

CARRIAGE OF LIVE STOCK.

Mr. Sproule in moving for a return of the correspondence regarding regulations for the carriage of live stock over Canadian railways from a point in the United States to any other point in the United States, read a great number of letters from Dr. J. B. Wright, of Windsor, an ex-veterinary inspector of the Dominion Government, threatening to publish articles which he declared would result in the scheduling of Canadian cattle unless paid a sum of several hundred dollars, which he alleged was owing to him. The charges which he threatened to make public were that the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture winked at a violation of the inspection regulations, and that his officers certified to inspection without making an examination. These he (Mr. Sproule) declared were false, and without foundation. If any inspection was not properly made Dr. Wright was to blame, for the inspectors at the port of entry acted under his orders. He was surprised that the Government tolerated blackmail so long and thought the Government ought to punish him.

The motion was carried.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Mr. Coatsworth moved the House again into committee on his bill to make further provision as to the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to amend the Criminal Code of 1892.

Sir John Thompson hoped the committee would reject the amendment of the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale), which proposed to permit trap shooting as a test of skill in marksmanship.

Mr. McCarthy thought it was scarcely fair to the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) to deal with the clause in his absence. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The motion was lost.

Mr. McNeill defended trap shooting as a less barbarous method of despatching pigeons than by wringing their necks. It was quite as cruel to shoot partridges or any other game bird or animal as it was to engage in trap shooting.

Mr. Miller moved that the committee rise. The motion was carried by 43 to 19.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. McMillen, in the absence of Mr. Mulock, moved the second reading of a bill respecting ocean freight rates on cattle. The great trouble was in the power possessed by vessel owners at Montreal, who were enabled to extort from cattle dealers, when there was a rush, rates far in excess of the customary or legitimate rates. The promotion of the cattle trade was a vital question, and reasonable freight rates would do much to promote the industry. It was well known that the price of carrying animals had fluctuated in a season from \$7 to \$17. It was impossible that market prices could fluctuate so as to make this variation reasonable. Cattle dealers, too, complained that they were unable to obtain rates in advance of the sailing of the vessels. Their interests were thus carried on in a very precarious manner. It would be well that legislation should be passed to regulate the rates within reasonable bounds. He was sure his hon. friend the projector of the bill did not desire to embarrass the Government. Statistics were quoted showing the difference between the freight rates from Boston and Montreal for the past four years to represent a loss of \$1,645,326 to the Canadian farmers. The excess of rates from Montreal over Boston in 1892 was eleven shillings, and in 1893 seven shillings.

Sir Charles H. Tupper—What was it in 1891? Mr. McMullen said he had not the figures for 1894. He believed the rates from Montreal were lower this year on account of vessel owners having heard of the action proposed to be taken in the House. There was no doubt that the vessel owners raised the rates whenever the prices in England were good. The bill proposed to compel the publication of rates at all times for the benefit of the cattle owners.

Mr. McNeill said no more important question could be presented to the House from a trade point of view.

Mr. Forbes moved that the debate be adjourned, as the hon. mover of the bill was absent. The motion was carried.

FISHERIES ACT.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the first reading of a bill to amend the Fisheries Act, which contained substantially the same provisions as were very fully considered in the House about two years ago. It was not proposed to bring the changes into effect this year. The bill concerned principally the tanning, curing, and packing of lobsters under a license system. At present this important industry was not under supervision, and he was convinced that under the regulations at present an injustice was worked to bona fide packers. Illicit canning and curing went on to such an extent that the officers of the department were unable, though exercising all vigilance, to stamp it out. Without such regulations as he proposed in the bill, it would be impossible to preserve the industry which concerned the Maritime Provinces directly. The bill did not make any change in the close season. He had instituted a series of enquiries to determine the facts about the actual condition of the lobsters, etc., at certain seasons, which would enable him properly to arrange the close season. Another subject dealt with in the bill was respecting the prohibition of the using of the drift-net for salmon. With the exception of the Fraser river, B.C., and the Bay of Fundy, the use of these nets was prohibited. The bill also prohibited the catching of fish for manure and the pollution of rivers. It had also a provision with reference to which he would like the opinion of the House concerning the gradation of penalties. Under the regulations as they stood at present, an inducement was actually held out to poachers to carry on their illicit work. If they were fortunate, they could make several times the amount of their fine. He had adopted the language of the Fishery Acts in other countries,

where the penalties increased with the offences. The penalties should be deterrent.

The bill was read a first time.

CANAL STAFFS.

Mr. Bergin introduced a bill to provide that no employe on a canal should be employed more than twelve hours out of any twenty-four.

The bill was read a first time.

DECK LOADS.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to permit ships plying from Canada to carry a six-foot deck load. Formerly, the limit was three feet.

Mr. Davis suggested that some word should be inserted in the clause providing that wharf owners shall be liable for all costs in actions resulting from the loss of life by reason of a passenger falling over board in crossing from a vessel to a wharf in the absence of a light, making it an offence only when negligence can be proved. Very often wharf-owners did not know vessels were coming to a wharf until they had tied up.

Sir Charles H. Tupper promised to consider the suggestion, and provide for it as the hon. gentleman had stated.

The bill was read a second time.

MARINE CERTIFICATE.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the House into committee on the following resolution:—"That instead of fees provided by sections six and eight of the Act respecting Certificates of Masters and Mates of Ships, the Governor-in-Council may establish a scale of fees to be charged for such certificates, and until so established, the fees to be charged shall be the following: that is to say, for a certificate of competency as master, fifteen dollars; for a certificate of competency as mate of a seagoing ship, eight dollars; for a certificate of competency as mate of a ship trading on the inland waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, six dollars; for a certificate of service as master, eight dollars; for a certificate of service as mate of a seagoing ship, five dollars; and for a certificate of service as mate of a ship trading on the inland waters of Canada, or on minor waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, four dollars." The fees received last year from this source were \$2,280, and the expenditure was \$4,416. From 1871 to 1893 the total fees received amounted to \$55,000, in which period there was a deficit of \$45,900.

The resolution was adopted.

NORTH-WEST POLICE.

Mr. Ives moved the House into committee on the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to provide with respect to the North-West Mounted Police force, that the maximum pay of veterinary surgeons shall be \$1,000, instead of \$700, per annum; that the maximum pay of four staff-sergeants shall be \$2, instead of \$1.50, per diem; and that twelve buglers may be appointed at a rate of pay not exceeding 40 cents per diem; and also, to provide that all pay due to deserters at the time of their desertion from the force shall form part of a fund applicable to the payment of rewards for good conduct or meritorious services, to the establishment of libraries and recreation-rooms, and such other objects for the benefit of the members of the force as the Minister approves." The resolution was adopted.

LABOUR DAY.

Sir John Thompson moved the second reading of the bill to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday to be known as Labour day.

The motion was carried. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the resolutions under the head of dredging in public works and the North-West Mounted police.

FRENCH TREATY.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill respecting a certain treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic.

The bill was read a first time.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the North-West Mounted Police.

Mr. Landerkin thought the North-West was civilized enough to do without a mounted police force.

Mr. Ives said that whereas 800 men were sufficient to patrol the Canadian North-West, the smallest number of men that the United States Government found sufficient to patrol the States of Montana and Dakota, much smaller territory, but possessing about the same number of Indians, was between 3,500 and 4,000.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:—

Respecting the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company of Canada. To consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The House resumed in committee on the bill respecting the North-West Mounted Police, and reported it with a few amendments.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed resolutions in the departments of ocean and river service, light house and coast service.

DISALLOWANCE ASKED FOR.

Sir John Thompson, answering Mr. Leduc, said that the Government received yesterday a petition asking for the disallowance of the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec during its last session, whereby the town and parish municipalities of Nicolet are authorized to vote a grant of \$8,000 each for the purpose of aiding in the building of a cathedral church in the town of Nicolet. The subject had not yet been taken into consideration.

GEORGETOWN POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Landerkin, on the motion being made that the House go into supply, called attention to the dismissal of Mr. L. W. Goodenough, postmaster at Georgetown. He had been twenty-five years in the service, but having suffered recently from illness, the duties of office were discharged by his daughter. Last January the postmaster was dismissed for not giving personal attention to his office, and Mr. H. B. Henderson, son of the member for Halton, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Henderson was only eighteen years of age, and had never yet given his personal attention to

the office. This was strange, and conflicted with the policy pursued elsewhere. The Owen Sound post-office had been kept vacant a year and a half. Ottawa was kept a long time without a postmaster. In Galt the postmaster resigned, took part in an election, and was reappointed. In his own constituency there were post-offices that were farmed out, to which the postmasters never gave their personal attention, yet in the case of Georgetown a postmaster was removed because he was absent from illness. This was unfair and unjust. He appealed to the Postmaster-General to right the wrong that had been done. He moved an amendment reciting the facts, and concluding with the declaration that the dismissal of Mr. Goodenough was unjustifiable, harsh, and cruel.

Sir Adolphe Caron said the department had arrived very unwillingly at the conclusion that the postmaster at Georgetown was unable through illness to discharge his duty. In January, 1893, it was informed that through a great affliction, which he much regretted, Mr. Goodenough had been confined for twelve months in a lunatic asylum, yet the department did not act upon that. It waited thirteen months to see if there was any hope of recovery, and finding there was little or none, appointed a successor. There was no harshness or haste in the matter, for the daughter of Mr. Goodenough had been retained in her position as deputy. The charge was baseless, and therefore the accusation falls to the ground.

The House divided on the motion, which was lost on a party vote of 36 yeas and 88 nays.

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed several resolutions in the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

A QUESTIONABLE PURCHASE.

Mr. Edgar called attention to the purchase of methylated spirits from H. Corby to the value of \$4,900. He asked if the gentleman named was a member of Parliament, and if the purchase was a breach of Independence of Parliament Act.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) said he would enquire into the matter.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Daly, explaining the immigration policy of the Government, said there had been a large falling off in immigration to America, the decrease being 52 per cent. to the United States, and 45 per cent. to Canada. At present there was a movement towards South Africa, which was holding out inducements in the way of free passages and otherwise to an extent that Canada did not propose to do. The Canadian agents in Great Britain were, by lectures and literature, stimulating an interest in this country. At no time in the history of immigration had Canada been so well advertised in England and Ireland as now. Most of the immigrants to Canada lately went to the district of Edmonton. Agents had been sent to the World's Fair, and were very successful. The amount of ignorance amongst the people south of the line as to the opportunities for settlement in Canada was amazing.

Mr. Fraser said the character of the immigrants coming to Canada was determined rather by the country they came from than by personal or collective appearance. The question of immigration was a most serious one for Canada to-day. The only way to meet the growth of leprosy was by an increase of population. The reason immigration was not diverted more to Canada, in his opinion, was because too much time was spent in figuring on how to make the people rich who were in Canada now. He was ready, if necessary, to vote even a larger amount than was voted for immigration, if a more sensible method was pursued. Further, and speaking for himself, he would be willing to purchase land back from the companies which had received it, and give it to the bona fide immigrants. He had very little faith in agency work carried on in the Great Britain. The resolutions were adopted.

WHEN YOU ARE STRONGEST.

From 11.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. the Best Time for Work.

Vaughan Harley agrees with Dr. Lombard in considering that the amount of work done by the same set of muscles at different times of the day undergoes periodical variation; so we may accept as a fact that there is a diurnal rise and fall in the power of doing voluntary muscular work, in the same way as there is a diurnal rise and fall in bodily temperature and pulse. It is remarkable, however, that instead of the greatest amount of work being done, as might have been expected; or rising in the morning, after a good night's rest, it is found that at 9 a.m. the smallest amount of work is accomplished, the powers of doing muscular work in Dr. Harley's case increasing each hour up to 11 a.m.

Immediately after lunch there is a marked rise, followed an hour later by a fall, while again an hour later, or about 3 p.m., the amount of work accomplished reaches its maximum. Then, from some unexplained cause, there is a notable fall at 4 p.m., which is succeeded by a rise at 5 p.m., after which a progressive fall takes place during each successive hour until dinner. Even during a prolonged fast more work was capable of being executed from 11.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. than at 9 a.m.

Railroad Advice.

Eight travelers out of ten who use a pass find it expensive. Economy saves money; so do excursion tickets when obtainable.

No railroad porter has ever been offended by a gift of the smallest coin.

Seats behind passengers whose window is open guarantee dust and cinders.

There is more sentiment than fact about the window seat being most desirable.

Unless abnormally thirsty, drinking from the ice cooler cup is to be discouraged.

He who talks for the benefit of all passengers is a nuisance worse than cinders.

Brakemen do not care whether you sue the company or not. Don't threaten them. Ticket in hat band saves time, eases conductor's duty and obviates pocket exploration.

Refrain from berating mothers with crying babies. We were all babies at one time.

Package, valise or overcoat does not reserve a seat. Remember this before quarreling. Selfish men who seek to monopolize more than their share of seat should be rebuked.

GEO. STEVE'S AWFUL END.

MURDERED IN HIS SHACK AND THEN CREMATED.

Two Pailfuls of Burned Bone and a Suspender Buckle the Only Trace of Him Discovered, But the Flad Leads to the Detection of His Alleged Murderer.

Some time ago a discovery was made at a mining camp known as "Hickory Bar," near Fort Saskatchewan, N.W.T., of the remains of a human being, which were believed to be those of George Steve a former Torontonian. Relatives of the dead man have received full details of the case, which proves to be one of the most ghastly on record. The alleged perpetrator of the crime, James Williams, is in the custody of the Mounted Police at Edmonton pending the result of the inquest.

STEVE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

In September, 1892, Steve and Williams left Edmonton and went to Walter's Ferry. Steve had \$50 or \$60 in cash and a quantity of nuggets in his possession, but Williams was penniless. The two camped below the ferry for several days, when they left to go down the river to mine. They had built a raft and took with them a mining rigging and supplies. This was the last seen of Steve alive. Ten days later Williams appeared at the house of Leon Maret, a farmer, four miles below Fort Saskatchewan, and said he and his partner had been at work ten miles below, and that his partner had gone further down the river. Williams had plenty of gold in his possession. He arrived at Edmonton a few days later and said that he and Steve had not agreed, and that he left him somewhere about Fort Saskatchewan and that Steve was going down the river with a halibut.

Witness swore that when Williams went down the river he was dressed in a "shabby genteel" manner. He wore a black cotton shirt, a pair of pants the worse for wear and a slouch hat. When he was next seen at Edmonton, 10 or 12 days after his departure with Steve, there was a difference in his clothing. He had on a different suit, a pair of new boots, new gloves and hat.

SUSPICION AROUSED.

The winter of 1892-3 passed and Steve failing to return to Edmonton suspicions began to be entertained that Williams had made away with him, particularly as he told contradictory stories, finally saying that he believed that Steve had gone to British Columbia. During the past winter the Mounted Police were informed of the case and of the suspicion of foul play. In accordance with information secured and suspicions confirmed search was made down the river before the snow left, and at a point 14 miles from Fort Saskatchewan, at what is known as "Hickory bar," traces of a camp were found. Deep snow prevented further search at the time. A few weeks ago the search was resumed. The camp was found, and certain articles, which were known to have been in Steve's possession. It was found that a large fire had been built near where the tent had stood, in which fire the tent and other stuff had been burned. In the ground under the place where the fire had been made a long hollow had been dug and in this hollow were certain ashes and cinders which have been declared to be human remains.

THE ASHES TO BE SENT TO TORONTO.

The ashes were conveyed to Edmonton, where Dr. McInnis, coroner, examined them. This is his report:

I received a quantity of material from the police for examination. It consisted of ashes and a few fragments of bone. I made a microscopic examination of the ashes. The mass contained a large proportion of lime salts, principally phosphate. The ashes contained a small proportion of carbonate of lime. From my examination I concluded that the ashes were of burned bone; I also found microscopically small portions of bone substance not disintegrated. Found quite a number of these. There is no doubt that the mass was burnt bone. I found small portion of bone. One of the pieces produced, somewhat larger than the rest, has all the appearance of being the cuboid bone, which is a bone of the human foot; it is one of the ankle bones. Cannot be positive of its identity as the bone is so much defaced by fire. Found carbonized fibres, in layers, through the ash; these fibres were fibres of cloth of two distinct qualities, one being of cotton the other of wool. I also found a hair, about one-half of an inch in length, the extremity of which had been burnt. Found nothing that could be identified as sinew or muscle. Found some nails and a ring in the body of the ash. I have mounted the specimens of bone, lime salts, carbonized fibre, for microscopic inspection.

The ashes and bones will be forwarded to Prof. Ellis of Toronto for his opinion as to whether they are human.

Four witnesses swore positively that the ring found in the ashes was one formerly owned by Steve. The "dump box" found at the scene of the tragedy was also identified as having belonged to Steve. A watch was found in Williams' possession, which two witnesses swore belonged to the dead man.

Directions for Salting Hides.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a heavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size. Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 per cent.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Daily Record.

Ohio claims one-tenth of the 90,000 students in America.

The number of sheep owned at present in the United States is estimated at about 48,000,000.

The manufactures of St. Paul amount to \$60,000,000 a year. The city was originally known as Pig's-eye.

A despatch from Portland, Ore., estimates the loss from the recent floods in that section at \$10,000,000.

The war department is experimenting with aluminum for cups, plates, horseshoes, bayonet fixtures and other articles.

St. Louis is the Mound City, from a huge Indian mound which was long since removed to make way for improvements.

City Treasurer Cole, of Iron Mountain, Mich., gets a salary of only \$150 a year and has to give a bond of \$150,000.

William Dunlap, of Tippecanoe, W. Va., died the other day. He was 25 years old and weighed a quarter of a ton.

Pittsburg has 20 blast furnaces, 64 iron and steel mills, 50 glass works, 20 natural gas companies and 60 oil refineries.

San Francisco is the Golden Gate City, from the exquisite bay view in front, flanked on either side by imposing eminences.

There is an old French couple in New York neither of whom, after a residence of 40 years in America, can speak English.

An electric rock rests on the summit of Alpine Peak, California. It is so full of electricity that it is perilous to touch it.

Miss Carrie Blood, a Vassar graduate, who lives in Charlton, W. Va., examined a mud turtle so closely that it bit her nose off.

The United States has 800 lights upon its coasts. Thirty of them are displayed from lightships; the others shine from light-houses.

John Sewell, a young farmer, rescued thirteen young girls from drowning at Waco, Ky. They overturned a boat in which they were playing.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, is the fourth person to be elected to a term in the United States Senate which will extend over into the twentieth century.

At Hot Springs, Esmeralda county, Nev., a new spring of cold water has made its appearance at the base of a large rock which separates the two hot springs.

Brother Sullivan is leader, Brother Mitchell plays the viola, and Brother Corbett plays the violin in Tioga Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, Philadelphia.

In a Boston bookshop is displayed the sign: "Germs sold here—germs of thought, of philosophy, of logic. But you cannot be trusted else we would be busted."

Captain Francis Martin, who retired from the United States Revenue marine in 1877, after forty-six years of service, celebrated at Detroit recently his 94th birthday.

President Cleveland almost invariably bags a rheumatic attack when he goes off on a shooting trip, and so did General Harrison when he used to go touring for ducks.

The wife of the sheriff of Allen County, Kansas, is such an excellent cook that eight epicures have committed offences, just to get into jail and enjoy her delightful dishes.

It is announced at the post office department that the amount of federal post office patronage in New York State held by Republicans aggregates over \$100,000 in salaries.

In Philadelphia a company is experimenting with paving blocks made of hay, which, under heavy pressure, is formed into cubes and then cut into paving blocks of convenient size.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has announced her intention to erect a surgical building as an adjunct to the hospital in Newport and present it to the hospital corporation.

Robert Hackett, a painter, fell seventy-feet from the chimney of the Progress Iron Works, in Elizabethport, N. J., and did not break any bones. His physicians think that he will recover.

Senator Harris is said to know more about Parliamentary law than any other Senator on the Democratic side. His eyes and his eyebrows are so set as to give his face a Mongolian expression.

The St. Louis Subway Commission declares that the safety of the lives and property of the citizens requires that the network of wires now strung overhead in the streets should be placed underground.

Miss Hope, daughter of Col. William Goddard, the wealthy mill owner of Providence, R. I., and heiress to more than \$20,000,000 was wedded to C. Oliver Iselin, of New York, a son of the late millionaire banker.

There are about 750 hotels in Chicago which have accommodation for 150,000 guests. This does not include boarding houses, restaurants and cafes, where at least 100,000 more can be daily provided for.

It has been decided that the deaconesses of the Methodist church shall wear black gowns, with gathered or plaited sleeves, round waists, turn down collars and white cuffs. They may "friz" their hair if they desire to do so.

A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, is having two silver and gold mounted Texas cowboy saddles made in San Antonio, which he intends to present to the Sultan and his favorite son.

Ex-General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has issued a pamphlet replying to the charges made against him and accusing the men who now control the order with plotting to disrupt it to secure possession of its property.

A pet Irish setter belonging to a Brooklyn druggist, showed symptoms of great pain, and its owner's efforts to relieve the pup proved unavailing. The dog was cut open after its death, and then the discovery was made that it had eaten a small towel.

A tree was cut last week near Shelton, Wash., which measured eleven feet four inches in diameter at the butt—thirty-four feet in circumference. It was clear timber to the first limb, seventy feet from the ground. It is estimated that fully 30,000 feet of merchantable lumber may be cut from it.