

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

STEEL RAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Haggart enquired what arrangement had been made with Mr. Clergue to induce him to enter into an agreement for 25,000 tons of steel rails instead of the 125,000, set forth in the order-in-Council.

Mr. Blair replied that there had been no change in the agreement. A contract was made with Mr. Clergue for 25,000 tons to be delivered this year, and the Government was under a moral obligation to take 25,000 tons a year for the subsequent four years, provided everything was satisfactory. With this arrangement Mr. Clergue was perfectly content.

RAILWAY CHARTERS.

In the Senate on the motion to withdraw the bill respecting railway charters, introduced by Mr. Casgrain, Mr. Macdonald, Prince Edward Island, greatly regretted the decision to withdraw the bill. He thought it time that some measure should be enacted to check charter gambling. Such a bill should have been introduced years ago. It would have prevented charter hawking. As some people obtained a charter they tried to sell it. If they failed, they applied for a subsidy, and if they did not succeed in obtaining a subsidy from the Dominion they sought one from the province.

Mr. Allan greatly regretted that it had been thought that there was no time to discuss this bill. There was an unanimous expression of opinion in favour of the principle of the bill in committee. It was an unpleasant fact that there was a great deal of speculation in charters. The bill contained a number of clauses which would be beneficial, and he hoped it would pass next year.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Mr. Landry asked if the Government had any information of the exact date of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

Mr. R. W. Scott said the public had as much information as the Government had.

Hon. Mr. Landry—That is not much.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. Mills, in answer to Mr. Macdonald, British Columbia, stated that he had prepared a bill to revise the salaries of the Supreme Court judges throughout the country. It would have necessitated an increase of \$90,000 in the expenditure of the administration of justice, a sum representing the interest on \$3,000,000. This seemed too much to some. In the Territories and British Columbia at an early date it would be necessary to take some measures in this direction. The increased expenditure under this bill would be ostensibly \$15,600, but as some of the judges had been brought up to Montreal, it would effect a saving in travelling expenses, so the net sum would be about \$7,800.

CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Criminal Code.

Hon. Mr. Dandurand moved to amend the clause having reference to lotteries, by eliminating the sub-clause which at present exempts Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien and Le Credit Foncier Du Bas Canada from the operation of the Act.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell wished he had included lotteries, bazaars, etc.

Hon. Mr. Dandurand was quite prepared to do so next session. The amendment was carried and the bill passed.

ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

In the House Mr. E. F. Clarke moved to send the alien labor bill back to committee to insert therein a provision empowering parties to set the law in force by an application to any magistrate. This was voted down by 37 to 66. The bill then passed a third reading.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

In supply the mail and steamship subsidies were taken up. Sir Richard Cartwright explained that the government had arranged for a direct service with France, twelve voyages from Montreal and Quebec in the winter from St. John and Halifax. This was done to follow up the advantages of our exhibits at the Paris exhibition, and the minister thought he saw a chance of greatly adding to our trade with that country. The maximum subsidy which the government would have power to pay was a hundred thousand dollars, though it was not expected that more than half would be used. The subsidy would be paid to the Franco-Canadian line which was being reorganized so as to include a number of prominent Canadian business men. It was expected that Canada would be able to develop a large export of pulp. Then again we might do a respectable trade in iron and coal. With some moderate concessions there was abundant opportunity for enlarging our sales there of food products. From France in return we would get fancy goods, silks, fine woollens, etc.

Mr. Monk endorsed the scheme for increasing our dealings with France.

Mr. Smith, Wentworth, said the government should see to it that the steamers are fitted out with plenty of cold storage accommodation and of ventilation chambers for the carriage of apples.

Mr. E. B. Osler held to develop trade with European countries we must appoint many more commercial agents there. Every one knew what use the United States had made of her consular service abroad.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that

the government was now negotiating semi-officially with the object of improving our trade relations with the French republic. The outlay was approved of.

C. P. R. LANDS.

Mr. Scott was informed by Mr. Sifton that the C.P.R. has selected 2,276,785 acres of land in Manitoba, and 11,874,007 acres in the Territories. The mileage of the road to which the original grant applies, is 372 in Manitoba and 755 in the Territories.

NAPANEE'S POSTMASTER.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Mr. Sutherland that Dr. R. A. Leonard, recently appointed postmaster of the town of Napanee, is paid by commission. Last year the commission from the office amounted to \$1,929.15. He is not allowed to continue his practice as a physician in addition to his official duties as postmaster.

BATTLE OF STONEY CREEK.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, was informed by Dr. Borden that the Government has voted \$2,500 towards defraying the expenses of erecting a monument to commemorate the victory of British arms at the battle of Stoney Creek. Mr. Smith also wanted to know whether the Government will contribute two gun carriages for the two cannon now on the ground at the battlefield.

MANITOBA BILL.

In the Senate Mr. Baker introduced the report of the Railway Committee on the Northern Manitoba Railway bill, confirming the agreement between the Manitoba Government and the Canadian Northern railway.

On the motion of Mr. Kirchhoff, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed without discussion.

C. P. R. LANDS.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, offered a motion to the effect that the Government, in bringing before the courts the question of the exemption of C.P.R. lands from taxation, should make the contention that the 20-year exemption period began when the contract granting the subsidies in cash and land was ratified by Parliament.

Mr. Sifton declared that to pass such a resolution would tie the hands of the Government. In bringing the matter before the courts the Government would be guided by its law officers, and would make the contention which was best for the West.

The resolution was beaten by 99 to 12.

MINT FOR CANADA.

Mr. Fielding's resolution granting \$75,000 yearly for the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa was reported, and a bill founded upon it was given first reading. Mr. Fielding announced that he expected the mint to be self-sustaining, and that arrangements had been made with the Imperial authorities to coin British sovereigns when the mint is not employed in coining Canadian currency. It is probable that \$2.50 \$5 and \$10 will be the denominations of Canada gold coins issued. A purchasing assay office is also to be opened, but whether it will be located at Dawson City or in British Columbia has yet to be determined.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE HESSIAN FLY IN SOME PARTS.

Bulletin Issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture—Condition of the Crops, 1st of May, 1901.

Fall wheat—But for the injury done by the Hessian fly in the southwestern part of the Province fall wheat could be classed as a most promising crop. Unfortunately every county south of a line drawn from Hamilton to Sarnia has suffered considerably from the fly, and a few townships a little to the north have also been visited by the pest. Some fields will be ploughed up on this account, but not so large an acreage as the poor condition of the wheat would warrant on account of the grain having been "seeded down" with grass. Outside the counties affected by the Hessian fly fall wheat looks well. Some injury was done by ice on low-lying or poorly-drained lands, but, as a rule, the crop presents a luxuriant appearance—the growth having been almost too rank in places in the fall—and several counties may be expected to give yields well up to the record.

WHERE THE FLY IS PREVALENT.

In the annual report of the Agricultural College for 1900 Prof. W. Lochhead thus refers to the visitation of the Hessian fly:—"Many complaints reach us regarding the prevalence of the Hessian fly, and observations show that it is prevalent in all the counties along Lake Erie, viz., Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland and Lincoln. The wheat crop of Middlesex, Lambton, Huron, Oxford and Brant has also been badly attacked, and occasionally complaints have come from Perth and Simcoe, Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Waterloo, Dufferin, but the counties east of Toronto are practically free. The long, open falls of the past two years have been very favorable to the breeding of Hessian flies. Reports of the dates of sowing of the fall wheat in the infested districts make it quite clear that the time of the sowing of the seed should be postponed till the last week in September. Where such late sowing has been done the crop has escaped the fly. It is often maintained that seed sown after the first

week in September does not produce a yield equal to that produced from seed sown prior to that date; but, on the other hand, it does not take many Hessian flies to make a material reduction in the yield of an infested field."

Winter rye—Judging by the reports of correspondents, very little rye is being raised for the grain, most of the crop being cut for green feed. Where grown however, the crop is described as looking well.

Clover—It may be said of the clover that the crop came out of the winter in about the same condition as it entered it, the damage done by "heaving" and ice being very small. Correspondents do not mention any injury to the crop by insects. Clover fields had been given a good start by timely rains and warm weather, and were presenting an excellent appearance as correspondents wrote.

VEGETATION WELL ADVANCED.

Vegetation—Correspondents who wrote a few days before the 1st of May considered the season as rather backward, but those who sent in their reports after that date spoke of rapid growth in both field and forest, which had brought vegetation rather more forward than usual. The eastern portion of the Province appears to have been relatively more advanced in this respect than the west. Meadows in the beginning of May afforded excellent pasturage for sheep and a fair bite for other live stock. An Essex correspondent writing on May 6th stated that peach trees were then in profuse bloom.

Live stock—All classes of live stock came through the winter in good condition. Horses especially look well, although there may be many cases of coughs and light forms of distemper reported. Cattle were rather thin, but on the whole are healthy. A few cases of trouble in calving have been reported, together with an odd mention of "black-leg" in Leeds and Renfrew, and of lumpy-jaw in Huron. Sheep are reported to be in particularly fine form. Scab has disappeared, and lambs are plentiful and vigorous. Swine have commanded more attention than ever before owing to encouraging prices; but while litters have been large there have been heavy losses among these young pigs, and during the latter part of the winter many hogs suffered from a form of rheumatism or "stiffening," which, however, appeared to wear off when the animals were turned out in the spring. In most parts of the Province there was an abundance of fodder for live stock during the winter, although a few farmers are said to have been compelled to buy feed in order to supplement their supplies.

Farm supplies—Farmers differ more upon the question of supplies than upon any other topic. A scarcity and a surplus are frequently reported by neighboring correspondents. While a number speak of a scarcity of hay, the majority of correspondents are of opinion that there is more than enough for home demand; and so with wheat and oats, although there is not so much of the latter grain on hand as usual, it having been fed more largely than ever on the farm. What has been said of stuffs applies also to fat and store cattle. In the same districts a scarcity and an abundance are sometimes reported, although in the round-up it will likely be found that there are hardly as many of either class of animals to be disposed of as usual. Some correspondents claim that the bacon industry has somewhat lessened the number of beefing animals raised by Ontario farmers; yet it would also appear as if all classes of live stock are receiving better care than ever before.

FRUIT TREES PROMISE WELL.

Fruit trees—In the western portion of the Province, where most of the orchards are to be found, fruit trees have come through the winter in splendid condition. In the counties along the St. Lawrence, however, an "ice storm" in the spring had the effect of breaking off many of the branches and in some cases killing the trees. A number of fruit trees in the northern districts are also reported to have died, although the cause has not been given. Orchards were coming into bloom as correspondents wrote, and nearly every class of fruit was giving promise of a generous yield should frost and heavy rains keep off during the period of "setting," although some state that it will be a comparatively "off year" for apples. A number of correspondents in various parts of the Province refer to the presence of the tent caterpillar, but this pest does not appear to be as common as it was a year ago. Odd mention was made of injury to fruit trees by field mice.

Spring seeding—Taking the Province over, spring sowing might be described as being about half done on the 1st of May, although in a few localities it was claimed that the work was practically completed by that time. Early sown grains found an excellent seedbed, more especially on high and well-drained lands; but a heavy snow and rain storm, raging from the 19th to the 21st of April, gave spring operations a decided setback by flooding low-lying places and not only preventing further sowing for a week or so, but in some instances drowning out a portion of the crop already put in. Notwithstanding this drawback, the prospects for spring crops are on the whole encouraging. A few correspondents report potatoes as having been planted, which is somewhat earlier than usual for that crop.

It is said that the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honour will be bestowed on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

China will pay the first of its thirty annual indemnity instalments to the powers in July of next year. It is \$11,000,000.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 21.—Wheat—The wheat market is firmer; No. 2 white and red winter sold at 67c middle freights to Montreal; and 67 1-2 to 68 1-2c on 13 1-2c rate to New York; No. 2 goose, 66 1-2c to New York, and 65c, middle freight to Montreal. Spring is selling to millers at 70c. Manitoba wheat steady, with sales in morning of No. 1 hard at 91 1-2c g.i.t., Montreal freight; No. 2 hard, at 87 1-2c; and No. 3 hard at 79 to 79 1-2c. At Toronto and West No. 1 hard, 90 1-2c. At close of day a cent more was asked.

Millfeed—Market is steady; bran, \$12 west; and shorts, \$14 west. Western millers are selling small lots of bran at \$15 and shorts at \$17.

Corn—Market steady at 42c for Canadian yellow west; and at 47 1-2c to 48c, Toronto; mixed is quoted at 41 1-2c west; American 50c here for No. 3 yellow.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 49c middle freights. Buckwheat—Market dull at 53c east and 54c, middle freights.

Peas—Steady, at 66c west; and at 66c middle freights to Montreal.

Barley—Market in demand, but no rail lots offered. No. 2 quoted at 50c lake ports; and at 44 to 45c middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c, middle freights.

Oats—Firm, with moderate offerings; No. 2 sold at 31 1-2c to 32c, for domestic use, but exporters only bidding 31c.

Flour—The market is steady, with 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, quoted at \$2.65; for shipment east, \$2.60 bid, middle freights; choice lots 15 to 20c more. Manitoba patents, \$4.25; and strong bakers', \$3.95.

Oatmeal—Market is unchanged; car lots at \$3.55, in bags; and at \$3.65, in wood; small lots, 20c extra.

Buffalo, May 21.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring closed quiet; No. 1 Northern, old, car loads, 83c; do. in store, round lots, 82c; do. c.i.f. 81 1-2c; winter, few cars of No. 1 white sold at 76 1-2c; No. 1 red quoted 77 1-2c, on track here. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 48 1-2c; No. 3, do., 48 to 48 1-4c; No. 2 corn, 48c; No. 3, do., 47 3-4c, through billed. Oats—Strong No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3, do., 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30 1-4c; No. 3, do., 29 1-2c, through billed. Barley—C.i.f. offered 56 to 61c. Rye—No Offerings; No. 1 quoted 59c; No. 2 on track, 58c.

Chicago, May 21.—Dry weather and damage claims gave an upward impetus to the wheat market to-day, and July closed 5-8c higher. July corn closed 5-8c, and July oats 3-4c, higher. May oats gained 2 1-2c. Provisions ruled dull, and closed without material change.

Toledo, May 21.—Cloverseed—Cash prime \$6.50; Oct., \$5.25.

Milwaukee, May 21.—Barley—Dull; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40 and 54c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, May 21.—Receipts of hogs continue small, and the demand good. Prices are firm at \$8.50 to \$9 for small lots. Provisions in demand and firm. Quotations are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50; shoulder mess, \$15.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; rolls, 11c; and shoulders, 10 1-2c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10 3-4c; tierces, 10 1-2c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—the market is unchanged, with pound rolls 13 to 14c, and large rolls 12 to 13c; old tubs, poor to medium, 10 to 11c; creamery, boxes, 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c; and pounds, 18 1-2 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts are large and prices unchanged at 10 1-2 to 11c per doz., in case lots; No. 2 and chips, 8 to 9c.

Cheese—Market quiet. Full cream September, 9 to 9 1-2c; new, 8 3-4 to 9c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 21.—At the western cattle yards this morning we had a good run for a Tuesday, as 73 carloads of live stock came in, comprising 1,220 cattle, nearly 2,000 hogs, 250 sheep and lambs, 50 calves, and a dozen milk cows.

The market for cattle was steady and unchanged; prices are firm, the trade was brisk, and an early clearance was effected.

We had a good trade in export cattle; good to choice sold readily from 4 3-4 to 5 1-4c per pound. Light shippers sold at from 4 1-4 to 4 5-8c per pound. The quality was above the average for some time past.

There was a lively demand for butcher cattle, at firm but unaltered prices. Good to choice stuff sells at from 4 to 4 1-2c per pound, with from ten to fifteen cents more per cwt, for prime lots. Everything found an early sale.

We had little doing in export bulls, feeders, and stockers at prices which are notably unchanged.

Heavy ewes sold to-day at from 3 1-2 to 4c per pound.

Grain-fed yearlings sell at from 5 1-2 to 6 1-4c per pound.

Bucks are worth from 8 to 8 1-2c per pound.

"Barnyarders" are selling at from 4 1-2 to 5c per pound.

Spring lambs are worth from \$2 to \$5 each. A few of the right kind are wanted.

Hogs again advanced to-day 25c per cwt., and are firm at the increase. The best price for "singers is 7 1-4c per pound; thick fat and light hogs are worth 6 3-4c per pound.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt. \$4.25 \$5.25
Butcher, choice, do. 3.75 4.65
Butcher, ord. to good. 3.50 3.75
Butcher, inferior 2.75 3.25
Stockers, per cwt. 3.00 3.60
Export bulls, per cwt. 3.75 4.25

Sheep and Lambs.

Choice ewes, per cwt. 4.00 4.75
Lambs, g.f., per cwt. 5.50 6.25
do., barnyards, per cwt. 4.50 5.04
do., spring, each. 2.00 5.00
Bucks, per cwt. 3.00 3.50

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each 20.00 45.00
Calves, each. 1.00 8.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt. 6.75 7.25
Light hogs, per cwt. 6.50 6.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt. 6.50 6.75
Sows, per cwt. 3.75 4.04
Stags, per cwt. 0.00 2.04

STABBED PRISON GUARD

He Plunged a Knife Into the Official's Neck.

A despatch from Toronto says:—One of the Central prison guards, Michael Clancy, who lives at 103 Strachan avenue, was attacked by a convict named Nicholas Clark on Saturday afternoon, and severely stabbed in the back of the neck with a large knife.

Clark was sentenced some months ago, with a pal named Michael Skerrett, for tapping the till of R. Mossman, a grocer at 170 Chestnut street, of \$17.

On Saturday morning Clark was put to work in the wood-working shop with an experienced convict to explain his duties to him. He was anything but industrious, so he was transferred to the broom shop. This change seemed to annoy Clark, for he dawdled away his time and received a sharp reprimand from Guard Clancy.

Quick as a flash Clark reached for a knife, but not without the guard perceiving the action. With a sudden rush Clancy closed in and grappled with the prisoner, who wound his arms around the former and managed to sink the knife in the back of his neck. The enraged prisoner's arm was uplifted for a second stab, when near-by convicts seized him and probably saved Clancy's life.

The latter was removed to his home, and a charge of wounding with intent will be laid against Clark.

This is the third time that Guard Clancy has been attacked by a convict.

KITCHENER'S WORK.

The War Slowly But Surely Coming to An End.

A despatch from London says:—The arrival of nearly 1,600 volunteers at Southampton and the cordial welcome offered to two companies at St. Martin's Town hall and the Tower Hamlets are incidents indicating that the war is slowly but surely coming to an end. Despatches from South Africa point in the same direction. The best sign is the waning sympathy for the Boers now in the field with purposeless operations. Bands of guerrillas are still standing out, but British commanders are no longer hampered by treacherous spies, and they have increased facilities for finding out what is going on and for making captures of men, arms, and stock. A fresh incursion of Boers into Cape Colony is explained by the necessity for obtaining supplies, and the number of raiders is insignificant. The remnants of the commandos are not overtaken when hotly pursued, the British are gradually depriving them of horses and wearing them out by driving them constantly from section to section. The refugee camps are filled with women, whose fathers, husbands, and brothers are prisoners, and whose ardour for the Boer cause is yielding to intense longing for the return of the burghers. Lord Kitchener's work cannot be brilliant, but it is done mechanically and thoroughly. District after district of the Transvaal and the northern section of the Orange River Colony is being swept, and the Boers being harassed by constant movement.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Lose Their Lives at Elizabeth Bay.

A despatch from Little Current, Ont., says:—Three men, named Fred Eaton and Thomas Bowser, of Elizabeth Bay, and Thos. Gaffney, of Mount Forest, were killed by a boiler explosion in J. H. McMillan's mill at Elizabeth Bay, on Monday. The cause of the explosion is not known. The furnaces had just been started about twenty minutes when the accident occurred.