THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

An Anti-Revisionist Report by the Saratoga Committee

A Saratoga despatch says: In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the Committee on Methods of Effecting Changes in the Confession of Faith and the Constitution of

the Church reported:
1. That since the differences of opinion as to the methods of smendment to the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms are so marked and widespread, it is unwise to raise the issues

involved in the General Assembly.
2. That this Church has always consid ered the doctrine of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be made under greater restrictions than changes or alterations in the form of government, the book of discipline, and the

directory of worship.
3. That the methods of doctrinal alteration should be included in the constitution

itself and in definite terms. 4. That the Church, speaking officially through the presbyteries, can alone determine with authority the questions at issue. Therefore the committee recommends that the question be transmitted to the presbyteries, where there shall be added to the form of government Chapter XXIII. of amendments providing (first) for the proposal by the General Assembly to the Presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, book of discipline and directory for worship, but that these shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the Presbyteries approve in writing. (Second) That alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the Presbyteries unless they have been under consideration for one year by a com-mittee of not less than 15 ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom shall be from any one Synod. (Third) No alteration shall be made in the provi sions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards unless an overture from the General Assembly submitting the proposed alterations shall be transmitted to all the Presbyteries and be approved in

(4) The General Assembly must transmit to the Presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all the Presbyteries.

writing by two-thirds of them.

(5) Any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have our tified the fact.

The committee also recommended that the Presbyteries be directed to answer the overture as a whole by a simple yea or nay, to be reported to the stated clerk in time to be presented to the next General Assem

THIRTY-FOUR KILLED.

Terrible Explosion of Gunpowder in Cuban Hardware Store.

A Havana despatch says: At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Yoasi's hardware store. In a short time the flames reached a barrel of powder in the building and a terrific explosion followed. Th whole structure was blown to pieces and twenty-two persons were killed. Among the dead are four fire chiefs, Senores Musset, Zenervitch, Oscar Couill, Francesco Ordovery, and the Venezuelan Consul Senor Francesco Silva, who was in front of the building at the time of the explosion. In addition to the killed over one hundred persons are injured. The explosion caused the wildest excitement throughout the city and thousands flocked to the scene of the disaster. The Governor General, the Civil Governor and all the principal authorities of the city were promptly on the ground and did everything in their power to aid the injured and calm the grief stricken relatives of the victims. Several houses adjacent to the wrecked building were damaged by the explosion.

Later—Gargs of men are at work on the

debris. Many human limbs have been taken from the ruins. The relatives of missing persons supposed to be in the rules are gathered on the spot and as the Bodies are brought out the scenes are most distressing. The conduct of the authorities is the subject of universal praise. The highest officials have incurred personal risk in conducting the gearch for the dead. and have offered the use of their own car riages to convey the injured to the hospitals Yossi, the proprietor of the wrecked hard ware store, has been arrested. It is feared that there are several more victims in the tuins. Over the theatres and Chamber of Commerce, and many other buildings, flags are banging at half mast. Everywhere are signs of mourning. Up to the present time the number of the dead is 34.

A SIBERIAN HOLOCAUST.

Brutal Troops Refuse to Aid in Saving Exiles' Lives.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Horrible scenes are reported as having occurred dur-ing the buring of Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia. The place was visited simultaneouely by a confiagration and a cyclone, the result of the combined disasters being the destruction of three-quarters of the buildings, which were of wood, and

the loss of hundreds of lives.

The cathedral, situated in the High
Town, is in ashes. The walls of the edifice,
in falling, crushed an adjacent hospital, burying the inmates, who were subsequently roasted alive.

The garrison brutally refused to render the least assistance in saving lives and property, on the plea that they had enough to do to protect the barracks and other Government buildings. They also added that they had no time to assist "worthless ex-

In strong contrast to this action of the troops was that of the worthy bishop and his assistant priests. Marching through the burning city at the head of a proces sion, with banners and other sacred em-blems, he stepped at frequent intervals to give absolution to the dying and to bless the dead. And never was the consolation carried by these sacred rites more greatly needed than by the panic stricken mob of sufferers, who, huddled together in the streets, and firmly believing that the end of the world had come, abandoned them-

selves to stolid despair. Much of the suffering, however, might have been averted had there been the slightest attempt at organized relief. As if fire and water were not capable of inflict ing misery enough on the unfortunate out casts, the storm was followed by a sudden fall in the temperature, and soon the devastated city was buried beneath a mantle of snow that added stinging cold to the sufferings of the thousands of shelterless men, women and children.

The Contract Labor Law Fails.

A Pittsburg despatch says: The civil action of the United States against the Chambers McKee Glass Company, James Campbell and Mr. Slicker, to recover \$1,000 penalty for the importation under contract of Charles Ford, an English glass-worker, was tried yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants without leaving their seats. This was a test case, and had the verdict been for the Government similar action would have been brought in the cases of 45 other glassblowers, who came to America at the same time under similar circumstances. The Government put all the defendants on the stand and a number of imported men.

Thomas E. Murphy, one of the accomplished sons of Francis Murphy, the tem-perance lecturer, has been offered \$10,000 for his one eighth interest in an oil well in Erie county, for which he would have taken

\$100 a month ago. Enthusiasm has been known to turn what might have been a useful citizen into

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WHOLE NO 1,655. NO 4

ENTOMBED IN A MINE

Twenty-five Colliers Buried Alive by an Extensive Onve-in

A Wilkesbarre despatch of yesterday says: A cave in occurred to day near Ashley, in No. 8 mine, by which 25 men were entombed in the mine. A great crowd were entombed in the mine. A great crowd gathered opon the spot almost immediately, and the company took prompt action toward liberating the imprisoned men, but matters are in such a chaotic condition that the results are by no means certain. The cave is in the workings on No. 8 slope of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company in the cave is a constant. pany, immediately adjoining the mine in which the extensive cave occurred twelve years ago, imprisoning ten men for over a week, but who were finally rescued alive. The present cave extends over a half-mile square, and includes a portion of the thickly settled village called Moffett's patch. A large number of houses have gote down with the surface, but only a few of them

have been badly damaged.

It was haif past 6 p. m before the first rescue party reached the first of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a 50-foot plane, and in order to rescue him it became ecessary to lower a miner down with a rope. This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Froyne was hoisted to the surface. He was still alive, but his injuries are considered fatal. When the news spread that Froyne was burned a feeling of gloom came over those present.

DEAD BODIES SEEN.

The latest report is to the effect that the rescuing party has penetrated to within sight of two nead bedies, but the gas is so thick that they were driven back to the surface. The place is full of black damp, and further approach in the direction of the victims is impossible even with safety lamps. As it looks now, very little hope is entertained that any of the men will be rescued alive. Wives and mothers crowd lose up to the dark opening and peer in as f their love would dispel the darkness of the fatal depths, while the cries of the little ones calling for their fathers make

the hearers sick with pity.

Wreck and ruin was wrought as well on the surface as in the fatal pit. Nearly a score of houses are shattered and destroyed, and the families were compelled to flee for their lives. The surface, almost as far as the eye could reach, was scamed and cracked with long circu'ar fissures, some of which were over two feet wide. Twenty eight men in all were entombed.

RESCUERS DRIVEN CUT

Midnight-Only three men have been brought out thus far. It is now stated a lamp set fire to the gas and that caused an explosion. The rescuing parties have been riven out of the gangways by the gas. They were obliged to leave their safety lamps outside and grope their way back in darkness, where nothing could be done but listen for the groups of the wounded. An effort is now being made to change the air current, so as to drive the gas back from where the victims are supposed to be.

THOSE ENTOMBED. The official list of those imprisoned is as

E. D. Williams, aged 60, married, seven Harry Parry, aged 50, married, five children

Owen Parry, son of above, aged 17. M. Henry, seed 42, married, two sons. T. C. Davis, aged 60, married, eight obildren.

John Sculley, aged 20, sole support of a dowed mother. M. Sculley, brother of John, aged 27.

D. Sullivan, aged 45, married, seven children, one an invalid, John Hanson, aged 25, single. John Allen, aged 35, married, three children, was taken out seriously burned at

8.30 p. m. R. W. Roberts, aged 37, married, brought o surface at 9 p m. fatally injured,

H. J. Jones, aged 35, married, three R. X. Pritchard, aged 30, married, one

Chas. James, aged 52, married, five chil Anthony Froyne, married, one child

escued at 7 p m. John James, aged 32, married, two chil John Williams, aged 35, married, six

Jonathan Williams, aged 30, married, R. Jones, aged 30, married, two ohil

Wm. Edwards, aged 28, married, two children.
T. J. Williams, aged 30, married, one

Thomas Caluss, aged 35, married Owen Williams, aged 19, married. John Hempsey, aged 42, single. Frank Gallagher, aged 29, single. Two Hungarians named Bulb.

A Wilkesbarre despatch gives the fol lowing further particulars of the awful mine horror there: Fire Boss Allen, who was resoudd from the mine alive last night. died this morning. A large party of rescuers to day entered the slope and commenced working upon the cave beyond, where three men were found last night. They soon broke through and rushed into the chamber beyond, where a close search revealed six blackened corpses near the opening, none of them recognizable. Further along at various places were found burned, but most of them could not be recognized. The sight was so horrible that two or three rescuers fainted. When news of the finding of the bodies became noised bout a scene ensued around the mouth of the slope that will never be forgotten. A strong guard held back the women, who pressed forward madly to enter the mine. Half an hour later four men appeared bearing a body on the stretcher. women tore away the blanket, but saw only the blackened and charred remains. Other bodies were brought out as fast as possible, and at noon all but five of those occurred had been found. The bodies were conveyed in ambulances to undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. At one o'clock two more bodies had been brought out. Anthony Froyne and Robt. Roberts, who were rescued last night, are

DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

General Superintendent Phillips to-day said: The men lost their lives through the negligence of Assistant Mine Boss Allen, who insisted on relighting his lamp in the presence of large volumes of gas. Had he not done so the men now dead could all have been rescued alive, as there was a good current of air going through the chamber where the men had taken

in a critical condition. It is believed they

refuge after the cave-in had occurred. At 8 c'clock this evening all operations any inconvenience from it.

at the mines were abandoned. There are yet six men in the fatal chamber. Tomorrow morning operations will be ra-sumed, and the work of rescue pushed until the remaining bodies are recovered.

The cave is believed to be due to the excessive amount of coal removed, not sufficient being left to carry the superincumb ent rock. The roof was specially dangerous. Frequent comment is made on the fact that the explosion which followed the cave in, like many others of recent occurrence, was due to the careless-ness of a fire bose. Only a week ago two fire bosses were convicted of criminal carelessness and fined \$50 each, and another is now awaiting trial, while several others have lost their lives along with several fellow-workmen.

A GALLANT EFFORT AT RESCUE.

It is now learned that it was through the daring (fforts of Mine Inspector Williams that the fate of the imprisoned miners was learned this morning. After numer ous attempts to enter the mine through the newly made opening, the officials concluded the air current must be changed, and left with their workmen for this purpose. Inspector Willisms became impatient of delay, and with Abednego Rees made another attempt to peretrate the workings. Gas abounded despite the strong air current drawing through the gangway, and their safety lamps glared and flickered in a manner telling of fearful danger. They persisted, however, and followed the gang-way 300 feet. Waiting but a moment for the air to clear, they advanced down a steep incline of nearly 60 degrees, 300 feet further, when gas became so plentiful that hey again paused. Finally advancing 500 feet through the main gangway, they came to a large chamber, which proved a chamber of horrors. By the faint glow of their lamps the two men discovered on every side

CORPSES BLACKENED, BURNED AND MANGLED. The mine inspector counted the bodies, nineteen in all. Here lay a man with his head missing, there a boy stripped of every shred of clothing and covered with wounds. Another lay near by with one aim and one foot blown off. Dead bodies of mules lay crushed to a jelly by mine cars, which were scattered about in splinters. The two men soon harried back to open air and summoned help. Stretchers and sheets were brought, ropes provided and a rude sled, built to draw the corpses up a steep ncline. Soon the work of removing th dead bodies was under way, and terrible scenes were witnessed as they were brought to the surface. The first body was that of a Hungarian. It was taken to his boarding house. His fellow-countrymen refused to receive it, but it was taken in in spite of their protests. At 5 p.m. it lay there, you uncared for, an unsightly object. The company directed that the bodies be taken to an undertaking establishment, and made as presentable as possible. They were removed later to their homes, and the company will see to their proper burial.

HOW THE EXPLOSION CCCURRED. A later despatch explains that the three men who were rescued last night had separated from the others after the cave in, and advised them to follow them out, but they refused. They then walled along the gangway on their way out, by the abandoned opening through which the rescuing party entered. When about 250 feet from he surface Allen's naked lamp set fire to the gas and the explosion occurred. The others were waiting 500 feet still further in the mine for the rescuing party to enter by the slope and dig away the debris of the wall. It is presumed they were overcome by the afterdamp of the explosion and rendered unconscious. They did not know of the opening for which the three mer were making, and waited in vain for the escuers from the other side. The number of men still in the mine is uncertain, as Thursday was a Church holiday and mos of the miners were idle, no record being kept of those who were at work. The fam:lies of the dead miners are in extreme coverty. The company will look after heir wants.

A Rochester despatch of Sunday says At the session of the railway conductors held yesterday, the election of officers was taken up. There were numerous candi dates for each office. The officers elected were as follows: Grand Chief Conductor, E. E. Clark, Ogden, Utah; Grand Junto. Conductor, J. D. Shultz, Rochester, N. Y. Grand Inside Sentinel, F. J. Dorsey Winnipeg, Man.; Grand Outside Sentiuel, F. S. Bulter, Sioux City; Member of Executive Committee, R. E. Fitzgerald, St. Louis. Mo.: Member of Insurance ommittee, Sam Phipps, Philipsburg, N J The next convention will be held at St Louis. Grand Chief Conductor Wheator declined to be a candidate for renomination on account of being opposed to the elimination of the strike clause.

A Prescott, Ariz., despatch says: The greatest achievement made vet in helio raphing was accomplished during practice n the department of Arizona yesterday by Lieut. Wittenmeyer, who signalled a message, by a single flash, 125 miles from Mount Reno, near Fort McDowell, to Mount Graham, near Fort Grant, where it was received by Capt. Murray. The latter by turning his instrument flashed the mes-sage to Fort Huachuaca, a distance of 90 miles, making a total distance of 215 miles with a single intervening station. The longest distance heretofore with a single flash is said to be about 70 miles.

Joseph's Reservoir.

A depression has been discovered in the Egyptian Desert which is all that remains of a reservoir constructed by the patriarch loseph for irrigation purposes when he was Pharoah's Prime Minister. It is proposed to reopen it; and it has been estimated that this would add 3,200,000 acres to the 6,000. 000 acres now under cultivation in Egypt The reservoir originally covered 250 square miles and was 250 feet deep.

Scandals are like dandelion seed-they are arrow-headed and stick when they fail, and bring forth and multiply fourfold. The Princess Bismarck is described as the model of a practical, methodical German matron, with an eye to every detail of household management and economy.

Frederick Spitzer is dead; the most suc cessful curiosity dealer in Paris, and a familiar figure in artistic society there. Life is a sacred trust to all. He is at ault who does not take due care of his own. he is guilty who does not respect the lives of others.

A needle one and a half inches long, wa recently removed from the side of Mrs. Counsellor Cole, of Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. Cole says that she swallowed the needle forty years ago, and has never felt | might be.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Girouard said it was his painful duty to move the adoption of the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee on the charges which had been made by the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) against the member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). The committee had given the matter careful consideration, and therefore discussion was unnecessary. He hoped the report would be adopted by a silent and unanimous vote. He moved the adoption

Mr. Mulock said he did not wish to discuss the report except to emphasize one or two points. He wished to congratulate the Government upon the fact that one member of the Cabinet, whose name had been mentioned in this correspendence, had been completely exonerated. He was also pleased to see that other public men out-side the House, who had not had the opopportunity of defending themselves, had been shown to be free from blame.

Mr. Casgrain pointed out that this case was an offence against the diguity of Pariament. He thought it should lead the Sovernment to introduce a measure which would wine out this temptation, by enactng that no member should directly or indirectly receive favors from the Govern-

The report was adopted unanimously. Mr. McNeil moved the adoption of the report of the special committee on the

Bremner furs.

Mr. Blake said there was a serious ques tion involved in this motion. The matter which formed the subject of this report had been brought up before the House for several years past, and the Government had been called upon many times to act. Upon one occasion the Government acknowledged it was their duty to act, but there was not he slightest indication that they had acted. He thought the Government should say what they had done and what the result of their action was. The evidence taken in this case showed that there had been a grievous act of misconduct and impropriety on the part of an officer, and that there had been grievous wrong done to a Canadian subject. When his matter was referred to the committee it was rumored that it might be accommo dated in some way. It was suggested that ecompense might be paid, and the sam of \$3,500 was mentioned. This sum was to be paid out of the pockets of the people of this Dominion. This money should be paid by the man who had done the wrong. Parliament should not indemnify either in regutation or in pocket any person who had done wrong, but he should bear the consequences. Gen. Middleton had received honors and rewards, and should now receive any censure that was due him. The articles of war were strongly condemnatory of such a proceeding as the present one The seizure of goods was a military crime Was the Commander in Chief, he asked exempt from those orders? Was he justi fied in doing after the rebellion what he old the common soldiers not to do in the heat of battle? It seemed to him that this was utterly disgraceful. He could not understand how it was possible that any man in the position in which Gen. Middleton stood could ever for an instant have so far confused his moral sense as to have been guilty of the act of which he had been.
It was said that the plunderer had been plundered, that the goods when taken from Bremner were afterwards taken from himself. He supposed that those who did take them had as much right to them as Gen.

Loud applausa.) Sir Adolphe Caron said he desired to deal with the matter in the most open and most frank way possible. He considered the bave been some complicity on the part of the action of the General was the result of a most unforturate error of indement on his (Hear, hear.) It was stated in the report, and the General limself, after obaining information which unfortunately he did not possess at that time. had dis overed the fact that he had committed an illegal act, and nobody regretted it more than the General himself. He (Sir Adolphe Caron) had heard the General express the deep regret which he to day experienced that such an order should have been given by him. It was for them to be impartial Ottawa to Morriaburg, leaving the ques-and just in dealing with this question, and tion of whether the charter of the first it was only fair that they should remember the services that Gen. Middleton had rendered to Canada. It must be remem pered at the time the order was given the General was in a preoccupied state of mind. which to a certain extent might possibly ecount for the want of prudence which he isplayed. He repeated that he could not furget the services the General had rendered | construction. to Canada, and he thought they should show that fair play and leniency which he onsidered, under the circumstances, Gen.

Middleton was entitled to. Mr. Lister argued that Gen. Middleton abould be held responsible for all the furs, because if he had observed the duty he owed to himself as a general and as an honest man, he would not have been the first to despoil Bremner of his fore and give orders for them to be scattered about mong the members of his staff. Gen. Middleton waited five long years before indicating his willingness to settle for any of the furs taken. He repeatedly denied that he had taken any portion of them, or knew anything about their disposition. It was only in the investigation of the com mittee that Gen. Middleton evinced that he knew anything of the matter. It was only for the sake of unanimity that Gen. Mid dleton, in the report, was treated with the utmost consideration. The report might have been much more severe that it was. It was said that Gen. Middleton committed this act through an error of udgment. In his letter to Hayter Reed, however, he asked that the made public. proof that he knew he was doing a wrong-ful act. It was absurd for the Minister of T Militia to say that a gentleman who had issued was 132 and the number of returns been for forty odd years in the Brivish army did not know he was violating the number of public bills and orders of the army regulations. Bremner, through his session which shared the fate of the despoliation, was broken down in health of Militia asked that they should excuse a similar fate was 21. en. Middleton. It was an incredible thing that a gentleman in the position of dleton's usefulness had gone, and it was

member for West Durham who had made a careful examination into the subject, and whose remarks were certainly delivered in a spirit of justice. He did not think that the hon, member for East Lambton was and South Victoria, in consequence of the justified in making the statement that the death of Mr. Hudspeth. Shortly before the opening of Parliament Mr. Colby, M.P. been more severe. He thought it was an for Stanstead, was appointed President o presented a unanimous report. Sir Macdonald, appointed Minister of Rail-Fred Middleton was an officer of great experience in China and in India, and there Brockville, was elected Deputy Speaker of was a good deal of president and the Brockville, was elected Deputy Speaker of aspersion upon the committee, who had the Privy Council in the stead of Sir John was a good deal of practical confiscation the House, to fill the vacancy caused by done in those countries during the war. Mr. Colby entering the Cabinet. With the However, General Middleton was decidedly wrong in this respect. The hon. member for West Darham had proved beyond a doubt, if proof were required, that Gen. Middleton's conduct deserved condemna tion and in as strong language as might well be used. There was no doubt the General had acted wrongly and illegally. The confiscation was an error of judgment. and the appropriation of goods, it seemed to him, was illegal and improper and could not be defended upon the same grounds. He thought the report ought to be adopted

by the House.

Mr. Mitchell said there should be no difference made in this case than there would be in dealing with the case of the meanest private in the service. One thing was clear, the General got the furs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick-No. Mr. Mitchell-They were put on board the steamer on which he was. We only have his statement that he did not get them. If a burglar, after taking the swag sees a policeman and drops the stuff, that is no excuse. He contended it was the doty of the Government to compel Gen. Middleton to refund the money, to dismis him, and report him to the Horse

Guards. Sir John Macdonald said there had been no attempt at palliation. He had recommended the House to pass the severest con-demnation on Gen. Middleton's conduct The Government could not have taken any action until this report was passed upon by the House, and when that report was own it would be for them to consider what they should do.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill respecting the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway. The bill provided that the time for completion should be extended till June, 1896.

Mr. Hessin introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Qa'-Appelle & Wood Mountain Railway for three years. He said this was necessary on account of expectations that had not been realized.

Mr. Bain (Wentworth) took exception to bills being introduced at this late stage of

Mr. Barron called attention to the letters which appeared in Le Canadien bearing upon the McGreevy scandal, which purported to show that the member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreev) had been able to acquire information from the Public Works Department which enabled him to get lower tenderers to withdraw in order that the tender of Connolly & Larkin might be accepted.

Sir Hector Laugevin said he knew noth ing shout the matter whatever. Mr. Laurier denied the allegations which Le Canadien had made against the Liberal party. As far as they were concerned, they courted the fullest investigation. It

t was not so late in the session he would ask the House to enquire into the matter. Mr. Blake said these revelations were becoming more interesting, and afforded Middleton. That, however, made no dif-ference. The course pursued by the Gen-was taken by the member for North Victoria eral was a disgracuful one. He hoped the (Mr. Barron). He was surprised that the Government would see that the General Minister of Public Works had not heard of paid the loss and withdrew from the service. this before, and hoped that he would now make a thorough inquiry. It was clear information was acquired in advance as to who were the lowest tenderers. There must

> In moving that a subsidy of \$166,400 ba granted to a railway from Ottawa to Morrisburg, Sir John Macdonald stated that a company was formed to build this road, entitled the Oltawa & Waddington Railway Company, but he believed the Government had been advised that the charter ci this company had expired. Under those circumstances it was decided that the subsidy should be given for a railway from

officers, and this should be inquired into

company was still in existence to be decided in a legal way.

Mr. Blake condemned the connection of Mr. Hickey with the Ottawa & Morrisburg Railway, and gave doonmentary evidence going to show that Mr. Hickey bad endeavored to sell out the charter of the road, and

that no effort was made to proceed with its Mr. Hickey denied the charges, and said every effort was made to construct the road. Sir John Macdonald moved the grant of \$24,000 to the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for 72 miles of road

from Hull to Aylmer.

Mr. Blake said this was nothing more or less than to enable the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Company to buy out that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Hull and Aylmer. Why, he asked, should the country purchase a portion of one railway for the purpose of making a present of

it to another? Mr. Chapleau defended the grant, and said although he was formerly connected with the road, he had now no interest in it. The following is a summary of the Leg-islative work of the session: Number of pills introduced in the Commons, 94; Bills

introduced in the Senate, 16; total Bills passed, 110. The following is an analysis of the Bills passed; Government, 38; ublic and General, 1; Railway, 42; Bank, 5; Bridge Companies, 5; Insurance, 2; Frust Companies, 2; Divorce, 2; tion Company, 1: Construction Company 1; Patents Extended, 2; Manufacturing disposal of the goods should not be Cos., 4; Board of Trade, 1; Boom Com He asked if this was not pany, 1; Orange Incorporation, 1; total,

The number of orders and addresses brought down in reply thereto was 95. The session which shared the fate of the "slaughter of the innocents" was 17. The nd living in poverty, and yet the Minister number of notices of motion which shared The changes in the personnel of the

Sanate during the session were: Mr. Gen. Middleton should have so far forgot. Lougheed took the place of Senator Harten the Queen's regulations and shown himself destitute of the common feelings of Mr. Schultz, appointed Lieut. Governor of humanity as to despoil a peor individual of Manitoba; Mr. Masson the place of the like Bromner of his property. Gen. Mid. late Mr. Rodier; Mr. Murphy the place of the late Mr. Thomas Ryan and Mr he duty of the Government to intimate to Laren the place of the late Mr. John Mac-

Sir John Macdonald said the discussion are still vacant: Kent, N. B., in conse- are now in order.

on the matter should have been left to the quence of the appointment of Mr. Landr exception of the long session when the Franchise Bill was under discussion, the session has been the longest since Con

THE LAST OF THE SERRION.

The House assembled to-day at 1 clock, when bills received from the Senst were taken up and considered and amend ments made to them concurred in.

In reply to Mr. Mischell, Sir John said that the fishery question at Washington was progressing satisfactorily. He received a despatch to day, but it was not explanatory enough, and he asked that it be re-peated. Mr. Tupper, he said, had been dangerously ill there, and was now on his way home. He was slowly recovering.

A discussion took place on the Bremner furs question. Sir John promised that the Government would do what it could to aid Bremner in getting a settlement, no matter whether the Government was liable

The House adjourned at 1.30. His Excellency, the Governor General prorogued Parliament at 4 o'clock. The ollowing is the

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE : Honorable Centlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons In bringing to a close this somewhat protracted session of Parisament I desire to convoy to you my bost thanks for the dlilgence with which you have applied yourselves to your important THE MODUS VIVENDI.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

The negotiations respecting the Bebring Sen question are still in progress at Washington, with good prospects of a favorable result. Meanwhite the continuance for another year of what is known as the "modus vivendi" will serve to show our earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States Government and people.

TARIF TINKERING. The readjustment of the Customs tariff, calcu-lated as it is to promote the development of our agricultural, manufacturing and other indus-tries, will, I doubt not, receive general acceptance rom all classes BANKING LEGISLATION.

IANKING LEGISLATION.

I am glad to bolieve that the Act relating to banking has been most carefully considered, and will be found to guard the interests of the public and to be sufficiently liberal to these who are more immediately affected by its provisions. The measure relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes will doubtless render more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in that regard uniform in almost all respects throughout Canada.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENTS. The amendments to the criminal law include a great number and variety of provisions, all of which will probably be found useful, and several of which were urgently demands i for the public welfare. FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

The creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics will promote the investigation and study of the questions which after the relations of capital and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of all great nations. It will likewise aid the diffusion of information on all that concerns the occupations and well being of the working classes. In some other measures of the present session your desire to improve the laws which apply particularly to those engaged in industrial pursuits will likewise be recognized.

PROMISCUOUS LEGISLATION. The various provisions to amend the laws relating to railways, to patents, copyrights and rade marks, and to the Department of Inland devenue, and likewise the enactments to im-prove the statutes for the management of our adian population are well adap ed to promote the efficient administration of the departments o which they relate, while a large amount of private values legislation indicates account or when they toket, which is again ductor apprix of enterprise throughout the country which is is to be hoped will lead to a substantial development of the railway works of the country.

WAYS AND MEANS. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the requirements of the public service.

BLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN. HLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN.

Honorable gentlemee of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
I take leave of you for the present with the
earnest hope that in the cuming season our
people in every part of Canada may be blessed
with an abundant reward for their labors aud
may witness a marked advance in the prosperity
of the Dominion.

Javenile Murderers Guillotined.

Some little sensation was caused recently by the execution in front of the gate of La Roquette of two juvenile murderers, aged respectively 17 and 21. The had strangled literly concierge in broad daylight in the Rue Bonaparte, with a view to robbing of the male. her. President Carnot was dissuaded from sparing their lives, with a view to dispel arrent but deep-rooted impression among the youth of the dangerous classes that it is unlawful to guillotine "infants." one hardship in their case was that fiftynine days were allowed to clapse between their sentence and execution, and the delay encouraged them to hope for a commutation of their punishment. They met their fate with courage .- Cor. London Telegraph.

Imitating His Superiors.

Little Gamin Flaunterag-Say, Granny, how much is dem apples? Dear Old Apple Woman—Oh, go 'way yez; sure it's not a penny yez have at all, at all !

Little Gamin Flaunterag—Well, haven't I got der right ter go out shoppin', all der

Hic Jacet. Hailstone-One last request.

Reporter-What's that? Hailstone-Please don't say I was as big as a hen's egg.

The Reverses of War.

"In times of peace," said the Major, "I frequently go to military halls."
"And in times of war?" "The military balls come to me. That's how I lost my leg.'

In 1888 the United States paid in pensions \$80.288,508.77. In 1889 they paid \$87,624.779.11 The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides pensions the U.S. army costs \$30,000,000.

Sir William Jenner, the physician of Queen Victoria, is about to retire from London and live on his Hampshire estate, where he will engage in literary work.

Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, has begun his studies at the University of Berlin; the first prince of a reigning house to enter that institution.

him his services were no longer required.
Having been guilty of the act he had, absolute full justice should be meted out to him, no matter what the consequences might be.

donald.

In the House of Commons Dr. Montagne took the place of Mr. Colter for Haldimand, and Mr. Ma kintosh the place of Mr. Perley, deceased. The following scats of hunt the strawberry is the attraction are now in order.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

Useful Hints For All Tillers of The Soil.

A COLUMN FOR THE COUNTRY FOLK

Care of Young Lambs.

Great care must be taken not to let the ambs out from under cover on raw, damp days, or when rain is falling; they are very apt to get chilled and then die quite unexpectedly. If the sheep must get out unexpectedly. It the sheep must get our for early exercise and a mouthful of grass, it is better to keep the lambs at home in the sheds until the weather gets quite comfortable and the coil warm, as they are easily chilled, even by lying on the cold, damp ground in the fields. Chilled lambs damp ground in the fields. Chilled lambs may be restored, if taken up in time, by being immediately placed in a bath of water, made as hot as the hand will bear. As soon as it revives and gets lively it should be rubbed thoroughly dry. If it will then suck the dam the risk is over, but should it appear week a small does of spirits—say a teaspoonful of whiskey mixed with some warm milk—should be given by couring down its threat. given by pouring down its throat. Then wrap the lamp in an old blanket, and keep it in a room comfortably warm till it recovers. Lambs can be restored by these means when so far gone that they appear almost or quite dead, says Rural Home.

A Good Tool in the Corn Field. Last spring, after working my corn with two horse cultivator one way (it being in drills), I wished for a tool to cross the rows and break the crust in the rows. After a little study I concluded that a stud toothed hay rake would be just the thing. So I bitched on to try it. It is far ahead of any drag I ever saw. Instead of covering and tearing out the corn, it uncovers it and leaves the corn and also the ground in the best possible shape. Now I do not claim that it will kill the grass after it gets a few inches high, but it destroys the young plant when it first comes up. The kind of rake that I used was an independent tooth, weighted down with a stick of timber; but any rake will do that can be set low enough to catch in the ground. I would advise farmers to try this simple tool.

Handling Manure.

On the subject of improving manure by handling or measurement Sir J. B. Lawes, the great English experimental agriculturst, says he is just as ignorant as the most old fashioned farmer, and that there is no use in trying to fix ammonia where there is little or none to fix. You cannot handle manure without doing so at some considerable expense, and he therefore thinks it more economical to let it alone. It is certainty that the statement of tain that all the labor expended upon it adds to its cost, but it is not equally certain that it adds in the same proportion to its value. Many of our best farmers haul out their harmans. their barnyard manure as soon as con-venient and spread it on the land when it is to be used. On lands subject to washing and draining the application is better if de-layed until cultivation begins.

Flower Hedges.

Division lines are sometimes desirable to separate ornamental grounds and lawns from vegetable gardens, and for this purpose Gardening Illustrated recommends the planting of flowering shrubs for the brilliant and beautiful display which they afford during the season of bloom. For this purpose strong growing and hardy roses are to be chosen, such for instance as Scotch briar, cabbage. Among flowering shrubs are the crimson currant, the pink and white weigelas, the panioled hydran-gea and Philadelphus. We have seen beautiful ornamental lines of the purple Barberry. The white and crimson Japan quince make an early display of brilliant

lowers. Coloring Matters in Cheese.

Cheese is one of the very few modern cood substances which are never grossly adulterated. Its only adulterant, in fact, at the present time is its coloring material, which is usually annatto, saftron or com-mon carrots. The first is more generally used than the others, but all when genuine are perfectly harmless. Occasionally, however, when the annato (the product of an East Indian plant) is of an inferior decription, red lead, which is a dangerone whom poison, is added to bring out a greater depth of color.—New York Telegram.

Farm and Garden. The cheapest way to kill very young reeds is to harrow the ground. Plant the garden so you may have a reg-

ular succession of vegetables. Plant small fruits on the same plan. It requires time to produce a good sod for lawns and for shrubs and evergreens to grow, and to fit the soil for the reception of

flowers. In the desire to secure size in the straw berry the more desirable qualities of hard. ness of vine and flavor of the fruit are being overlooked.

For feeding purposes it is estimated that 100 pounds of beets are worth 19 cents; 100 pounds of rutabagas, 15 cents, and 100 pounds of flat turnip, 11 cents. When procuring a thoroughbred male aim to secure one that is better than the stock he is to improve. Too much attention cannot be given the matter of selection

If you would have a new asparagus bed "right away" purchase two year old roots and plant them in rows three by four feet, in holes four by six inches deep, in any good, well-manured garden soil. Every weed that is allowed to secure a stand will deprive the crop of a certain

proportion of plant food and moisture. Every weed that is allowed to go to seed increases the work of eradication a hundred At the Amherst (Mass.) station it costs \$118 to raise an acre of onions, not reckon-ing the value of the land, and from 400 to 650 bushels per acre are deemed a fair crop.

The onion requires full quotas of both potash and nitrogen. As the roots of trees extend a great distance from the trunk, the proper mode of applying manure to trees is to spread it over the surface of the ground for a dis-tance around the tree, and not apply it in a

compact mass close to the tree. The "salting" of cattle, especially in time of green pasture, is warmly recommended. Where practicable a lump of rock salt, sheltered by a cheap, rough shed, where the cattle can get at it readily, should be kept in every grass field used for

asture. Rural Notes and News. Next-May muster afield! Yes, get a good grindstone. A good hired man is a treasure. and, not follow, your field force. How many trees have ven planted? The Cory is a very early sweet corn. Method and system pay on the farm. Amber is a good variety of sorghum. Work and pluck are surer than luck. Ignore scrubs; raise more good stock.
The worst haul on the farm—alcohol. Prepare for the great cereal crop, corn. Coming-Sheep shearing and big clips. Poland China swine "take"

Patronize prize paying pigs and poultry. Provide good watering places for stock. Give the boys and girls plots to culti-

Renair tools, harness, etc., on rainy

Give the boys a chance with good tools. Give your teams a change of diet. You like it yourself and so do they. It is appetizing .- Weekly Witness.