SEVENTH PARLIAMENT - FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

FRASER RIVER FLOODS.

Mr. Corbould desired to call attention to the disaster in the Fraser River valley, B. C. This district was, perhaps, the garden of British Columbia, and the result of the floods was hardly yet known. Much valuable property had been destroyed and some lives lost. A stretch of country seventy miles long by about twelve miles wide had been swept by the floods. The disaster was caused by the sudden and exceptional warmth of an early season melting a very heavy snowfall on the mountains. He hoped the Government would come to the aid of the people of the district, who were homeless and destitute.

Sir John Thompson was sorry he was not able to-day to give the hon. gentleman a direct answer for want of information and particulars on the subject. He presumed the information would be forthcoming in a few days.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time :-

To incorporate the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Respecting the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

To incorporate the Trust Corporation of Canada.

DIVORCE COURT.

Mr. Charlton, on the second reading of the bill for the relief of Joseph Thompson, said that if the system of granting divorces were to be continued, it should be by a Divorce Court.

As the evidence had not been distributed the bill was allowed to stand.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE.

Sir John Thompson, replying to Mr. Prior, said that inasmuch as the work on the Esquimalt fortification is carried on directly under the British Government, no action had been taken regarding the employment of Chinese upon them, further than to forward the protest to the home authorities.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Coatsworth, in moving that it is expedient to insert in every contract for any public work made and entered into hereafter a clause requiring the contractor work a rate of wages at least equal to the current rate of wages paid in the locality where such work is being done, at and during the time such contract is being carried on, unless the Minister with whose defor special reason relieve the contractor from the observance of this clause, said that a similar resolution was carried in the British House of Commons on February 13th, 1891, and was now in operation in all the departments of the Imperial service. A by-law had been adopted in Toronto enacting that laborers working on corporation work in that city shall be paid not less than 15 cents an hour. The principle he sought to establish was by no means new, and he thought he had shown a good precedent for its adoption by the Government.

resolution seemed commendable, but the letters. question that always arose was what was the current rate of wages. With the exception of what had taken place in Toronto last winter, he knew of nothing that called for such action as the hon. gentleman sought to take. The trouble in Toronto seemed to be that the contractors took in laborers who were not local men. But how could this be provided against? If outside men were never employed, much higher prices would have to be paid. He foresaw great difficulties in the way of the adoption of such a principle, and for his department he could say it was impractic-

Sir John Thompson said the proposal to adjourn the debate was a reasonable one. If the sweating system existed in Canada, and could be checked by the present resolution, it should be adopted. That, however, was seriously challenged. The subject was worthy of consideration, and therefore he supported the motion to adjourn the

THIRD READING.

Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes was read a third

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton moved the house into committee on a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday.

Mr. Sproule objected to the provision preventing boats moving through the canals between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays.

Mr. Haggart moved to substitute for the clause, that in case of urgent necessity, owing to pressure of business, cause by ice terruption of traffic or the approach of the close of navigation, the clause may be suspended or varied by order-in-Council which shall continue in force for only four weeks at the most and may apply to one or more canals.

The motion was carried by a vote of 56 to 32.

Mr. Charlton supposed he had better be satisfied with what he had got, and, with the permission of the chairman, he would drop clauses 3 and 4, referring to the Typning of Sunday railway trains and railway and steamboat excursions.

The clauses were dropped. Mr. Taylor desired to know if the Christian Guardian was to be called a newspaper. He thought not. This paper was sent to clergymen, who distributed it in rural districts to their parishioners on Sunday. He therefore objected to the clause providing for the imposition of a fine of not more than \$50 for first conviction and not more than \$100 for each subsequent offence.

The clause was carried on a vote of 48 to

The bill was reported with certain amendments which were agreed to.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

committee on his bill to make further provision as to the prevention of cruelty to

cept as a bona fide test of skill in markmanship" struck out, which, as the clause stands, prevents the ill-treating, baiting, starving, abandoning, or using as a target of any domestic animal.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 55 to 10. Mr. Tisdale moved that the committee

rise and report progress. The motion was carried by a vote of 62

NORTH-WEST ACT.

Mr. Daly, in introducing a bill to amend the North-West Territories Act, explained that when the prohibitory law was in force, an enactment was adopted to provide that debts for liquors supplied by wholesale merchants could not be collected. It was proposed to provide that the Lieutenant-Governormight by proclamation repeal the provision. Another feature of the bill was that it provided that the member of the Executive Council should hold office until their succes-

sors are appointed.

IRRIGATION. Mr. Daly explained, on the first reading of the Dominion Irrigation Act, that it makes provision for irrigation by companies and individuals.

THE ELLIS CASE.

The House passed adverse judgment upon Davies' resolution, which proposed to condemn as wrong the imprisonment of John V. Ellis, proprietor of the St. John Globe, by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, for constructive contempt of court. Sir John Thompson gave the answer of the Government to the charges made against the New Brunswick judiciary, and to the legal arguments which have been put forward. So far as the offence was concerned, the Premier holds that it amounted to making infamous charges against Judge Tuck, which, after the accuser was compelled to admit were groundless, he refused to withdraw. The publishment of libellous and false attacks upon the bench in connection with actions pending is held to be constitutionally and properly within the power of the court as-

RELUCTANT WITNESSES.

C. E. Larose, of Quebec, witnesses who had refused to answer the summons of the Privileges and Elections Committee, do attend at the bar of the House on Monday, June 11.

Sir Hector Langevin pointed out that in Que bee when witnesses were requested to go a distance their traveling expenses were always tendered them. In this case not a cent had been paid. Therefore, he thought to pay the workmen engaged upon such | these witnesses should be first offered their expenses before these extraordinary proceedings were taken.

Sir John Thompson said the practice was not to tender expenses, but no punishment could be meted out to a witness who partment the contract has been made shall | failed to attend because of his indigent

> Mr. Laurier said the payment of expenses in advance, when the witnesses were summoned by the Crown, was not the practice in Quebec.

The motion was adopted. KEMPTVILLE POST OFFICE.

Sir Adolphe Caron, answering Mr. Lister, said that in 1891 and 1893 complaint has been made by Mrs. P. Leslie that her letters had been tampered with in the Kemptville post-office. The matter had been investigated, and the postmaster was instructed to discharge the assistant who Mr. Ouimet said that at first sight the was charged with tampering with the

LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

Mr. Charlton moved an amendment to a motion that the House go into supply, that lands shall be sold only to actual settlers. The curse of the settlement of the country was the middleman or speculator. The Government had given away to speculators no less than 2,290 townships, or 82,590 square miles. Another evil was the granting of 25,000 square miles at \$5 a square | rily. mile to favorites of the Government. What was wanted was the actual settlement of lands and the development of the resources of the country. The Government should in every way make it to the interest of the settler to go into unoccupied lands.

Mr. Daly pointed out that the proposed ed harder. resolution declare I that lands should be sold to actual settlers only on liberal terms; that there should be no sales of land to middlemen; that provision should be made for free grant settlers; and that land grants to railway corporations had been made with reckless lavishness to the serious detriment of the public interest. The majority, he conceded, would agree with the first portion of the resolution. Provision for free grants had existed since 1872, and it was a liberal provision. Before the hon. gentleman made such charges, he should ascertain the terms on which colonization lands were granted to settlers.

Mr. Martin charged that the Government' land policy was responsible for the small ness of the emigration to the West. The reservation of a two mile railway belt had retarded the settlement of the country. He contended that grants had in everyinstance retarded the building of the railways. The men who got grants were in nearly every instance unable and unprepared to go on with construction, and only prevented others who were able to carry on the work.

Mr. Davin said the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) in stating the amount of land granted to railways by the United States Government since 1850, where the first grant was made, down to the present time, which he said was 58,000, 000 acres, had given only a fractional amount of the grants. He had made the mistake ignorantly, he believed, of culling the amount patented from the total amount

The amendment was then put and defeated by a vote of 100 to 47.

Some of the bricks found in Babylon indicate by the stamps upon their surface an age of at least 5,000 years. The art of brickmaking was well developed at that time, for no bricks are better made than these.

fisheries of England and Wales was esti- cannot be two careful what they say before number of tons (2,240 pounds each) required mated to have been £18,000. In 1868 it | children, and especially about others. As | to the mile. was said to have reached £30,000. In 1870 to my mimicry, I am simply ashamed of it, its value was fixed at £70,000, and two and I acknowledge frankly my criticisms years later the value was placed at were unnecessarily uncharitable and severe. £100,000. This increase is the direct re- I can only say I have learned a lesson not Mr. Coatsworth moved the House into sult of the Salmon Fishery Act of 1861, of soon to be forgotten."

AN UNEXPECTED LESSON.

morning," said Mrs. Fisk. "It seemed to me Dr. Prescott went out of his way to say odd things, and I am sorry to notice he is beginning to put on pulpit airs, something I especially detest in any minister."

"What do you mean by little pulpit airs,

Why, didn't you notice how every little while he shrugged a shoulder?" and Mrs. tion of the minister's movement. "Then pastor's part. there was an affected way of glancing with

startled by his own ideas." Again, Mrs. Fisk mimicked the pastor, turning her eyes from side to side in so ludicrous a manner that her husband laughed outright, and little Dot burst into a loud

peal of laughter, too.

those," she added, "that I call pulpit airs, and, as I said before, I detest them! I only wish some one would tell Dr. Prescott how he spoils the effect of what he is saying by assuming such looks and attitudes."

Mrs. Fisk and her husband had just returned from church, and little Dot, seated on the floor was paying such fixed attention | fish and one pound of lean cooked meat a to what her mother was saying that her day and a pint of hot water sipped at infather asked, laughingly, "And what do tervals every two hours. The fish and the you think of pulpit airs, little Dot ?"

pense, for the little four-year-old was par- food was allowed. The patient was ticularly fond of getting hold of words altogether too large for her little pucker of a mouth. The dinner bell ringing just then | ing to drink five or six pints of hot water effected a change on the subject.

It was only Monday afternoon, however, Mr. Edgar moved that J. B. Prevost and that Dr. Prescott called on Mrs. Fisk, and the servant chinking her mistress was at home, admitted him. On discovering that diet, and the result was a prompt addition on the Congo, though it is now one of the Mrs. Fisk was away, the girl returned to the parlor, and was surprised to find Dot carrying on what appeared an animated conversation with the minister.

When Mrs. Fisk returned she saw her pastor's card in the salver on the hall table and later in the afternoon as she sat sewing, with Dot seated, as usual, on the floor, surrounded by her beloved dollies, the waitress, in passing, looked into the room and

"I suppose you saw Dr. Prescott's card,

Mrs. Fisk replied that she had seen it, and was sorry not to have seen the gentleman himself.

As the girl passed on, Dot looked up and remarked, in a tone of great satisfaction: "I seed him, and I telled him I did a-test

pulpit airs." "What!" Mrs. Fisk started so and spoke with such energy that Doc started, too. Then she added, more quietly, "Dot, tell mamma just what you said to Dr. Prescott."

The child began again with a satisfied air, as if sure of commendation for having United States from day to day the emworthily performed a needed duty. "I telled him I did a-test pulpit airs.

And he said, 'What you mean, little girl?' And I say, 'You sticks up your agency the strike is having far reaching shoul'er, and you goes this way,' "and Dot opened her brown eyes to their utmost extent and wriggled her little body about in her desire to look as wild as possible.

say?" asked Mrs. Fisk, her voice fairly either have coal or close, may be deprived trembling with excitement and anxiety. "He say, 'Who belled you that, little girl?' And I say, 'Miss_ Mittikens!' " and Dot threw back her head and laughed mer-

"Was that all he said?" asked mamma. he laugh and say, 'Who ole Mother Hub- the strike continues, wages may be forced bard is?' And I say, 'Little ole Marm Stepand-fetchit!' and the unconscious Dot laugh-

Mrs. Fisk despite her trepidation, had to laugh, too, but she asked again:

"And what did Dr. Prescott say then Fell mamma truly, Dot,"

"He never say 'nother word, only pinch

Mrs. Fisk felt a little relieved. She had shown such a predilection for silk mittens all winter that her husband had sportively called her Mrs. Mittikens, and, of course, Dot had learned the name by heart in a very short time. Then because of her fondness for a rather shapeless house dress, he had occasionally dubbed her old Mother Hubbard. The appellation, "Little Marm Stepand-fetch-it," Mr. Fisk had applied to Dot herself, because of her alacrity in running | cent experiments made by surgeons in the little errands, and knowing, as he did, that the longer a name he could find the better

she would like it. Mrs. Fisk took Dot on her lap, and, look ing at her steadily, said, gently, but with some decision:

"My little Dot, I want you to tell me truly, Did you say anything at all to Dr. Prescott about papa or mamma?"

Dot shook her head with decision in her turn, as she replied:

"No! truly rooly, I didn't say mamma nor papa one single time." Then Mrs. Fisk added, lightly, not wish ing to impress the matter further on the childish mind:

"You must never speak to any one of that again. Now remember, Dot !" And the innocent Dot reassured her, promising "truly rooly" never to tell it to Dr.

Prescott again, nor to any one else, "ever anymore." In talking the matter over with her

with the remarks: little midget would understand in the least | product by 7. For example: Take a 70what I was saying, much less treasure up | pound rail: 70 multiplied by 11 equals In the year 1862 the value of the salmon and remember it. But it shows that parents 770, which divided by 7, gives 110, the

Mr. Flint moved to have the words "ex. waters, and the prevention of pollution. | tered in little uneven bounds, at several island for many weeks.

points in the discourse. There was entire absence of any superfluous mannerisms, but only a very earnest, impressive air, as "I didn't enjoy the sermon at all this the good man admonished Christian parents to beware lest their style of conversation prove anything but beneficial to the younger members of the family.

He reminded his hearers, that let a preacher be ever so faithful and ever so sincere, his teaching would lose all power and his precept all value-in fact, his influence for good would be totally lost upon the young people of the household-if he was criticized unfavorably in their hearing. A single remark, he argued, of a detrimental character was sufficient to Fisk drew up one shoulder in exact imita- destroy the most earnest efforts on the

And the sermon was one that could have been listened to with marked profit by great rapidity from right to left, as if many a well-mearing but thoughtless parent.

TREATMENT FOR OBESITY. A Patient Loses More Than Fifty Pounds

in the Course of Six Months. Savill gives an account of his treatment "It's such queer little mannerisms as of obesity that presents some features of special interest, says the London Lancet. A man 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighing 284 pounds was admitted to the Paddington infirmary to be treated for an ulcer. This patient, 68 years of age, was unable to walk, chiefly by reason of his bulk. He was put upon a diet of one pound of cooked meat were distributed in meals, according "I a-tests 'em !" said Dot, emphatically. to the taste of the patient, but no bread, This caused a merry laugh at Dot's ex- vegetables, milk, or any other article of person of intelligence and did everything laden porters trudging in single file. towards the success of his treatment, managduring the day. Weight decreased steadily. On admission, Sep. 21, it was 284 pounds; vegetables of a fine garden. A well-kept 256 pounds, and Dec. 4, 2464 pounds. At nothing but wilderness existed in 1885. Christmas there was some latitude given in Baumann scarcely heard rubber mentioned to his weight of seven pounds, but by Jan. | chief articles of trade. 15 weight was reduced to 239 pounds. After four month's treatment the diet was the mark. What he meant to do was to modified by the addition of two small slice, give a very unfavorable impression of the of bread and butter at breakfast and suppers | Congo State. What he succeeded in doing and milk and sugar in his tea night and | was to furnish material for one of the most morning. Feb. 7 he returned to ordinary careful and scientific of African explorers to meat diet, such as other patients had, with | prove that, considering all the disadvanthe exception of potatoes, He then weighed | tages, the State is moving along the path 2342 pounds. Weight increased slightly of progress at a highly commendable pace. for a time after resuming ordinary diet, but March 21, when the patient left, he weigh. ed 2302 pounds, having lost over fifty pounds in six months. The ulcer healed Sir Michael Culme-Seymour Wins a Foot within four weeks of his admission, and pain and stiffness soon disappeared, permitting as such walking as the space in the ward would allow. Weight remains the same (2301 pounds), the man being now on ordinary diet, but drinking no beer. His health is excellent.

The Great Coal Strike

As the coal strike continues in the ployment of great numbers of factory hands becomes precarious, and as a destructive results. It is estimated that the strikers are losing \$250,000 a day in wages, and in the course of a very few weeks wage-earn-"What else did he say, and what did you | ers in hundreds of factories, which must of their means of subsistence. Many manufacturers, viewing the over-crowded condition of the labor market, and reflecting that after a summer's idleness they could "No; he say, 'Who is Miss Mittikens?' command their own rates of wages, do not down in many or all of the highly organized industries. Although small quantities of fuel have been imported from Nova Scotia and Wales, the supply from these sources, upon which a duty of 75 cents a ton is imposed, cannot bring much relief. According to the American Consul at Cape Breton, the miners of Nova Scotia receive ficient. Unquestionably the demand of the strikers is more reasonable than is that of the protectionist paper.

French Surgery.

It is of interest to note the results of rethese experiments originated in Paris. The idea was conceived that idiocy frequently was caused, where no congenital causes were apparent, by the premature union of the bones of the skull in infants. Acting commensurate with the growth of the child. of recovering intelligence the very day after the operation was performed.

Scotland last year increased its wheatgrowing area by about 8,000 acres.

A technical paper gives the following rule husband that night, Mrs. Fisk concluded for determining the number of tons of rails required to lay a mile of track :- Multiply "I did not realize for an instant that the | the weight per yard by 11 and divide the

The length of time that footprints will remain fresh-looking in the soil on the coast of Greenland is remarkable. On Littleton Island, near Smith's Sound, members of the Peary Relief Expedition found footprints which the three fundamental principles | Not very long afterward Dr. Prescott of a reindeer which seemed but a few hours were: The preservation of the salmon dur- preached an admirable sermon to which old. Yet other signs discovered shortly planation in the inscription. animals and to amend the criminal code of | ing a fixed time, the opening up of rivers to | Mrs. Fisk listened with a forced air of after proved indisputably that the animal the free ascent of salmon to the upper placed attention, although her heart flut- which left the marks had not been on the

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

Aspects of the Congo Country Nine Years Ago and Now.

A German named Martin, who recently made a seven months' trip up the Congo river, tells some interesting things about the present condition of the settlements and enterprises along that great stream, and has thus furnished a text for the wellknown African traveler, Dr. Baumann, who contrasts the present aspects of the Congo country with what he saw nine years ago, when he went over the very same

At that time there were only a few squalid grass huts on the side of Matadi, 90 miles from the mouth of the river. The place is now a small city with about 2,000 population, forty or fifty European buildings, a hotel, stores, and mission houses. This transformation has been wrought by the Congo railroad, of which Matadi is the seaward terminus. In 1885 Baumann toiled painfully over the Palahalla hill, finding himself only a few miles beyond Matadi after a hard day's work. Now the steam cars daily whisk their passengers, in less than an hour, around and above this hill to the plateau overlooking the Congo. In three days after Martin reached Leopoldville he was able to take a steam boat for the upper river, and if he had missed the boat he would not have been compelled to wait long for another; while in 1885 those who wished to go to the furthest reaches of navigation had an opportunity to embark only once in five or six months. In 1885 there was a great scarcity of carriers on the road leading round the cataracts, while Martin compares this road to an ant-path, so numerous were the caravans of heavy-

In Bangala Baumann lived in a miserable clay hut and had nothing but manioe to eat, while Martin sojourned in a comfortable brick house, and enjoyed the fruits and Oct. 2 it was 274 pounds; Nov. 18 it was station of the State now stands there, where

Mr. Martin's poisoned arrow did not hit

AN ATHLETIC ADMIRAL.

Race at Fifty-Eight.

Admiral Sir Michael Uulme-Seymour is one of the most popular as well as most distinguished of Great Britain's naval officers. Accordingly everyone was highly pleased at the Mediterranean fleet athletic sports held recenty at Malta, when he won in fine style the veterans' handicap race for officers above thirty-five years of age. Commander Burney, of the Hawk, ran a good second from scratch. The Admiral who succeeded the late Admiral Tyron in the command of the Mediterranean squadron, joined the service as far back as 1849, and is fifty-eight years old-quite a respectable age at which to win a foot race. He served with distinction in the Baltic during the Crimean war and commanded the naval operations against the Chinese in 1856 and in 1858. He is of Irish descent and comes of a stock distinguished in naval history. Large numbers of spectators gathered to witness the proceedings, which were enlivened by the mass bands of the fleet, and the prizes were afterward distributed by Lady Culme-Seymour, who seemed to take especial pleasure in handling the meed of And I say, 'Ole Mother Hubbard!' And care whether they close or not. Thus if victory to her gallant husband .- [N. Y.

Women Gamblers in England.

Theevil habits of betting and gambling are increasing most of all among women, says an English paper. Mothers of families bet away their husbands' wages and pawn clothes and furniture to obtain funds for my cheek and say, 'Oh, you little michief, better pay than do those of Pennsylvan'a, gambling purposes. Hundreds of young Maryland, and West Virginia, and in the women engaged in factories bet regularly. opinion of at least one Pennsylvania paper | Some see the bookmakers personally, others the present McKinley tariff duty is insuf- send their money through middlemen. Betting among ladies is on the increase, and the drawing room sweepstakes are becoming popular. This is a tremendous indictment, yet I do not propose to refute it. It is a deplorable state of things, but even if the "half has not been told," it is within the pale of credibility. "Gambling is on the increase among women." Betting is largely practised and with disastrous curing of idiccy in children. Like many effects on the family life by the mothers of other things new in surgery and medicine, England, who are constantly and proudly enough proclaimed the social saviours of our land.

Come at Last.

A lady was the mother of a bright little on this assumption, the French surgeons boy about three years old. The whooping removed a portion of the bony covering of | cough prevailed in the neighborhood, and the skull on several patients, the idea being | the mother became very much alarmed lest that the brain had not had room to expand her boy should take it. She had talked and worried so much about it that she had The results in many instances proved the infected the child with her fears to such an correctness of the theory. In some cases extent that he would scarcely leave her the results were remarkable. In one case side. One night, after the little fellow an idiot girl of 8 years began to show signs | had been put to bed, a donkey was being driven past the house, and, when just opposite, set up his "hee-haw, hee-haw." With a shrick the little fellow was out of bed, screaming at the top of his voice :-

"The whooping-cough is coming, mamma -the whooping-cough is coming."

It Frightened Him.

Binks was calling on the apple of his eye. He picked up a volume of "Lucille," and ran across an inscription on a fly-leaf.

"Ah! a present?" he remarked. "Yes, from a dear friend, oh, ever so long ago-nine or ten years."

"So long as that?" "Oh, yes. I was quite a little girl." When three weeks had gone by, without the regular nightly appearances of Binks,

and it began to look as though he meant it. she looked up the book and found the ex-

It read :- "To Miss Clara, on her twenty.

fifth birthday." The fly-leaf is torn out now.