DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fifth Session—Seventh Parliament.

GOVERNMENT TWINE.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Martin, said 331,266 pounds of binding twine were manufactured last season at the Kingston penitentiary, 241,016 pounds were sold. Two hundred pounds were cut as samples. The amount remaining on hand at the close of the season was 90,050 pounds. The amount realized from the sale of the twine was $15,515. The collection was not made in full for all the twine sold. R. Rogers, of Manitou, Manitoba, owed $662.

CLOSE FISHING SEASONS.

Mr. Costigan, in answer to Mr. McGregor, said the present regulations as to the close season in the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and Lakes St. Clair and Erie were :—For bass and maskinonge from April 15th to June 15th ; for pickerel and dory, from April 15th to May 15th ; salmon, trout, and whitefish, from November 1st to 30th. Seine net fishing is permitted in the above waters, and there is no regulation size for the mesh seine net. Fishing was prohibited in these waters during 1894. The date of the suspension of the order prohibiting seine net fishing in these waters was May 22nd, 1895. There had been no change requested in regard to pound nets.

HAY EXPORTS.

Mr. Wallace, in answer to Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains), said the quantity of hay exported from Canada in 1891 was, to Great Britain, 11,852 tons, valued at $150,291 ; to the United States, 50,070 tons, valued at $375,813. The quantity exported in 1892 was, to Great Britain, 14,969 tons, valued at $167,604 ; to the United States, 67,067 tons, valued at $598,567. The quantity exported in 1893 was, to Great Britain, 50,892 tons, valued at $515,461 ; to the United States, 94,282 tons, valued at $54,958. The quantity exported in 1894 was, to Great Britain, 175,559 tons, valued at $1,700,409 ; to the United States, 87,847 tons, valued at $753,575.

PERMANENT CORPS.

Mr. Dickey, in answer to Mr. Gibson, said the total strength of each of the following corps was.—"A" Battery, Kingston, 130 men ; "B" Battery, Quebec, 61 men ; No. 1 and 2 Companies, Quebec, 236 men ; "A" Dragoons, Toronto, 58 men ; "B" Dragoons, Winnipeg, 91 men ; No. 1 Infantry, London, 116 men; No. 2 Infantry, Toronto, 110 men ; No. 3 Infantry, St. John's, 96 men ; No. 4 Infantry, Fredericton, 105 men. Total, 1,003 men.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Mr. Wallace, in answer to Mr. Mulock, said that from June 30th, 1894, to March 31st last, there were imported from Australasia under the free list fowls to the value of $10 ; bananas and pineapples, $1,346 ; hides and skins, $1,458 ; wool, 249,183 pounds, valued at $32,460. Of dutiable goods there were imported in the same period eggs, 24 dozen, valued at $4 ; oranges, lemons, and limes, $2,874 worth ; butter, 36,907 pounds, valued at $5,925 ; lard, 2,146 pounds, valued at $187 ; salted beef, 3,712 pounds, valued at $161 ; canned meats, 84,350 pounds, valued at $7,143 ; mutton and lamb, 16,052 pounds, valued at $876 ; poultry, $966 ; sausage casings, $366 ; tallow, $43 ; honey, 1,492 pounds valued, at $93 ; total value, $63,012.

GENERAL BOOTH'S COLONY.

Mr. Daly, in answer to Mr. Martin, said there was no understanding between the Government and General Booth as to giving or selling him land for the purposes of a proposed colony. The Government had no information as to the kind of immigrants General Booth proposes to send to Canada, and could not therefore say whether they were in favour of encouraging such immigration.

LAKE VESSELS.

Mr. Costigan, in answer to Mr. Lister said the attention of the Government had been called to the fact that the Congress of the United States had recently passed certain rules regulating navigation on the great lakes different from those in force in Canada. It was not the intention of the Government to pass rules uniform with those of the United States, as it was not expedient to have one set of rules on the ocean and another set on the great lakes.

TRENT CANAL.

Mr. Haggart asked Mr. Somerville to allow a motion for copies of all tenders received by the Government for section one of the Peterborough and Lakefield division of the Trent canal, to stand, as the contract had not yet been awarded.

SHEEP SHIPMENTS.

Mr. Featherston, in moving for the papers relating to the shipments of sheep from Canada to Great Britain since October 31st, 1894, and alleged to have been diseased, said it was only last week that the Canadian inspectors at Montreal noticed that some of the American sheep passing through that port were diseased. He had himself had an opportunity of seeing this. It was in the interest of the country that diseased sheep from the United States should not be allowed to enter Canada in transit.

Mr. Montague said there could be no objection to the motion. The Government appreciated the efforts of the hon. gentleman, who was a practical man, in calling attention to this matter. The department was thoroughly alive to the question of protecting the sheep trade from any possible injury or contamination from association with American sheep. He had no doubt there was a desire on the part of British sheep-raisers to shut out Canadian importations as much as possible, and he anticipated some such move in the sheep industry as had been made with respect to cattle.

CLAIMS OF SCOUTS.

Mr. Davin moved that in the opinion of the House the outstanding claims for scrip from Wood Mountain and Maple Creek scouts, and also individual claims elsewhere of scouts and teamsters, who were engaged actively in warfare during the rebellion of 1885 in the North-West Territories should now be fully enquired into, and the demands of justice satisfied. He said that since placing the resolution on the paper the Minister of Militia had promised to enquire into the claims of scouts and others.

The motion was adopted.

PROHIBITION COMMISSION.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on the item of $8,000, further expenditure in connection with the Royal Commision on the liquor traffic, failed to see the use of the commission, except to recommend that if the women of the country paid more attention to cooking there would be fewer drunkards. (Laughter).

The item was allowed to stand.

PREMIER'S FUNERAL.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on the item of $25,000 to cover the expenses of the funeral of the late Premier, asked for some explanation of the expenditure.

Mr. Haggart presented statements of the expenditure, which were under charge of the Minister of Public Works. He could vouch only for the railway expenditure.

Mr. Davies said that painful as the matter was, he must insist on a full list of the details. The figures presented by the Minister of Railways totalled only $15,000, leaving $10,000 still unaccounted for.

The item was allowed to stand, as was also the item of $25,000 contribution to the Lady Thompson fund.

The supplementary estimates were passed, with the exception of a few items that stand.

DOMINION LANDS.

Mr Daly introduced a bill further to amend the Dominion Lands Act, and explained that it had reference to certain school lands occupied by squatters prior to January 1st, 1880. It had been found that there were certain other squatters unprovided for in the bill of last session, who had occupied these lands prior to the date named, and the bill was to give them, upon producing proof that they had performed their homestead duties prior to that date, the right of homestead entry.

The bill was read a first time.

GOVERNMENT BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the total number of accounts in the Government savings banks under $500 was 44,420, amounting to $6,289,093. The total number between $500 and $1,000 was 6,654, amounting to $4,160,096. The total number over $1,000 was 4,741, amounting to $7,327,580. The grand total of accounts was 55,815, amounting to $17,776,769.

I. C. R. EMPLOYES.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Forbes, said it was proposed to give two weeks vacation with pay this summer to despatchers, telegraph operators, and stationmasters on the Intercolonial railway, as their hours and duties were very long, but not to clerks as there did not appear to be the same reason in their case.

CANADIAN BUTTER TRADE.

Mr. Montague, in reply to Mr. McMillan, said 915 packages of butter shipped from Montreal weighed 48,937 lbs. net, being an average of 53,48 lbs. of butter per package. No account of the sales of them had been received since the statement made by him to the House on the 16th of May. Two hundred and forty-six packages of butter were sold in Montreal, which were paid for by an advance of 20 cents per pound by the Government. Payments have been made on three lots of butter at 20 cents a pound which were not included in the former return, and payments are to be made on two lots. The reason why the butter, which was inspected, and for which payments of 20 cents per pound were made, was not sent to England, was because it was not in packages which appeared to be suitable for export to Great Britain, to enhance the reputation of the packages of Canadian butter there. The creamery butter received at Montreal intended by the consignees to be shipped to Great Britain by the Dairy Commission, and sold in Montreal on account of being in packages unsuitable for export, brought prices ranging from 20 to 23 cents a pound. The Dairy Commissioner has received information from some of his correspondents in England stating that there would be no difficulty in doing a steady trade in butter similar to that contained in the best lots shipped last winter, especially now that buyers are getting to know it.

RAILWAY PASSES.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Mulock's bill prohibiting members from travelling on passes was next on the order paper. When this was reached the yeas and nays were demanded. The house divided, and the motion was lost by 100 to 46.

QUEBEC FREEMASONS.

Mr. White (Cardwell) moved the second reading of the bill removing certain disabilities under which the Masonic body under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec at present labour. The bill frees this body from a prohibition contained in a statute of the old Province of Lower Canada against the holding of meetings by oath-bound associations, infringement of which was punishable by severe penalties.

The motion was carried, and the House went into committee.

Mr. McKay (Hamilton) moved to add a clause under which all societies, associations and lodges whose members are bound by oath and whose objects are exclusively of a social, charitable, or benevolent character, should also be included in the bill.

The Chairman ruled that the motion was out of order unless made with the consent of the House.

The bill was then reported, and read a third time.

CONTRACTS TO ALIENS.

Mr. McLennan moved the second reading of his bill to prevent the letting of contracts to aliens. The bill, he said, proposed to deal with contracts made by the Government of Canada, and none but these would be interfered with. It did not interfere with alien labour coming into this country, nor with emigration. In the United States there were all sorts of drawbacks and difficulties in the way of outsiders obtaining contracts. The stipulations were such as to render it practically impossible for a Canadian to get a contract. Preference was given to a contractor whose articles or materials required for the carrying on of the work was of United States manufacture and Canadians when bringing in their plant were obliged to pay a heavier duty than that levied on American plant coming into this country. One of the most irksome restrictions was that under which Canadian contractors were debarred from bringing in workmen. He enumerated other conditions with which Canadian contractors had to comply, such as giving a bond and obtaining as sureties well-known men residing in the United States, who must prove satisfactory to the officials of the United States. In a brief retrospective sketch, he next showed that some of the most important works in the United States had been built by Canadians, and that in some instances Canadians had been called in to complete contracts commenced by Americans. He had nothing against aliens, but, as a matter of justice, the claims of the people of this country should receive first consideration.

Mr. Haggart said the bill applied to aliens of every country, and the Government might not have the power to enact such legislation. The hon. gentleman's remarks had been directed almost solely to aliens of the United States, and he doubted whether such a measure was advisable in the public interest. It was directed against countries some of whom might probably be on the most amicable terms with Canada. The policy of the Government on these matters was that labour employed on works should be Canadian or that of British subjects. He thought the hon. gentleman might safely leave the matter with the Government. There might be times when it was necessary that the Crown should be enabled to make contracts with foreign contractors, and if the present measure became law such contracts would be ipso facto null and void.

CONTRACTORS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of a bill in amendment of the Criminal Code of 1892, which prohibits any officer or contractor of any Government subsidized railway contributing money towards the election of any parliamentary candidate. He wished to put railway contractors in exactly the same position as were contractors on all other public works.

Mr. Amyot pointed out that the clause as drafted applied only to contractors holding Federal contracts, and wondered whether this was because most of the Provincial Governments were Liberal. In Ontario it was well known that a Conservative could not even get a license to keep a hotel.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said the hon. gentleman's bill was apparently based on an amendment moved by the leader of the Opposition to the railway resolutions last session. The Criminal code had to do only with Federal Jurisdiction, and the clauses in the Act relating to the right of contractors to contribute to elections were therefore confined to the Federal Parliament. He rose merely to move the adjournment of the debate in order that he might consult with his colleagues as to whether the bill in an amended form might be accepted.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Mr. Costigan moved the second reading of a bill further to amend the Fisheries Act, which prohibits the pollution of water frequented by fish mentioned in the Act under penalty, but provides for exemption by the Minister of Marine of certain streams in which it may be in the interest of the public to permit the dumping of mill rubbish or sawdust. No such exemption, however, shall be granted till June 30th, 1897. The exemptions at present in force shall be continued until the date named. It was ascertained that most of the mills could not comply with the law preventing the discharge of their refuse into streams without an entire reconstruction of the mills, and the bill would provide for such cases. He proposed that the bill should have effect for two years only because he thought that after that period a more practical way might be found of dealing with the question. Difficulty was experienced in the case of international rivers, such as the River St. John, in New Brunswick, where the United States permitted the dumping of rubbish on their side of the stream.

Mr. Bryson said that soundings made in Ottawa river showed that the centre of the channel had not been injuriously affected by the sawdust deposits. The mills on the Chaudiere, Gatineau, and Ottawa could not change their method of disposing of the refuse unless at great expense or the loss of much power. The dumping of sawdust into the rivers had evidently not been detrimental to the fish, or complaints would be heard, and fishermen thought that the fishing below the Ottawa was as good as above. He hoped that the measure might not only be temporary, but that an effort might be made for the permanent relief of millowners.

Mr. Lavergne, in committee, moved, in amendment to the clause prohibiting pollution, that sawdust be excepted.

Mr. Ouimet said the effect of sawdust deposits on the Gatineau river had been to form a shoal of considerable magnitude, which had changed the current and threatened at one time to overrun the village.

The amendment was lost, and the bill was carried in committee, and read a third time.

PROHIBITION COMMISSION.

Mr. Foster, on the item of $800, further expenses in connection with the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, said that the amounts received by the individual members of the commission were:—Sir Joseph Hickson, chairman, $3,220; Mr. E. F. Clark, $2,468; Mr. Gigault, $2,374; the Rev. Dr. McLeod, $6,918; Judge MacDonald, $3,918; Mr. Monaghan, secretary, $10,068.

Mr. Davies said the people looked upon the commission as a farce. The Government were afraid to face the country on the matter, and appointed a commission as a buffer. Parliament did not want to know the opinion of five gentlemen on the matter, but of the country.

Sir James Grant denounced the Opposition for trying to discredit the Government in their efforts to obtain a solution of the prohibition question and for trying to make out the cost was greater than it really was.

The item passed.

LADY THOMPSON FUND.

Mr. Tarte, on the item of $25,000 contribution to the Lady Thompson Fund, said the late Premier had a large enough salary to have provided for his family after his death. If he was rightly informed a fund of $38,000 had already been raised, which was quite sufficient to maintain Lady Thompson in the circumstances to which she had been accustomed. He thought a vote of $10,000 or $15,000 would not be objected to.

Mr. Laurier shared in the view of the member for South Oxford, that a sum should be voted to Lady Thompson. He could not hear that the widow of the late Premier should be left in penurious circumstances—(hear, hear)—and while the vote might have been smaller he would not object to it.

On a vote, the item was carried by 93 to 42.

THE PREMIER'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Davis, on the resolution to vote $25,000 to cover the expenses of Sir John Thompson's funeral, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tarte, that the amount be reduced by the sum of $15,000.

Mr. Laurier said the amendment should be adopted. The Government was to be blamed if they had allowed merchants to extert extraordinary profits for services in connection with the funeral. In some cases it was asserted that 50 or 75 per cent. in excess of ordinary rates had been charged.

Mr. Foster said that although it was true that large prices had in some cases been charged, yet in no case had they been paid, and after the extortionate charges had been reduced to current market prices, it yet would require about $23,000 to pay the bill.

The resolution was concurred in.

GIANT WRESTLERS OF JAPAN.

One of the Most Interesting Sights of a Most Interesting Country.

The wrestlers of Japan are a race almost distinct from the ordinary men of that country. The average Jap, judged by our standard of height, is a little man with a long body and short legs The wrestlers are very much taller and heavier men, Frequently enough they stand over 6ft., and they are inordinately fat, some of them turning the scale at 300 pounds. They differ from the rest of the people again in the matter of food. They consume vast quantities of beef and drink soup, beer, and other liquids by the gallon, while the remainder of their countrymen live on vegetables, rice, and fish. In features they may be said to be identical with their fellow countrymen, though their heads are, with the greater size of their bodies, much larger and suggestive of live cannon balls. They wrestle almost stark naked, and the only hair to be seen on their bodies is that put up in the old Japanese style on the top of their heads. They shave their heads from the forehead to crown, leaving that over the ears and at the back to grow long, and tying it up on the top of the head in a queue like a door-knocker.

A wrestling contest is one of the most interesting sights one of the most interesting countries of the globe. Conceive

AN ENORMOUS CIRCUS TENT

spread out upon a network of bamboo poles, and capacious enough to accommodate 10,000 people, some sitting on the ground, some in boxes, and some again on platforms built up 10ft. above the ground, all smoking small-bowled long-stemmed metal pipes, and all with tobacco-boxes in front of them, from which to replenish the pipes when empty. In the centre of this huge tent is a pavilion about 20ft. square, supported by four posts as thick as telegraph poles. The pavilion is trimmed with red and the posts are wrapped with red cloth. Over the top is a canopy of blue. It has a raised foundation, perhaps two feet high, and a ring of rice bags runs around the floor, enclosing a circle of 12ft. in diameter, which is floored with black earth. This is the wrestling ring. The giants struggle inside the rice-bags, and if one can throw the other over them or fling him to the earth, he is proclaimed the victor. In the ring, against each of the red posts, sits a sober, dark-faced, heavy-browed Japanese, dressed in a black kimono. These are the four judges, who decide in the event of a dispute against the decision of the umpire, who stands in the centre of the ring, wearing the old brocade costume of the Daimyos. He screeches out his voice as though he had the colic, and was screaming with pain, but his shrill cries penetrate to every part of the circus. The wrestlers squat in groups on the floor, and round the ring, until their turn comes to enter the arena. Their dress consists simply of a band of blue silk four inches wide, which is tied at the back. It is interesting to see two or three champions approach each other, and to observe their conduct prior to closing. One represents the east and the other the west. First of all they step up to a couple of buckets of water which stand just inside the bags of rice, and take copious draughts. Next they fill their mouths and

SQUIRT THE WATER INTO THE AIR,

so that it falls back in spray on their own bodies. This is to make them brisk, and they work themselves up into warmth and rage by wiping the water off with pieces of paper. After this they stride around and show off their muscle, pound their chests, and slap their brawny thighs, while howls of encouragement go up from the throats of the onlookers. They conclude this pantomime by raising their legs as high as their shoulders—they are all-round athletes, and can do some surprising tricks—and bringing their feet down on to the stage with a force that makes it tremble. They bow to the umpire and the judges, and seat themselves in the centre of the ring, leaning forward, and resting their fists on the floor, while awaiting for the signal to begin business. When he sees them breathe together, the umpire gives the signal, and they spring like wild cats into one another's arms. The yell that goes up from the people when one man has been flung over the rice bags is something to be heard if one would have any notion of its quality. The vanquished one gathers himself up and walks away with his head down. The victor receives his gold embroidered silk apron from the umpire, and goes off a proud man, with his seconds around him, and gives place to the next couple. Some of the contests last only a minute, some again are not decided in a quarter of an hour. The rules are very rigid, and any serious contravention disqualifies. The slightest mismovement is noticed by the umpire, and is penalised.

Her Theatre Toque.

Mrs. Hicks—What kind of a hat did Mrs. Dix wear?

Hicks—Looked like a stuffed quail on toast.

In France, if a structural defect in a bicycle causes an injury to the person using it, the manufacturer is legally accountable for damages.

THE HOME.

Canning Domestic Fruits.

Generally speaking, preserving means the cooking of fruits in an equal weight of sugar and cooking them long enough for the fruit to keep without being air-tight. On the other hand, canning can be done with little or no sugar and with just enough cooking to thoroughly heat the fruit, but the air must always be excluded. The fruit is prepared similarly for both forms, and the same general directions apply to each process. Preserves to be perfect must be made with great care and the best results are obtained by putting only a small amount of fruit at a time, in the syrup after the syrup has been carefully prepared and clarified and the fruit made ready. The process of canning the different kinds of fruit varies very little except in the amount of sugar used, but only perfectly sound and fresh fruits should ever be used for the purpose.

Fruits may be canned with or without sugar, for since the introduction of air-tight jars and cans there is no danger of fermentation, and sugar takes no part in the preservation of the fruits. Never let the fruit cook long enough to destroy its natural flavor, and while boiling hot it should be poured into air-tight glass jars, filled to the top and quickly sealed. Heat the jars thoroughly before filling and stand them on a folded damp towel during the process to prevent breakage. Then stand the jars away in a warm place for one night; in the morning you can give the tops another turn, wipe the jars carefully and put away in a cool, dark closet. In a week or so examine the jars carefully and if you see no small air bubbles you may feel pretty sure that the fruit is keeping. If you find the opposite and that the liquid hasn't yet settled, the fruit is fermenting and must be taken out and recooked, and used for stewed fruits; not put back again. In filling the jars run a silver spoon handle about the inside of the jar, to break away any air bubbles that may be there. When canning small fruits sugar them two hours before cooking; some expert cooks advise adding a small proportion of alum so that they will keep their shape and be clear.

How to Destroy Moths.

Close all the windows and all doors leading from the room about to undergo treatment, open wide each drawer and closet, and hang the contents over chairs or upon clothes-horse brought into the room for the occasion. Take a piece of gum camphor (as large as a hazel-nut for an ordinary room as large as a walnut for a room 20 by 16), put it in an iron pot or upon an iron stand. Set fire to the camphor. It burns very fiercely, so set it at a safe distance from furniture or hangings. The middle of the room is the best place for it, unless this be directly under a chandelier, in which case it can be placed more towards the side, as the heat is apt to injure the gilding or bronze. The dense smoke soon penetrates every nook and corner, and suffocates every insect that inhales it. Canary birds or goldfish are to be carried from the room before beginning operations, and as soon as the camphor begins to burn the operator may leave the room, as, provided she has taken the above precautions, there will be no danger of fire spreading. The camphor will burn from a quarter to half an hour, but it can be extinguished at any moment by placing over it a stove lid or the cover of the pot. Let the smoke remain in the room about half an hour, then open the windows wide, leaving them so all day. After a few hours' airing, the traces of smoke will be scarcely noticeable. All the rooms can be treated thus in succession or all at once, care being taken to guard against fire.

Flower Notes.

If one wants a very brilliant and showy bed, where there will be flowers till the coming of frost, select the nasturtium. This plant is easily grown from seed, requires only an ordinary soil, begins to blossom when quite small, and improves with age.

A farmer's wife writes to an exchange: How is it possible for an intelligent reading woman on a farm to get along without flowers? Indeed my flower beds form the art studio of the family. From the creeping and climbing vines, the queenly rose, the ever-blooming geranium in infinite variety, the ever welcome annuals which put forth their cheery blossoms from earliest spring and continue in charming and delightful succession and diversity until old Jack Frost nips them off as Christmas approaches, they form a delightful charm around the house for every member of the family, and every visitor and passer-by.

Balsams are among the most satisfactory annuals. They are easily grown, come into bloom early, and continue to flower until September or later. The lately introduced varieties are wonderfully fine, both in form and color. Indeed, the flowers are as large as many tea-roses, fully as double, and range through all shades of red, pink, crimson, mauve and flesh-color to pure white. Some kinds are striped with contrasting colors; others are beautifully spotted. They are profuse in bloom, each branch being so closely set with flowers that it resembles a wreath. Give a rich soil, made mellow to the depth of at least a foot. Plant in a comparatively shady location. Water well in a dry season.

First-rate Doughnuts.

One quart flour, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 cup milk, 1 cup sugar, some nutmeg or cinnamon, salt to taste, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls cottolene, melted. Sift the flour, salt, spice and baking powder together. Beat the eggs, adding the sugar, milk and melted cottolene, stir in the flour, roll and cut into shape with a tin doughnut cutter. Have the kettle three-fourths full of cottolene; when the fat is hot enough a piece of dough dropped into it will rise to the top and brown. Drop in the doughnuts and fry 3 minutes. These are delicious and economical, neither heavy nor too sweet.

ONLY 4,000 PERSONS IN LABRADOR.

The Country is Ice-Bound From September to June and There is no Fuel.

Sometimes Labrador is icebound from September till June; but through all this long and dreary winter the lighthouse keeper on Belle Isle must maintain his watch, to be ready to light the lamp when the break-up comes. For months he sees nothing but frozen plain, uncertain of foot and impassable, and in the distance the ice-sheathed cliffs of Newfoundland. The few who have made their way into the interior of Labrador say it is a vast wilderness of huge boulders, varied only by morasses and lakes. An old French writer speaks of it as the Land of Cain and the latest explorers have complained that they suffered bitterly from cold because they could not find fuel enough to maintain camp fires. Often, indeed, they had difficulty in making even a little blaze for cooking.

Naturally, such a country has not invited settlers, and it is not surprising to learn that in its whole vast area—two and a half times as large as Great Britain and Ireland—that there are not more than four thousand dwellers; of these, only about one half are whites, the others being Esquimaux and Hudson Bay Company trappers and hunters. These are a shiftless lot who come down to the nearest company post early in summer, and exchange their pelts for provisions, planting themselves down at the post, and proceeding to gorge themselves until their entire stock is exhausted. A pound of tea and a bag of flour is the most that one band of these mountaineers has been known to carry back—all they had to show, except temporarily satisfied appetites, for their whole winter's work as hunters in that desolate region.

These trappers and hunters are Indians, but always called "mountaineers;" while the Esquimaux, who have not a drop of Indian blood in them, are called Indians, though 'Huskies' is the favorite term for them among the fishermen. The fishermen, mostly Newfoundlanders, skirt the Labrador coast in summer in deep-water craft, or fill up the fishing stages on the rocky islands which during the winter have been either wholly deserted, or left in charge of a store-keeper.

There must be some attraction in this wild life; for a keeper who, after living twenty years at one of these desolate outposts of civilization, went to London for a little change, returned to Labrador as soon as possible, because he found London "so lonely;" and Hudson Bay Company agents, who have given up their positions to go back to civilization, have been glad to return to their posts. They missed the free, open-air life; but above all, probably, their autocratic sway, which makes them kings within the boundaries of the post.

THE OCEAN SINKS.

Serious Accident at the Cornwall Canal —Gates Carried Away by the Ocean, Which Fills and Sinks.

A despatch from Cornwall says:—One of the worst accidents in the history of the Cornwall Canal occurred here on Wednesday morning. The steamer Ocean arrived at the foot of the canal about 8 o'clock. She passed the first lock and entered the second. Her speed was unusually high, and efforts to snub her were vain. She struck the upper gates with sufficient violence to displace them, and the rush of water carried them away. One of the lower gates was also torn from its fastenings. The Ocean was carried back out of the lock and thrown violently against the stone wall on the south side of the entrance. She seemed to bend like a whip. A hawser was made fast to the shore, and she was prevented from being carried down on the lower locks. The two collisions started a big leak in her bow, and, the water pouring into her hold, she began to fill and settle. The passengers and crew were all got ashore, and twenty minutes after she struck the unfortunate vessel, listed over till the windows of her upper cabin were under water. She had reached bottom in about

TWENTY FEET OF WATER.

The cargo shifted and burst a hole in her side. When she righted herself shortly afterwards she was lying diagonally across the basin between the locks, with the water reaching up to within about five feet above her freight deck, in which position she lies at present, with her entire cargo, about 200 tons of general freight, under water. It is not known to what extent the boat is injured. The tug Sarah Daley was tied up above the locks at the time of the accident, and she broke from her moorings and was carried through the locks, stern foremost, but managed to get a line to the shore before reaching the Ocean, and thus escaped injury. The Government staff are badly handicapped as, the water being all out of the level, it is very difficult to get the new gates or the lock gate lifter to the scene. She will work all right, and the authorities expect to have one pair of gates hung in the morning. The water can then be drained out of the basin, where the Ocean lies, and she will be pumped out and floated, under the direction of Superintendent Ross. The work is being rushed forward, and it is expected that the canal will be open for navigation on Saturday.

Wonders of Animal Training.

Elijah didn't depend upon a committee to build up the broken down altar.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 22, Carmon, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '91.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

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CANTON, Mo., Apr. 3, '91.
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He was kneeling at her feet and saying: My precious sweet, life lingers to me as a petunia streaked with the glorious golden fretting of a soul which knoweth no love, so——

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