BALFOUR'S LAND BILL

Doclared by Gladstone to Violate Constitutional Equality.

A London cable of last night says: Mr Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land Purchase Bill in the House of Commons this evening. He said he opposed the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He was disappointed when Mr. Balfour stated that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £33, 000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked. Mr. Par nell's plan was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not erai purpose was clear, but he was not certain that he comprehended the details. (Conservative laughter.) It was honorable—even chivalrous—in Mr. Parnell, opposing the Government as he did, to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell'splan, whereby the landlords would not be expatriated, but would be retained. It would be

A SORBOWFUL CONCLUSION of the life of the landlord class if when local government was established in Ireland they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points. Some of the proposals were so obviously objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous boons effered. (Hear, hear.) The provision respecting two years' arrears also required a justification which it would be difficult to find. (Cheers) The method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land would enable the landlord to obtain compensation upon a large mass of income that he had never received. (Hear, hear.) He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. (Hear, hear.) That proposal

VIOLATED A PRINCIPLE

which the House ought to held sacred. The only really available and valuable guarantees provided in the measure were grants from the Imperial exchequer on account of probate duties and other public charges. The Government had already given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them wholly at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used for the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? (Cheers.) It was a viola-tion of equality in governing the three king-doms, than which he never knew a more glaring instance. (Cheers.) Coming to the "constitutional objections, any of which, he asserted, formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the that Ireland opposed the measure, as five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. (Cheers.) As the Government was going to make Ireland its debtor, it was important to consider the attitude of the pureous about to be sphierted to debt the persons about to be subjected to debt. Was it possible to imagine the Government imposing a similar measure upon Scotland in defiance of the protest of 60 out of 70 Scotch members? (Cheers.) He objected also to the use of English credit. In the last general election both the Conserva-tives and the Opposition were pledged against the use of the rublic credit. This Parliament could not in conformity with its honorable obligations pass a Bill instituting a lean fund having an interminable operation. (Cheers.) Besides the large pecuniary risk the Bill

INVOLVED EVILS TENFOLD GREATER, threatening to produce conditions which would shook humanity, imperil order and make worse the relations between the two countries. Statelandlordism implied the use of soldiers against the tenant, the use of every weapon of the State to enforce an unpopular law. It was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement between landlord and tenant a device for bringing an irresistible pres-sure upon the tenant, with a view to ex-torting for the landlord's benefit nearly the whole of the immense boon that Parliament might confer. Mr. Gladstone said these objections covered only a part of this measure, which was probably the most complicated one he had ever seen. In conclusion he said: I feel it to be an arranged section and pleasure amongst the people of the Pacific coast. The woman to cover her steps announced to her friends that she was going on a brief visit to Chicago on Tuesday, and placed her tasks. uty to protest against principles flagrant a character and so tending to embark the country in immonse pecuniary risks, while making land purchase not an im in the settlement of the general Irish problem, but a means to further plunge us into the deepest political embarrassments.

THE CRONIN CASE.

Kunze and Woodruff Liberated-Threats of New Revelations.

A vesterday's Chicago despatch says State Attorney Longenecker has had the case against John H. Kunze stricken from Judge Hawes' docket. Kunza has been out on bail ever since Judge McConnell granted the young Cronin suspent a new trial. The State's Attorney believed that it would be nseless to prosecute the German. Frank J. Black, alias Frank Woodruff,

the lone Cronin suspect, who has occupied a cell in the county jail almost a year, was discharged on the charge of murder by Judge Hawes. Attorneys Browne and client had been under indistment for murder more than nine months and had not been given a trial. According to the law. they said, he should be given a trial or dis-

"The fact is," the State's prosecutor admitted, "I cannot try him for murder, but he ought to be kept in jail as long as possible on general principles. Such a liar as Woodruff is better off in the cage than out. As to the murder charge, I can't do anything with him, but he'll go up for horse stealing."

State Attorney Longenecker said he kney who took Cronin's body away from the Carlson cottage, and it was learned to night that this man was none other than J. B Simonds, who has been so eagerly wanted It is said Simonds died suddenly and suspiciously not long ago in an eastern city, while it is also said Patrick Cooney died suddenly and unnaturally in a Wisconsin

village. These facts have come out in conse quence, it is claimed, of the misdirection of funds raised for the defence of the Cronin murderers. The relatives of Sullivan, the iceman, and Dan Coughlin have been compelled to mortgage their property to raise the necessary funds to pay legal and other expenses, and they now threaten to tell what they know. Should they do this, it is confidently anticipated those of the conspirators now out of jail will scon find themselves in a bad box.

A San Francecisco despatch of last night says: One of the most severa long time was felt in this city and neigh bouring localities a little after 3.30 o'clock this morning. The buildings were shaken perceptibly and persons aroused from their sleep. Plastering fell from the walls in places, but no serious damage has been

The earthquake shock at Mayfield was very severe. The railroad bridge was rendered impassable, as the piers, 60 feet high, settled a few inches, and the rails spread apart about a foot. The ground in places settled six to twelve inches. Railway travel

-A glazed pork-pie hat smartens a girl's

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL XIII

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890

WHOLE NO 1,652. NO 11

SCHOOL CLOSED BY A DOG. Nep" is Creating Huge Excitement in Camden County.

A Philadelphia despatch says: School Teacher Flora Marshall's dog, which has so divided the residents of Waterford, Camden county, by biting Miss Abbie Rice, a popular young woman of the town, several days ago, is forward again as a candidate for public attention. Four men with guns followed Miss Marshall in an effort to get a shot at her big shaggy friend "Nep. which she was taking across the border of Winslow township to get him out of harm. Miss Marshall closed her school, at Bates' Mill, yesterday and came up to Camden where she held a consultation with Lawyer Martin V. Bergen.

"No one has a right to shoot your dog," said Mr. Bergen. "Get a pistol, and if they attempt it, shoot them." Miss Marshall has secured the weapon, it is said, and

will defend her dog and hersolf.
Since the alleged biting of Miss Rice over a week ago, the town of Waterford has been rent asunder, and the question of the life or death of the dog has entered into every phase of social and business life there. Miss Rice insisted that as she was passing Miss Marshall's house the dog flew upon and bit her in the hand. She and her friends declare the big brute must die, but Miss Marshall defended her pet, asserting that he was tender, gentle and brave, and that she would as soon part with her own blood as see that of her noble "Nep" shed. She was sure that he had not hitten Miss Rice, but may have jumped upon her in play and caused her a great fright.

The trouble was discussed in all its phases, and Miss Rice's male friends made

every effort to get a shot at the dog, but so far they have been unsuccessful. At last Capt. H. M. Jewett, Chairman of the Township Committee, was appealed to, and after hearing all the facts he issued a decree of death upon the dog. Miss Marshall, however, headed off any attempt to execute the decree of death by taking the dog out of the township. The four men who followed her found it impossible to shoot, as the plucky young schoolmarm kept so close to the dog that her own body might have received the charge intended for

The closing of the village school on account of a dog has added fuel to the fire among the brute's enemies, and there is no telling where the controversy will end.

A WINNIPEG ELOPEMENT

In Which a Toronto Traveller Plays a Leading Part.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A private letter from Toronto making enquiries as to the cause of the continued absence and silence of a husband and father gives a clue to a sensation. The man is a commercial traveller, well known in the East and in Winnipeg. During his frequent visits to this province he made the acquaintance of a woman here. The woman in question formed the central figure of an interesting incident in this city three or four years ago. She is the mother of two children, but is divorced from her husband, who is in the hardware business in Port Arthur. The acquaintance between the two became very intimate. In fact their attachment for each other decided them in abandoning their children and wife, home, situation, and all, and seeking scolusion and pleasure amongst complicated one he had ever seen. In conclusion he said: I feel it to be my absolute charge of her neighbors. She, however, only went as far south as Pembina. Re turning yesterday, she at once proceeded to the Canadian Pacific Railway depot and boarded the express for the west. Tho commercial traveller was also on aboard, and the two alighted at Portage la Prairie and spent the night there at one of the hotels, continuing their journey to the

What's in a Name?

A Washington despatch says: Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to urge upon Congress the advisability of placing our Ministers to the great powers of Europe on an equal footing in respect of rank with representatives of other nations. Senator Sherman to-day reported from the committee an amend-ment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill giving the title of ambassador to our Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russis, the salary to be as now, \$17,500 per annum. Other amendments proposed by the committee to the bill provide that the salary of the Minister to Turkey shall be \$10,000, an increase of \$2,500; to Denmark, \$7,500, an increase of and to Greece, Roumania and Servia, \$7,500, an increase of \$1,000.

Portuguese Inhumanity.

A London cable says: The crew of the British barque Osseo, from Savannah for Newcastle, before reported abandoned, were rescued by the British ship Highmoor. Some of the rescued men were placed on another vessel off Lisbon. Five of the Osseo's crew refused to proceed on the Highmoor and started in a boat for St. Vincent, 60 miles distant. They reached the island in a starving condition, but the Portuguese authorities would give them no succor and refused to allow them to land. The British consul gave the men a distress order addressed to the captain of the British steamer Buffon directing him to carry them to England. Statements in rd to the matter have been received by the British Government.

Emin Charged With Treachery.

A Cairo cable says: A Coptic clerk, who was an employee of Emin Pasha while Emin was at Wadelai, has made a sworn deposition before Mason Bey to the effect that the revolt of Emin's forces was solely due to the discovery of Emin's plans to surrender his Province to the Mahdi. Emin, according to the clerk's statement sent three messengers to the Mahdi offer stopped by Emin's officers. The revolt followed this discovery. Mason Bey considers the statement credible.

Wife (awakening her husband)-Oh deorge, there's a burglar in the house

Husband (sleepily)-Huh! 'Yes, and he's at my jewelry box !" Huh!"

"No; I declare, he's in the ice chest "Is that so? Give me my revolver

The most noted figure at the Putman House at Palatka, Fla., is Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who has spent the past three seasons in that city. She is beginning to show her age. Though her hair is as white as snow, Mrs. Beecher's activity is quite remarkable.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Hints Worth Knowing to the Agriculturist think that part of the benefit of the practice comes from keeping near the surface the finely pulverized and rich mold that and Others.

And Pointers as to How to Carry on the where it would not be at once available to Work of the Farm.

A New Kind of Butter.

heim, Germany, reports that the new properioe is thought to have a great future drowning out the fire to get a good bed of before it. At present it is chiefly used in hospitals, but it is rapidly finding its way to the tables of the poor, particularly as a Name of the poor to the tables of the poor, particularly as a substitute for oleomargarine. It is free, also from germs of tuberculosis, which is said to affect fully 10 per cent. of the milkgiving cows in Germany. The consul recommends the adoption of this new butter as an article of manufacture in the United States.—Rural World.

Cut into pieces of desirable size. Place a Cut into pieces of desirable size. Place a gallon of these pieces in a porcelain lined kettle, with water enough to cover them and two heaping teaspoonsful of common salt. Boil until tender enough to pierce readily with a silver fork and pour into a colander to drain. When thoroughly drained, dry each piece in a clean towell and place in a clean towell.

or shorter, and then bed them with the bles in South Austria will be attended with waste, using no other bedding. Do not clean the stalls daily, but keep forking it under them, and let it accumulate until the stalks are trampled flat and wet with urine and mixed with urine. It will improve it if you can store it in a roomy shed and keep an animal loose on it until you are ready to use it. Managed in this way, the cornstalks will contain a considerable amount of fertilizing matter, which the winter rains will wash down to the plants to give them a good start in the spring there will be no seed of any kind in it to plants, and it will be flat and will lie close to the ground, so that it will not blow off. it is easy to handle. This mulch should be applied the first time the ground freezes

ough to hear the waggon. Repairing Trees Injured by Mice. Young trees are injured more or less the winter time by being girdled by mice and rabbits, especially young apple trees. The best thing is to prevent any such injury by adopting some protective methods early in the fall, but if the trees have become girdled it is well to apply some remedy at once, says J. D. Morrow in the Practical Farmer. As a rule fruit trees are not injured as much by these pests as they appear to be at first. Unless the inner bark is gnawed away they will recover if properly treated. The best thing is to apply to such wounds a stiff plaster made of stiff clay and cow manure, with a little water added if necessary. This should be held in place, and completely covered by a band of old bagging or some other coarse fabric. The chief object of this is to keep the whole most while nature heals the wound. If the weather is very dry, wet the bandage occasionally. The wound will naturally reduce the supply of sap in the tree, and it is sometimes advisable to cut back the branches of the tree. Unless the tree is very severely wounded it will soon recover from such injuries by the treatment given but if it refuses to respond readily better to replace it by another of the same size and age. Very few trees so far have been injured by the mice or rabbits, for the winter has been so free and open that they have found enough green food without re sorting to tree bark. It is only when other

cod is scarce that they eat the bark. Too Deep Plowing. The natural tendency of the plow in early apring is to go in too deeply, and turn up soil only partially leavened and lightened by air and warmth, says "American Cultivator." When the frost is first out of the ground the soil is moist, and it is easier to plow eight or nine inches deep than to a depth of six or seven inches later in the season, when drought and the abstraction of moieture by plant roots have pany she belonged to? hardened it. Every farmer knows that plow points dulled so as to be past using in the fall will do good work on either stubble or sod the next spring. But, as a rule, stubble ground, if for spring grain, scarcely needs the plow. It may be cultivated over to a depth of two to three inches, and in most seasons will thus bring a better crop of cats or barley than by deeper plowing. Where spring wheat is mainly grown, the only sure success is found by plowing in the fall and slightly cultivating or dragging

the surface in spring sufficiently to barely cover the seed. It is usually said that this is done to get the grain in earlier. We think that part of the benefit of the pracrepeated freezing and thawing leaves on bare ground after winter is over. If this fall-plowed land were replowed it would INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE | fail-plowed land were reployed it would not only take longer time to get the land ready for seeding, but the richer soil would give the seed a good start. Clover and grass seedings are also much better on these lightly cultivated stubble lands.

Ashes for Animals. German chemists have discovered in the cocanut a fatty substitute for butter, and hardwood ashes should be given swine now the United Sates Consul at Mann-heim, Germany, reports that the new pro-Wood ashes are excellent for keeping ani duct has begon to be manufactured on a large scale in that city. A single factory produces 6,000 pounds of it per day, worth in the market 150 a pound. The nuts used are obtained mostly from South Sea and Coral Islands, Arabia, the coast countries of Africa and South America. Natives in the countries where the nuts grow have for a long time used the nilk of these nuts instead of food oils. The butter contains 60 to 70 per cent. of fat and 25 per cent of organic substances, of which 10 per cent. is albumen. In a country where real butter runs all the way from 25 cents to 35 cents duct has begun to be manufactured on a mals in health. It has been our only runs all the way from 25 cents to 35 cents of ashes from the house fires is not enough per pound, coseanut butter at half that I burn a brush pile or some other rubbish.

Saving Turnips for Seed. When topping the turnips for storage this fall, let the farmer's wife who wishes to increase her pin money or account at the savings bank, see to it that a few bushels are left with roots on and tops not cut too closely for future growth. Set these aside A Delicious Sweet Pickle,
Pare off the green part of the rind of a good ripe watermelon and trim out the green core, says "American Housekeeper." sell \$5 worth off a short row, and I seldom make money in any easier way on the farm, says B. P. D. in New York Tribune.

VIENNA ALARMED.

Threats of Incendiarism and Atempts to

Wreck Trains Made. drained, dry each piece in a clean towel and place in a stone jar. Make a syrup of one quart of best cider vinegar and three pints sugar; after skimming this syrup pour over the fruit boiling hot. Drain off the syrup and heat to the boiling point and pour over the pickles every day until they are colored to the centre. Then place the fruit in the jar to the depth of three or four inches and sprinkle cinnamon bark and a few cloves over them; the spice may be placed in cheese cloth bags if desired; then another layer of fruit and more spice until you have placed all your fruit. Scald with externe energy in the gase of dis-A Vienna cable save : A great sensation until you have placed all your fruit. Scald with extreme energy in the case of distribute and pour boiling hot over the order. At Biala matters remain calm, fruit each day for three days after putting ethough at a workmen's meeting weld lest fruit each day for three days after putting ethough at a workmen's meeting wold last in the spice; the fourth day cook the syrup night threats to set fire to houses of the until it is like molasses, and pour over hot rich were uttered. The middle and upper be used instead of watermelon. When ripe oucumbers are used they should be drained over night after being cooked in salt water. Strawberries After Cornstalks.

As many farmers have (and all ought to have) a bod of strawberries, and the crop next year depends largely on the way the plants are mulched for the coming winter, I will tell what I consider the best mulch the farmer can use, and it can be had on every farm, as it is foader waste, says Waldo F. Brown in New York Tribune.

Begin in September or October to feed your horses on corn fodder out to foot lengths. horses on corn fodder out to foot lengths, Fears are entertained that the labor trou Do not some disastrous results, as the men are now worked up to a white heat of exasperation

ROOF IN THE COUNTRY.

The Trouble Caused Uncle Sam by the Chinese Invasion.

A Washington despatch says: Attorney General Miller informed the Treasury Department, under date of April 19th, that there are nineteen Chinamen now in custody of the United States Marshal of Washington, who were arrested and tried trouble the following season; the mulch will be light and will not smother the tion of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He recommended, in accordance with a suggestion from the Secretary of State, that I think it the best of all mulch for this purpose, and if out short, as I recommend, these Chinamen entered the United States across the British border, they be returned o China at the Government expense, fo the reason that the men could not be eturned to British territory without payment of a head tax of \$50 each, and even then they might probably again evade the vigilance of the United States officers and return to this country. Secretary Windom has adopted the recommendation, and has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend to see that the men are returned to China in the most economical way by sailing or other vessel bound direct for that country without touching at any American port en route.

A Duchess as a Rat-Catcher The Duchess of Hamilton, besides rank hounds in Great Britain, is a keen sports woman. Not only is she an excellent shot but she may frequently be seen on her husband's land armed with a metal-pointed pole and followed by a few clever-looking terriers which dispose of the rats which are bolted" by the pole of her grace .- London

The Brute! "Speaking of wife-beaters," remarked McCorkle, "McCrackle beat his last evening very badly."

"You don't tell me!" exclaimed Mrs. McCorkle indignantly.
"Yes, beat her four games of oheckers.

Keeping Things Warm for Him. " It was a fearful night-cold as the Arc tic regions. The ruffians were two hours ransacking the care."

"You must have been nearly frozen. 'Ob, no. I was covered by two six-

Perhaps He Knew Her. Mrs. Cumso (reading)—A woman of Orange county has just died at the age of

Why Schoolmarms Are Old Maids. " How does it happen that there are many old maids among the school teachers?' a teacher was asked, according to a con temporary. "Because school teachers are as a rule women of sense, and none of them will give up a \$50 position for a \$10

Cumso-Does it say what ballet com-

man." was the reply. -The mannish girl will carry a black-

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. White (Cardwell) asked if it was the intention of the Government to introduce of the House, when they found it necessary during the present session measures respection to adopt a policy of encouraging the manuing labor promised in the Speech from the facture of spirits in Canada. The following divorce bills were read a

second time, on division of 64 yeas and 21 nays: For the relief of Hugh Forbes Keefer;

for the relief of Christian Filman Glover.
Mr. Monorieff moved the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Emily Walker.
Sir John Thompson called attention to

the peculiarity of this Bill. In this case the prominent cause which Protestants considered essential to divorce was lacking. This young woman was legally married, and was well aware of that fact. Subsequently she discovered that her husband was not as able to keep her as she suprosed. On this ground only she asked for for the manufactore of whiskey much a divorce. He could not conceive of a case which would be more stigmatized in those countries where there was laxity of principle in the matter of marriage than this. He could not imagine an applica-tion for divorce that would cast more dishonor upon Parliament than this. Therefore, apart from the ground upon which he was accustomed to vote against divorce bills, he would vote against this one. He moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Mitchell said this was a clear case in which the woman should get the divorce she applied for.

Sir John Macdonald said he could not Sir John Macdonald said he could not cents. support this bill. It would be a great that? misfortune to this country and promote demoralization if Parliament did not article in regard to which adhere to the principle of the law of the Quebec received protection. land and the law of God that divorce could only be granted for adultery. There was a great deal to be said in favor of the attitude of the Catholic Church against divorce altogether, but be took the Scriptural view if pork was the only thing lumbermen could court, but even if there was such a court it must act according to the law. He looked with horror upon anything like the laxity that would be produced by not sticking to the rule that marriage should be indiscoluble except for the one cause of adultery.
Mr. Davies said that this was a case in which Parliament should refuse to grant

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said that such a case as this would never be sanctioned by a divorce court.

Mr. Wallace moved the second reading of the Act to amend the Act for the prevention whatever. and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade.

The bill was read a second time and reerred to committee.

Mr. Brien moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Franchise Act, which proposed to reduce the income qualification from \$300 to \$250.

Sir John Meclonald said it was im possible to get this measure through this amendment that the resolution be referred session. He moved in amendment the six back to the committee for the purpose of

hoist. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Speaker announced that having been informed by the member for Quebec East that the member for Kent, N. B., had vacated his seat by accepting office under the Government, he had issued a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new election.

Ginger wine, on which formerly there was a duty of \$2 a gallon, was so classified to provide that when it contains less than to provide that when it contains less than subject to which, in the public interest, 40 per cent. of proof spirits, the duty shall be 75 cents per gallon, and if containing the resolution be referred back with inbe 75 cents per gallon, and if containing more \$2 per gallon.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Finance

Minister for an estimate of the increase of revenue that would result from the raising of the duty on alcoholic liquors from \$1.75 to \$2 per gallon. Mr. Foster said that the officers of the

department calculated that the increase would be \$20,000. Sir Richard Cartwright said that the Minister of Finance would not, of course,

know as much about brandy and spirits as some of his colleagues. He accuracy of the estimate. At present Canada imported 800,000 gallous of spirits, and 25 cents additional on each gallon would amount to \$200,000. Taking into consideration the removal of the starting noint to 15 degrees below proof the total norease could not be less than \$250,000.
Sir Richard Cartwright said be had hardly expected to find the Minister of

tectionist of the industry of manufacturing intoxicating liquors. This was a curious role for one with his record to adopt. The oly of the trade. in age. He could not see how the temperance supporters of the Minister of Finance could countenance the heavy increase of duty on the necessaries of life, such as flour and pork, while the excise duty on whiskey remained untouched.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) said the Finance Minister wished to protect the manufacurers of whiskey in this country by put ting an increased duty on foreign articles and allowing the domestic duty to remain as it was before, consequently placing the manufacturers in a more favorable position. It was well the country should realize this and understand it thoroughly. By the change of tariff proposed the Fin-auce Minister would take at least \$400,000

more out of the pockets of the taxpayers of his country.

Mr. Mills congratulated the hon. gentle men who favored prohibition on the other side of the House on the altered sentiments they appeared to entertain at the present It was a very remarkable that those hon, gentlemen should favor a high tax on breadstuffs and other things necessary for the support of the widow and orphan, and that they should favor a tariff which encouraged the manufacture of the Printing Department had to cope with spirits in Canada. He was quite sure that he constituents of these hon. gentlemen would appreciate the earnestness with which they had hitherto supported the cause of prohibition. He would be glad to which th learn where they had got the new light, because those on the Liberal side of the House

had not got any.
Mr. Foster—You will neverget it then.

Mr. Mills-No, sir, we don't want to get our spirits up by pouring spirits down. It was a new departure on the part of the advocates of prohibition on the other side

Mr. Foster said there was no article in Canada which bore a higher tax than intoxicating liquor. The hon, member for Halifax had also declared that the changes proposed would add \$400,000 to the extra taxes. The matter of temperance was, he thought, more closely connected with the consumption of alcoholic liquors rather than with the manufacture of them.

Mr. Freeman replied to the criticisms of Mr. Mills, and declared if he brought in a measure for probibition the members on that side would support him. Mr. Mills—I have tried you, and you

yould not do it. Sir Richard Cartwright remarked that the extra duties would make the franchise

Mr. Blake pointed out that the hon. nember for Queen's County declared as a temperance advocate he was opposed to the manufacture of what he called "deadly poison," whilst the Minister of Finance de clared for the consumption and not the manufacture

The item passed.
Mr. Davies directed the attention of the Minister of Finance to the duties on pork, arguing that no protection was afforded the Mr. Tisdale said the defeat of this bill would create a strong feeling in this country for divorce courts. To perpetuate this marriage would be a legal outrage. This there was a duty of \$6 a barrel. The lumbermen, instead of buying mess pork from which was necessary to make any other contract binding.

Let was a usey of 40 a barrel. The lumber of the farmer, were going to purchase the contract binding. Where was the protection in

Mr. Bechard said pork was the only article in regard to which the farmers of

of the case that divorce should be granted for only one reason. It was said that the refusal to grant this bill would lead to a demand for a divorce ccurt. He was exposed to the establishment of a divorce to the refusal to the thought the Governent should put a duty court, but even if there was such a court it of 3 cents a round all round on reast of 3 cents a pound all round on meat.

Mr. McMillan said that if hogs were to

be allowed to come in at 30 per cent. it was no protection to the farmer. Mr. Hesson made a demand for more protection to the farmer, and said that

hogs should be 40 per cent. Mr. Davies said that the increased duty which the United States proposed to put on potatoes would shut out altogether the vast potato products of Prince Edward Island. Unless this article were protected The House divided on motion for the six months' boist, which was carried on a division of 70 yeas and 35 nays.

Half a cent a pound on pork was no protection

Mr. White (Renfrew) asked the Minister of Finance to define what was meant by

Mr. Foster asked that the discussion be postponed so that the Government might take into consideration the question of de-

ining mess pork. Mr. Mc Wullen, on motion for the second reading of the tariff resolution, moved in Incing the duty on hinding cordage. He said that the fact that it was stated that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of buying up the manufac-tories of binding twine and cordage should be sufficient to induce the Government to

consent to a reduction of the duty. The House divided on the amendment, which was lost on a vote of 44 yeas and 85

Mr. Charlton said that there was another structions to remove the duty on nursery

Lost on division.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. McMillan charged that the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa was being carried on in an extravagant way, so as to be of no practical use to farmers Mr. Rowand said the Experimental Farm

was a complete farce. Mr. Carling said the farm was as yet in its infancy, and would eventually be of great service to the farming community.

Mr. Wallace moved by consont the third reading of the Anti-Combines Bill, in order that it might be sent on to the Senate.

The Bill was read a third time.

The bill respecting the electoral franchise was read a second time and the House went into committee on it.

Mr. Chapleau announced that it was the opinion of himself and colleagues that the

revision of the voters' lists was not necessary this year. This, he believed, would meet with the approval of both sides of the provision which required that liquors should House. Outside of the expenditure which be kept for two years, instead of being au the revision entailed upon the country injury, was an enormous protection to there was a large expenditure on the part existing distillers, as it gave them a monopoof candidates and the public. This Parlia Besides that, they were ment had not reached the end of its dura ven a reduction of duty for keeping the tion, because under ordinary circumstances liquor, which increased in value as it grew it could continue till the end of the year 1892. About March of that year the writs would have to be issued for the gen eral election. Before the natural expira tion of Parliament an important even must take place. The census must be taken in 1891. This event must be followed by a readjustment of representation During the present year the local elections would take place in two of the largest Pro vinces, at the very time that the revision if done this year, must be undertaken Therefore he did not think the House would desire that the lists should be re vised this year. For the purpose of economy it was thought the Government might un dertake the printing of supplementary lists at Ottawa. They were mistaken for two reasons. In the first place the print ing establishment, although in existence for a year and a half, was not in a com plete state, and in the second place i was not believed there would have been so many changes to be made in the lists. thing must be remembered that there were 7,000 polling districts, and whilst the number of electors in 1888 was 900,000, to-day there were a little over a million. The supplementary lists were received at a time when

of this Act provided that in the future the

supplementary lists should be given out by

the revising officers in each district to print ing offices under instructions and accord

ing to rates from the Queen's printer. He

claimed now that the lists were more per

feet than they ever were before. Under the

bill the expenditure would be very much re-

obliged to post three lists in conspicuous places. For this purpose 21,000 lists were required, and he was informed that the expenditure for posting alone amounted to between \$11,000 and \$13,000. The expenditure for the salaries of revising offi-cers was very large. There were 215 con-stituencies and the number of revising officers was 170. The average salary was \$400 or \$500, causing an expenditure of \$85,000. There were two schemes by which this expenditure might be reduced.

duced. Formerly the revising officer was

Mr. Jones (Halifax)—Aboliah the Act.
Mr. Chapleau—We might also abolish
Parliament, and it would save a good deal
of money. One plan to reduce the expenditure would be to increase the size of the electoral districts, or as the difficult character of their duties decreased the more the Act became known the salaries of revising officers might be reduced. If they could only effect a saving of half a cent on the present price of three cents a line for printing the lists, it would mean a saving on the smallest supplementary list, that of names to be removed, of between \$1,100 and \$1,300. It had been argued by

the Liberal and Conservative papers alike that in view of the large expenditure the provincial system of revision would be preferable. He had it, however, on the authority of one of the most prominent provincial revising officers, that the cost of provincial revision was not so low as it was hought to be.

Mr. Laurier said it appeared after all they were not to have a revision of the lists this year, although the First Minister had to all intents and purposes declared there would be. They were informed, although the law provided there should be a revision every year, the Act solemnly put on the statute book should be still further amended, and the revision deferred for another year. The more they looked at this Act, the more they were convinced it was illogical and unnecessary. A constituency might be opened at any moment, and the election would not be conducted on the new list, but on a list three years old, and not the electorate of the present time. The Government were ashamed of their progeny, and afraid to put the law into force. The Secretary of State had told them the Provincial revision was nearly as cheap as the Dominion elections, and when he made the statement there was to be no revision he was cheered at this announcement. The reason was the Conservatives were afraid to face the expenditure under the revision. The Liberals were ready to accept the Provincial lists, but the Conservatives

Mr. Barron said by not posting up the lists a great injustice would be done to a good many constituencies.

Mr. Mitchell said he inferred from Mr. Chapleau's statement that there would be no election until the expiration of this Par-

Mr. Mitchell—It is not a question of what the hon, gentleman hopes or what he wishes. I am endeavoring to ascertain for myself whether I understood the hon. gen-tleman right. As he understood it, there were to be two more sessions of this Parliament before an election took place. The Government could not help themselves in this, because if a general election were to take place before a census were made, there would be a great deal of dissatisfaction in the provinces which were entitled to increased representation. In order to meet this, therefore, there would have to be another general election after the redistri-bution. He warned the members on the Liberal side of the House to look out that they were not gerrymandered out of their seats when a redistribution took place.

seats when a redistribution took place.
Sir John Macdonald said, in answer to
Mr. Mitchell's enquiry: "My only constitutional answer is, I am not authorized by
His Excellency the Governor-General to
announce how the prerogative of the Crown
will be exercised in that regard."

Mr. Paterson said he was unable to congratulate the Secretary of State upon his
legislation. The Franchies Act contained

legislation. The Franchise Act contained so many weaknesses and was apparently so unworkable that it ought to be repealed altogether. There were no less than six sections in the present Act repealing thirteen

passed last year.
Mr. Chapleau—No, amending. Mr. Paterson—Yes, one may be amending, but only one is adding while the other five are repealing. He did not believe in the bill at all. The revision not being held this year would result in disfran-

chising hundreds of voters it an election took place.
Mr. Mills observed that Mr. Chaplean's amendment reminded him of the improve-ments to the old gun. It wanted a new lock, a new stock and a new barrel. These amendments would remove every vestige of

the old bill.

Mr. Blake said the Government were polishing up the barrel of the gun, oiling the look, and furnishing a stock, but they were agreed that while they should admire it, that it should be hung up in the hall, and not be allowed to shoot. After the weapon was tried three years ago it was arranged it should not shoot for three years more. The amendment to the bill was made upon pressure from behind. The measure was unjust, expensive and unsatisfactory. He was surprised that the hon. member for Brant, with his usual fairness, had complained of the amendments, since they both agreed the measure was radically bad and could not be made good, and the impossible task the hon, gentleman had set himself was to make a silk purse out of a cow's car.

Mr. Chanlean moved that the first sea tion, which provides that the occasional absence of any farmer's son from the resinot exceeding six months prior to the revision of the list shall not disqualify him, be amended by adding the words, "Or a son of the owner of real property other than a

The motion was carried. Mr. Mitchell moved in amendment that all the words after the word "Act" be struck out and the following added: "And all other sections of the said Act and the Acts amending the same are hereby re-The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Somerville asked in what way the Printing Bureau had failed that it became necessary that these lists should be printed n each constituency.

Mr. Chapleau said the chief difficulty

was the transferring of these lists from distant parts of the country, which had been pointed out by the revising officers. Last year there were 14,000 supplementary Mr. Somerville said the same chiection

applied to the printing of the main lists at Ottawa, and facts proved that the Opposition were right when they objected to establishment of the present method. asked if all the final lists would be printed Mr. Chapleau answered in the affirma-

tive. He then moved to add a new clause providing that there shall be no revision during the year 1890, and the present lists shall remain in force till 1891.

Mr. Davies said there must be a clear nderstanding that the Government does not intend to hold the general election ander the present list. The clause was adopted.

tem of \$14,000 for a car for the Governor-General was for a new car to replace the Jamaica" car burned some months ago. Governor-General himself would contribute 3 per cent, to the cost and to rpeairs.
Mr. Mulook protested against the expendi-

Sir John Macdonald explained that the

Boston scientists have discovered why trees do not flourish near electric lights They need the repose of darkness.