

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, introduced a bill respecting the British Yukon Railway Company. He explained that the company's present charter does not empower them to build their lines beyond White Horse, and the object of the present bill is to enable them to extend the road from White Horse to Dawson City.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Paterson that under the regulations governing the preferential tariff manufactured goods entitled to be admitted to Canada under the preference must be finally manufactured in Great Britain or one of the British possessions named in the Act, and there must have entered into the production of such articles British labour to the extent of at least of two per cent. of the value. Exporters of such articles to Canada are required to sign a certificate setting forth that the conditions have been complied with. In certain cases where doubt has arisen enquiry has been made through the High Commissioner's office as to the proportion of British and foreign labour and material represented in the articles. Quite a large proportion of the manufactured articles imported under the preference are entirely grouped in respect both to material and workmanship.

FRUIT PACKAGES.

The bill offered by Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, to amend the Weights and Measures Act so as to provide a standard size for fruit packages, was read a second time and referred to committee.

DRAINAGE ACROSS RAILWAYS.

Mr. Robinson's bill respecting drainage, on and across the property of railway companies, was read a second time, and referred to the Railway Committee.

ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

At present proceedings for the deportation of aliens under this Act can only be taken upon the sanction of the Attorney-General at Ottawa, but as this does not seem to meet with general approval, this bill will authorize the law to be put in force upon the authority of the Attorney-General of the Dominion, the Attorneys-General of the provinces, or any judge. The labour men desire to have the right to go direct before the magistrate and secure orders for the deportation of any foreigners brought into Canada under contract, but the Ministry considers it desirable that this provision should be maintained.

GAME PRESERVATION ACT.

Mr. Sifton introduced a bill to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act of 1894. He explained that the object was to change the clause which now provided that articles confiscated shall belong to the convicting magistrate. The Government have come to the conclusion that this arrangement is not in accordance with good policy.

SCHEDULING CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. Fisher, answering a question by Mr. Bickerdike, said that the Government had done its best to secure the repeal of the Imperial statute scheduling Canadian cattle imported into the United Kingdom. Mr. Fisher added that he hoped to proceed to England again this spring, and would make it his business to press this matter with the utmost insistence upon the Imperial authorities.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a bill to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of aliens. He said:—

"The leading feature of the amendment which is proposed by this bill concerns the third section of the present Act, which provided for a penalty for violation of this Act, of \$1,000 no more and no less. The object of the amendment is to make the penalty not more than \$1,000 and not less than \$50, giving the judge discretion to apply the penalty according to the offence. Then it is stated in the Act that the penalty is to be recovered only by the consent of the Attorney-General. We propose to modify that section and to provide that the penalty shall be recovered with the consent either of the Attorney-General of the province or of the judge of any court in which the penalty is sued.

"The second amendment concerns section 5 of the Act, I have not the Act before me, but section 5 provides that a settler, that is to say, an intending settler, may bring with him a relative or a personal friend. It has been found in practice that this phrase 'personal friend' is too elastic for practical purposes, and that it may be made an occasion for evading the law; therefore, we propose to strike out the words 'personal friend.'

"Section 6 of the said Act provides that if there has been a violation of the Act, the party who has been introduced into the country illegally shall be sent back at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services. It is proposed to strike out these words and to substitute in lieu thereof:—'At the expense of the person, partnership, company, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this Act.'

Then it is proposed to repeal section 8 of the Act altogether, and to substitute the following section therefor:—

That it shall be deemed a violation

of this Act for any person, partnership company, or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner, who resides in, or is a citizen of, any foreign country to which this Act shall apply, by promise of employment through advertisements printed or published in such foreign country, and any such alien or foreigner coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement, shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this Act, and the penalties by this Act imposed, shall be applicable in such case. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to affect or control the Government of Canada or of any provision of the territories in respect of promoting immigration.

This last amendment has been inserted at the suggestion of the labour organization who have strongly pressed for its adoption.

The bill was read a first time.

LIQUOR IN THE YUKON.

Mr. Sifton tabled the order-in-Council of Feb. 25th, making new regulations for the issue of permits to take liquor into the Yukon. It provides that hereafter permits shall be issued by the Commissioner of the Yukon, instead of by the Minister of the Interior, as formerly. Permits shall, however, be granted only to licensed wholesale dealers, who shall dispose of it in quantities of not less than five gallons or one dozen bottles, and only to licensed retailers.

The fee for each wholesale license is \$2,000, and for each gallon of liquor imported \$2. The fee for each permit is \$10. An order-in-Council of the 5th of March inst., makes provision for enforcing the license laws of the Yukon and prohibiting illicit distilling. The revenue will belong to the Yukon.

C.P.R. LAND EXEMPTION.

Mr. Davis, Saskatchewan, gave notice of a motion to the effect that the Government should take such steps as may be open to it under the law to obtain an authoritative declaration of the meaning of the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in relation to the exemption of land from taxation, and that the patenting of lands earned by railroad companies be proceeded with all possible speed.

CLERGUE COMPANY.

The petition of the Clergue Iron and Nickel Steel Company of Canada for a Dominion Act of Incorporation was reported favorably by the Standing Committee this morning. The petition covers powers to manufacture at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at or near Quebec, and elsewhere in the Dominion, to acquire mines, timber lands, and other sources of fuel supply, and to operate steamships, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

What the People's Representative Are Doing at Toronto.

Mr. Whitney introduced a bill to amend the Ontario Elections Act. Clause 1 substitutes for section 9 of the Ontario Act section 5 of the Dominion Act. This makes the time for petitioning 40 days after the holding of the poll instead of 21 days after the receipt of the return from the returning officers, as at present; so that in the event of delay on the part of the returning officer time may be allowed the party suffering by reason of such delay to get his petition in.

If there is bribery subsequent to that time the petition can be filed 30 days from the time of such corrupt practice, but if so the sitting member has 15 days to file his petition against his opponent.

A second clause adds to the Ontario Act section 19 of the Dominion Act. This provides that when no corrupt practice has been committed by the candidate personally, and the acts complained of were committed without his sanction or connivance; and where the candidate has taken all reasonable means to prevent corrupt practices, and where the offences are of a trivial and limited character; and where in all other respects, so far as disclosed by the evidence, the election has been free from corrupt practice by the candidate and his agents, the election shall not be void.

MR. GIBSON'S MEASURE.

Hon. Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to amend the election. It in effect makes the laws applying to the impersonation of voters extended to those who fraudulently impersonate a deputy returning officer. The penalty is \$200 fine and imprisonment for not more than six months. It also imposes a penalty of \$200 on deputies who willfully miscount ballots or render a false statement with reference thereto.

TO PREVENT APPLE STEALING.

Mr. Malcolm introduced a bill to provide that no school site shall be selected within one hundred yards of an orchard, garden, or dwelling-house without consent of the owner.

TO DISTRAIN ON PROPERTY.

Mr. Graham introduced an amendment to the Municipal Light and Heat Act whereby towns and cities owning municipal plants may distrain on the property and chattels of consumers in default of payment.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

Mr. Tucker presented a bill to bring those who solicit orders for merchants in the country under provisions of the Act relating to hawkers and pedlars.

CONTRACTORS' LIENS.

Mr. Leys introduced a bill to extend the time for the registration of a lien by a contractor or sub-contractor from 30 to 60 days after the completion of the contract.

FISHERY OVERSEERS.

Mr. Joynt was told by Mr. Latchford that 22 fishery overseers were appointed under the Ontario Fisheries Act in 1900, only one of whom took the place of former overseers under the Dominion Government. Eleven of the old officers are retained. The maximum salaries of overseers is \$600 and the minimum \$25. The total amount paid in salaries last year was \$11,949.99, and the total revenue derived up to December 31st 1900, from fishery licenses was \$34,595.82.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

Mr. Carscallen moved the second for the licensing of persons in charge of stationary boilers and engines, for the protection of life and property, stands over until Mr. Dryden's bill to amend the Factory Act comes down. Mr. Latchford stated that Mr. Dryden's amendments would cover some points advocated by Mr. Carscallen.

INSURANCE RETURNS.

Mr. Carscallen has given notice of a motion for an order of the House, making unclaimed for over five years. He said he would not be surprised if a good deal over \$100,000 was in the hands of loan companies which should find its way into the pockets of the heirs of deceased persons.

The Attorney-General said enquiries had been made, and it was found that in only four or five loan companies in the province could it be said that deposits had been lying for five years. After further discussion, the bill went to the Legal Committee.

LICENSING OF ENGINEERS.

Mr. Carscallen's other bill providing reading of his bill requiring all institutions receiving money on deposits to publish a list of all deposits re- that the inspector of insurance and registrar shall hereafter cause to be published in his annual reports the names and places of residence respectively of the president, vice-president, directors, and general manager of every insurance company and insurance corporation of every nature transacting business in the province.

COUNTY COUNCILORS.

Mr. Joynt, Leeds and Grenville, moved the second reading of his bill to abolish the double vote in the County Council elections. Mr. Joynt criticised the working of the present law, showing that in his own county the warden had to be elected two years in succession by casting lots. The new Act had also injured the Township Councils, as responsible men did not care to be candidates for them, but preferred to run for the County Council.

Hon. Mr. Davis asked Mr. Joynt to leave the matter in abeyance, as there would be another session of the House before the next County Council elections, and a further consensus of opinion could be obtained in the meantime. The object of the double vote was to prevent political parties obtaining control of elections.

TO ABOLISH TRADING STAMPS.

A deputation, numbering 150 of the Retail Merchants' Association of the province, waited on the Government and asked that a bill permitting the municipalities of the province to pass by-laws prohibiting the use of trading stamps be put through the House this session.

TIMBER SALE POSTPONED.

The Ontario Government's timber sale, which was to have taken place on March 15, has been postponed sine die. The reason therefore is the prevalence of smallpox in the Algoma region. This has prevented prospective bidders from obtaining estimates, especially in view of the fact that the quarantine at Cartier, the chief station of the timber region, is especially strict.

IMPORTATION OF TREES.

The Ontario Government is sending out notifications to those interested, that the seasons for importing trees from the United States are, by the Dominion Government's order-in-Council, from March 15 to May 15, and from October 7 to December 7 of each year.

A FLYING COLUMN.

Men Are in the Lightest Possible Marching Order.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A British column has left Rosmead with the evident intention of driving the Boer invaders from the Zuerberg fastnesses.

Gen. Goringe's flying column covers a lot of ground with remarkable rapidity. The men are in the lightest possible marching order. When their horses become exhausted from hard riding they are shot and fresh mounts commandeered.

BOER POSITIONS.

President Steyn Reported to Be at Smithfield.

A despatch from Aliwal, North, Cape Colony, says:—The Boers are occupying positions at Rouxville, 25 miles north of here in the Orange Free State, Bismenskop, and elsewhere, in parties of from 200 to 400. President Steyn is reported to be at Smithfield, 25 miles north-west of here in the Orange Free State.

General Bruce Hamilton's column is here, preparing to advance.

FORTY BOERS SHOT.

They Mistook an Armoured Train for Horse Transport.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The bodies of forty Boers have been found near Roodehoogte, as a result of an engagement with an armoured train. It appears that a horse train left Roodehoogte and proceeded for some distance, when the sentinels of the engine discerned some Boers in an ambush. The horse train backed to a siding, and the pilot notified the engine driver of an armoured train, who started forward at once.

The Boers evidently thought the armoured train, was the horse train returning, and allowed it to come within close range before opening fire. Then the armoured train sent in hot fusillades on the Boers, who fled in great haste. Many of them threw away their rifles in their anxiety to escape.

BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

Five Nova Scotians in a Fight Near Shubenacadie, N. S.

A despatch from Halifax, N. S., says:—Lawlessness is not completely absent from Nova Scotia. A wholesale shooting melee occurred in broad daylight on Sunday near Shubenacadie, 40 miles from this city, on the line of the Intercolonial railway.

There has been an old quarrel between the Lantz brothers on the one side, and David Emack and Melrose Ettinger on the other. Emack and Ettinger stated that they would get even with the Lantz brothers at the first opportunity. They armed themselves, and carried their weapons on Sunday as well as on week days. Sunday the three brothers went to church, attending the Anglican service. Emack and Ettinger knew this, and waylaid them on their road home. At 12.30 the parties met, and the fracas began by Emack striking the youngest Lantz with a stick. This was quickly followed by the drawing of a revolver by Lantz. The other two brothers were not idle while this was going on, nor was Ettinger. Everybody took to shooting, and it did not cease until Emack fell wounded, shot with three bullets, one of them in his stomach, Ettinger also was shot, and so was the youngest Lantz, who received a bullet in the hip.

With the two assailants wounded, the battle was over. The two Lantz boys who were uninjured went to a Shubenacadie justice of the peace, where they offered to give themselves up and await trial. The magistrate declined to accept them as prisoners, saying he knew nothing of the affair.

Emack's injuries are exceedingly serious, and the doctors fear he will not recover. Ettinger's wound was not so serious, nor was the injury to young Lantz considered particularly dangerous.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPED.

With 400 Men He Eludes the Pursuing British.

A despatch from London says:—The Times publishes the following despatch from Aasvogelkelp, March 9:—"Gen. De Wet has escaped northward by a forced march with 400 men. His objective is believed to be the vicinity of Kroonstad.

"Four other Boer leaders are still in the south-eastern part of Orange River Colony.

"Now that Gen. De Wet is back in his own country, it will be almost impossible to operate against him. Just as soon as he is pressed, his commando dissolves, to meet again a few days later. Only a few bands of Boers are now left in Cape Colony."

MALAYS MAKING TROUBLE.

Twenty-Two Deaths and 102 Cases of Plague in Cape Town.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The official reports regarding the progress of the bubonic plague in Cape Town say the outbreak shows a total of 22 deaths and 102 cases.

The Malays gathered together on Sunday to oppose the removal of a Malay who had been attacked by the disease and of several persons who had come into contact with the victim. The police were overpowered and the persons who had come into contact with the Malay made their escape. In the event of a repetition of this experience it will be necessary to employ an armed force. More trouble is anticipated.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

A Man's Stomach Lifted Out and Restored to Its Former Place.

A despatch from New York says:—Lewis J. McKenna, a clerk in an insurance company is in St. Luke's hospital, recovering from a surgical operation, one of the rarest known to modern science.

The operation is known as gastro-antrostomy, and consists of removing the patient's stomach, cutting away the pylorus, and several malignant growths in its vicinity, and restoring the stomach to its former place.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, March 12.—Wheat—Red wheat, low freights to New York, sold at 66 1-2c, and white wheat at 65 1-4, middle freights, to go to Portland. About 20 cars sold, Manitobas steady. Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 66 1-2c, white, 66 1-2c; an dgoose, 66 1-2c, low freights to New York; red and white, middle freights, 65 1-4 to 65 1-2c; Manitobas; No. 1 hard, do. g.i.t., 98 1-2c; No. 2, 94 1-2c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 97 1-2c; No. 2 hard, 93 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce and firm. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, \$14 to \$14.50; and shorts, \$15.

Corn—Easy; American, No. 2 yellow, on track here, 46 1-2c, and No. 3, 45 1-2c.

Peas—Steady; No. 2, middle freights, at 63c; and east at 63 1-2c.

Barley—Prices are steady, and demand still continues. Prices are as follows:—No. 2, G. T. R., east, 43 1-2c; C. P. R., east, 43c; and middle freights, 42 to 42 1-2c; No. 3 extra, C. P. R., east, 42 1-2c; and 42c, G. T. R., east. Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c west; and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 51c; and east at 53c.

Oats—Steady. No. 1 white, C.P.R. east, 29 1-2c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28c.

Flour—Export agents continue out of the market to-day. Holders of 90 per cent. patent, buyers' bags, middle freights, asked \$2.60 per bbl; while exporters say, on to-day's cables, they could not bid more than \$2.55.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at \$3.25 per bbl; and in wood, at \$3.35 per bbl.

Buffalo, March 12.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 84 1-4c, in store; do. c.i.f., 83 1-4. Winter wheat—Offerings light; little demand; closing bids, No. 2 red, 77 1-2c; No. 1 white, 76 1-2c; mixed, 77c, local billed. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 44 1-2 to 44 3-4c; No. 3 do., 44 1-4c; No. 2 corn, 44 1-4c; No. 3 do., 44c, through billed. Oats—Quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 31 1-4 to 31 1-2c; No. 3 do., 30 1-2 to 30 3-4c; No. 2 mixed, 28 3-4 to 29c; No. 3 do., 28 1-4 to 28 1-2c, through billed. Barley—Unchanged; to arrive at opening navigation quoted at 56 1-2 to 62c; spot, 58 to 65c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 58c; No. 2 on track, 55 1-2 to 56c.

Minneapolis, March 12.—Closed:—Wheat—Cash, 74 3-8c; May, 74 3-8c; July, 75 3-8 to 75 3-4c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 67 5-8 to 70 5-8c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, March 12.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-4 to 76c; No. 2 do., 71 1-2 to 73 1-2c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 52c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 57c; sample, 46 to 52c.

Duluth, March 12.—Closed:—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 73 1-4c; No. 2 do., 75 3-4c; May, 76 1-4c; July, 77. Corn—37 1-4c; May 38 1-2c. Oats—26 1-4 to 26 1-2c.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, Mar. 12.—Eggs—Fresh eggs in free supply and prices easy. New laid 18c and lined at 12 to 14c. Fresh gathered are quoted at 16 1-2 to 17c.

Poultry—Receipts light. Prices for bright stock are as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens at 40 to 50c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c; cold stored turkeys and geese are quoted to 2c a lb under bright stock.

Potatoes—Steady at 28c for car lots on track here. Sales, out of store, are made at 35c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 70c per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; apples, per bbl, \$1 to \$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried apples—Dried apples sell at 3 1-2 to 4c; evaporated at 5 to 5 1-2c. Beans—Steady. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Honey—Firm. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1-2c per lb for 5, 10, or 60-lb tins, according to size of order. Comb honey sells at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 9c.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy on track here, \$10.25 to \$10.50; two-ton lots, delivered, \$11 to \$11.25.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here, \$5.50 to \$6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, March 12.—Dressed hogs continue firm, and in good demand. Car lots, on track here, are quoted at \$8. On the street prices are firm at \$8 to \$8.50. Provisions are firm, and in good demand.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short clear pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13c.

Toronto, March 12.—Hogs are unchanged to-day, but with a decided downward tendency.

"Singers" are now quoted at 61-2c per lb, and light and fat at 6c per lb.