and enlightened people, and in duty bound to take the greatest care of the health of the community in general and of ourselves in particular. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in all cases where we are

afflicted with constipation, inactive or dis eased liver, biliousness, derangement of the stomach, jaundice and kidney troubles—we will procure Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and use the same immediately. Willing to Save His Father Pain. Father—Do you know that it pains me more than it does you to have to whip

The Terror-No, papa, I didn't know it; but now that you've told me I feel better.

\$500, or Cure Your Catarrh. For a long series of years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are thoroughly responsible, financially, as any one can easily ascertain by proper enquiry, have offered, through nearly every

newspaper in the land, a standing reward of \$500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by all druggists at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

Had to Say Something.

Jack Pott (presumptuously in love with his employer's daughter)—Is Mr. Cassimere in? Servant-Yes, sir. Jack Pott (horribly disappointed)—Well.

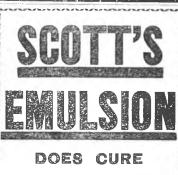
I'm glad to hear it. He might catch cold outside—beastly weather. Good night. As Requested. Prisoner-Yes. Your Honor it is true that I was intoxicated last night; but I can explain all if Your Honor will give me a

little time. His Honor-Ten days. Any sort of dark wood may be freed from all traces of dirt and grease by a good sponging with strong tea, just warm; it will not, however, answer for light, un polished furniture, as it would stain it. Very old furniture that is becoming worm-

eaten may be greatly preserved and im-proved if some carbolic oil is poured into the wood. Senator Stanford says that he earned his irst dollar by selling some horse-radish that he had dug from his father's garden in

Schenectady when a boy of six years. There are said to be nearly 3,000 women Washington who ride bicycles, and in Chicago there are more than a thousand,

D. C. N. L. 12, 90,



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Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

A FORTUNE IN A MONTH. GENTLEMAN FROM THE

West wants to meet a man with nerve who is willing to invest from \$300 to \$1,000 to make a fortune. No need to answer unless you mean business. Address C. A. Howell, 152 6th

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cared.

THOUSANDS OF BOITLES
GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.
When I say Cure I do not mean
merely to stop them for a time, and then
have them return again, & B.EAN A RADIOAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits,

Epileosy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. Epilopsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottis of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT. Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.