DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fifth Session—The Seventh Parliament.

EXEMPT FROM INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to authorize the Treasury Board to exempt certain societies from the operation of an Insurance Act, such as those of engineers, conductors, and brakesmen, who had among themselves an association for insuring against death and accidents, confined entirely to their own members. These were acts of men who were prohibited from insuring in general societies, either by the companies themselves or by reasons of the excessively high rates exacted from men in their hazardous calling.

The bill was read a first time.

WRECK OF THE MEXICO.

Mr. McMellen asked whether the Government had received any official information of the wreck of the steamer Mexico off the Straits of Belle Isle. The vessel contained the first cargo of dairy produce sent from Canada by cold storage. He wished to know whether the company intended to make an immediate provision for another shipment, and what was the Government's intention with regard to further experiments in the matter.

Mr. Costigan said he had received a telegram stating that the vessel had been wrecked and was in danger of being plundered, and a request for a Government steamer was made to aid in protecting the wreck. He had found there was no danger to life involved, and all the crew had been taken off, and he did not think it a case where the Government steamship should be sent. Furthermore, no Government steamer was available.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Bryson, said the Government had not decided to place his bill on the Government orders. The bill was one that required a good deal of preparation and must be carefully drafted. The object of the bill, to provide for the speedy payment of wages eight or nine months overdue to railway labourers, was worthy of consideration. Such a bill ought to be introduced in some way or another, but care must be taken to protect railway from possible attempts to levy blackmails

N. W. T. REPRESENTATION.

On the resumption of the debate on the motion for the third reading of the bill further to amend the North-West Territories Representation Act,

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) complained that the provision enabling the voters whose names were not on the list to apply to the enumerator two days before polling day in order that the omission might be remedied was a serious alteration in the law.

Mr. Daly replied that the object was to make a correction that should have been carried out last year when the amendment of the Act was under consideration. The law formerly allowed voters to make application for putting their name on the lists the night before polling.

The debate was adjourned.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Mr. Laurier at the conclusion of a long speech, moved the following amendment:—"This House regrets the failure of the Government to deal with the Manitoba school question in a manner demanded by the best interests of the country, and is of opinion that the Ministerial declarations in regard to this question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation among the Canadian people."

After speeches by Hon. Mr. Foster and Messrs. Ouimet, McCarthy, Oliver, Girouard, and Belley, the division was taken and the amendment was rejected by 114 to 70.

The announcement of the figures was received with cheers by the supporters of the Government.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. McCarthy thought the House would tolerate him in answering a personal attack made on him by the hon. Minister of Justice. It was a poor case that required to be sustained by personal vituperation and abuse. He did not think he had said one word in a rather long and perhaps tedious speech that could have been treated by the hon. member as offensive. Certainly he did not intend any offence. And for the hon. gentleman to get up in the presence of the House and tell him that he was taking a position that was unwarranted by reason of his professional connection with the Manitoba Government was, he would venture to say, unjust, unparliamentry, and without one title of justification. (Hear, hear.) His right in the House he knew perfectly well, and the hon. gentleman could find no precedent to say that the connection which he had had on two different occasions with the Manitoba Government—one in defining the constitutionality of the Act of 1890, which was not now in question, and another of appearing in his professional capacity to oppose the passage of the remedial order—in the slightest degree disqualified him.

Sir Charles H. Tupper—Are those the only occasions on which you advised the Manitoba Government?

Mr. McCarthy—When the hon. gentleman has a right to interrogate me, I will be perfectly willing to answer. I am not called upon here to disclose my professional dealings with any man or with any Government. From him or any of his name it was the last to be expected that an attack would come. The history of Canada had been disgraced by the action of the hon. gentleman and his connections from first to last. (Cries of "Order.") He had not thought the hon. gentleman would taunt him with having been subsidized. He could point out in return that the hon. gentleman sat in the House and Council and voted annually to his father 12,000. What justification could he find for it? He had desired to avoid such references, but he desired also to let the hon gentleman know, and other hon. gentlemen too, that he was able to take care of himself when he was assailed.

Sir Charles H. Tupper regretted that the hon. gentleman had given way to such deplorable temper, and uttered such miserable insinuations by way of vilifying an absent man. He contended that the hon. gentleman could not cite a parallel case in the British House of Commons for his attitude to-day. Sir Henry James, who would be accepted as an authority on the etiquette of British law or parliamentary practice, considered that a member of the House should not advocate in the House a cause for which he was the paid advocate outside of the House. (Hear, hear.) He made the statement on the best precedent and stood by his position. (Applause.)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Casey asked if the Government intended to fill the vacant portfolio of Agriculture. Farmers were very anxious about the matter.

Mr. Foster said the Department of Agriculture was in responsible hands, and was being administered by a member of the Government, and the hon. gentleman would have to repose faith in the Government, and their interest in the farmers.

THE CITY OF MIDLAND.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Edgar, stated that the steamer City of Midland, belonging to the North Shore Navigation Company, was seized at Collingwood on July 19th, 1894, on a charge of having landed at that port two barrels of oil, which had been entered for use on board as ship's stores. The sum of $400 was exacted before the release of the vessel, and the value of the oil, with duty added had been deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General. The remainder of the penalty had been remitted to the vessel's owners, as the evidence established the fact that they had no knowledge of and did not authorize the removal of the oil. This was done by the engineer of the vessel with a view of providing oil for an excursion steamer which had none on board.

THE CATTLE SCHEDULE.

Mr. Sproule enquired whether, in view of the change in Government in England, and the appointment of a new President of the Board of Agriculture, it is the intention of the Government to renew the application for the removal of the schedule against the importation of Canadian cattle to that country without having them slaughtered at the port of debarkation.

Mr. Ouimet—The correspondence already set on foot with the Imperial authorities is not concluded, an answer not having been received to the representations made in the last report by the Minister of Agriculture. It is the intention to continue to press the claim of Canada in this matter.

PUBLICATION OF BILLS.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in Committee of the Whole, proposed to amend the clause of the Criminal Code relating to betting and betting-houses by making it clear that newspapers may publish the results of races, etc., without coming within the provisions of the code respecting houses kept for that purpose.

The amendment was carried, and the committee reported progress.

BRANDING OF CHEESE.

Mr. Montague moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Dairy Products Act. It had for its object the branding of cheese with the month of manufacture, the idea being to prevent the lowering of the reputation of Canadian products by selling the make of one month as that of another. Circulars had been sent out to those interested in the trade, but the replies were contradictory. Although the weight of evidence seemed to be in favour of some such proposal, the opinion against was sufficiently strong to warrant the Agriculture Committee, to whom the bill was referred, in not reporting any particular decision to the House. There was a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. It was a matter in which the dairymen were very much interested, and as the discussion was not very thorough when the bill was introduced by Mr. McLennan, it had been transfered to the Government orders, which would enable the measure to receive the consideration it deserved, to the advantage of the dairy interests. The bill was now before the House, either with a view to its being passed this session or that it might be discussed with a view of its adoption at another time.

Mr. McLennan explained the amendments that had been made since the bill was last before the House as a private measure. It was now proposed that the bill should not apply to butter. Each cheese factory would have to register with the Dairy Commissioner, and would receive a consecutive number. This would obviate the necessity of having inspectors. Out of 778 replies to the circulars sent out only 64 were opposed to the branding of cheese. He went on to quote the resolutions passed by various bodies interested in the dairy industry, in order to show that there was an overwhelming feeling in favour of the bill. It was unfortunate his measure, which was endorsed by 90 per cent. of the farmers of the country, should be blocked at this stage. It was unfair that Prof. Robertson's opinion should prevail against the opinion of the farmers and cheesemen of the country.

Mr. Foster said there was considerable opposition to the bill in the country, and that the best thing to do was to consider it more carefully, and deal with it next session probably. At best, the measure could only be operative a few months earlier, and nothing would be lost by deferring the matter. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

The motion was carried.

CORDAGE COMBINE.

Mr. Taylor wished to refute the charge of cowardice made against him in the Farmers' Sun recently, respecting his remarks in the House as to the combine between the Canada Cordage Company and the Farmers' Binder Twine Company. He was prepared to prove his statements, and would be glad to do so before a committee of the House next session.

Mr. Corbould made an explanation in reply to a charge made against him in a statement filed at the Department of Justice by the late deputy warden of the British Columbia penitentiary. A commission was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the penitentiary and in consequence of the report of the commissioner the deputy warden was dismissed. In the papers brought down the deputy warden accused him (Mr. Corbould) of being one of a syndicate interested in the removal of the penitentiary to a site owned by himself and friends. This scheme, the deputy warden claimed, was blocked by himself, and in consequence he provoked his (Mr. Corbould's) resentment. He read the statement complained of, and characterized it, as well as the statement to the same effect by the late Inspector of Penitentiaries, as utterly false. He had no interest either directly or indirectly in the property referred to, nor to the best of his knowledge had any of his friends.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said the house would accept the hon. gentleman's statement. There did not appear to be the slightest evidence to warrant the insinuation made against the hon. gentleman.

BELGIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

Mr. Lachapelle asked if it was true that the Belgian embargo on Canadian cattle had been raised.

Mr. Foster said he had just received a telegram from the Premier, who had very recently been informed by the Belgian Consul that the Belgian Government would permit experimental shipments of Canadian cattle to Belgian ports during October, November, and December, and would remove the embargo altogether if no pleuro-pneumonia was discovered.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Foster moved the amendment of the Customs' Act by adding the following item to schedule A of the Act:—

Salmon, fresh, n.e.s., one-half cent per pound, provided that such salmon may be imported free of duty upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that fresh salmon may be imported into the United States from Canada free of duty.

Sawed boards, planks, and deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, provided that such lumber may be imported free of duty upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar lumber from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty.

Mr. Edwards declared himself disinterested as far as the duty proposed to be imposed was concerned, but he thought that in the interest of the people of the North-West, by whom the kinds of lumber enumerated were imported, the duty ought not to be imposed.

Mr. Speaker drew attention to the fact that although in the tariff of the United States dressed lumber appeared to be free of duty, the Board of Appraisers of the United States had construed lumber dressed upon the edges, or tongued and grooved, as a manufactured article, and subject to a duty of 25 per cent. He did not see why the manufacturers in the United States should be put in any better position than the manufacturers in this country with regard to this matter, and he approved of the Government's action.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER'S SERVICES.

Mr. Martin enquired—Whether Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper received payment for his services in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration, and, if so, how much, and when.

Sir Charles H. Tupper—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper received no payment from the British or any Government in connection with his services on the Behring Sea arbitration, and I might say that Sir John Thompson and myself were the only officers connected with the British or Canadian Government who did not receive compensation. All the arbitrators except Sir John Thompson received £1,000 sterling as remuneration for their services. The Attorney-General of the British Government received the usual professional fees for his services over and above his salary as Attorney-General, and the officers of the British Government and the officers of the Canadian Government connected with that work were also paid compensation in addition to their ordinary salaries, Sir John Thompson and myself receiving nothing but our expenses. Incidentally I may say that Sir John Thompson lost a large portion of his sessional allowance, and I lost the whole of mine.

Mr. Martin—You received nothing but your expenses; and that not from the British Government?

Sir Charles H. Tupper—No; the Canadian Government paid the expenses of Sir John Thompson and myself.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Mr. Haggart moved the House into committee on the following resolution:—"That it is expedient, in order to enable the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Company to construct so much of their railway to Hudson Bay as reaches from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan river, to authorize the Governor-in-Council to enter into a contract with the said company for the transport of men, supplies, materials, and mails for twenty years, and to pay for such services during the said term $80,000 per annum, as follows:—One-half of the said sum annually, commencing from the date of the completion of one-half of the company's line between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river, or of the completion of a line from Portage la Prairie northerly to a point of intersection with the company's main line where the latter is located through township thirteen, or from Gladstone and to the Saskatchewan river, and the other half of the said sum annually, commencing from the date of the completion of the remaining half of the company's line between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river; and that in the event of the said company not complying with the conditions to be made in relation to the construction of the first half of the company's line, the Governor-in-Council may transfer the $40,000 per annum applicable to such first half to a company authorized to construct a line from Portage la Prairie or Gladstone to Lake Dauphin or thereabouts."

LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

Mr. Prior called attention to the long service medal granted in the United Kingdom after 22 years' service, and asked whether anything had been done by the Government to have the medal extended to Canadian volunteers.

Mr. Dickey said that the Imperial authorities had been communicated with, but there was a difficulty in the way, as there were two services in Great Britain, the volunteer and the militia, and the long service medal was given only to the former. The Canadian force was really a volunteer one, although it was called militia, and the Imperial authorities were afraid if it was recognized as a volunteer force the militia in Australia, where they had also two services, volunteers and militia, might claim the same privilege.

A little desultory conversation ensued while waiting for the Black Rod.

At four o'clock a message was received from his Excellency, summoning the Commons to the Senate chamber, where assent was given to the following bills:—

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

An Act respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to the Niagara, Hamilton, and Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate Gilmour and Hughson (limited).

An Act to incorporate the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.

An Act to amend chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1892, respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers.

An Act further to amend the Insurance Act.

An Act further to amend the Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels.

An Act to amend the Act respecting certain female offenders in the Province of Nova Scotia.

An Act to incorporate the Ontario Accident Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the Oshawa Railway Company.

An Act further to amend the Fisheries Act.

An Act further to amend the Public Works Act.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the incorporation of the Boards of Trade.

An Act respecting the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.

An Act further to amend the Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

An Act further to amend the Indian Act.

An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton and Lake Erie Power Company.

An Act further to amend the Civil Service Act.

An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Life Association of Canada.

An Act to revive and amend the Acts to enable the City of Winnipeg to utilize the Assiniboine river water power.

An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1895.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the judges of Provincial Courts.

An Act respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada.

An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and British Columbia relating to lands in the railway belt, British Columbia.

An Act respecting La Chambre de Commerce du District de Montreal.

An Act to amend the Copyright Act.

An Act to incorporate the International Radial Railway Company.

An Act respecting the discharge of a mortgage to her Majesty, known as the Markland mortgage.

An Act further to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

An Act to amend the Act respecting roads and road allowances in the Province of Manitoba.

An Act for the relief of Julia Ethel Chute.

An Act to amend the law respecting the superannuation of judges of Provincial Courts.

An Act further to amend the Customs Act.

An Act to incorporate the James' Bay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Haliburton, and Mattawa Railway Company.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the North-West Territories.

An Act to incorporate the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

An Act to amend the law respecting the lobster fishery.

An Act respecting the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company.

An Act further to amend the Civil Service Act.

An Act to legalize payments heretofore made to the general revenue fund of the North-West Territories of certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

An Act respecting the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

An Act respecting the Shore Line Railway Company.

An Act respecting the South Shore Railway Company.

An Act to revive and amend the Act respecting the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company.

An Act to incorporate the Trans-Canadian Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Land and Security Company.

An Act to incorporate the Dominion of Canada Trusts Company.

An Act further to amend the Winding-Up Act.

An Act to authorize the Treasury Board to exempt certain societies from the operation of the Insurance Act.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and the House of Commons.

An Act to encourage silver-lead smelting.

An Act further to amend the North-West Territories Representation Act.

An Act to amend the North-West Irrigation Act.

An Act further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894.

An Act respecting the Quebec, Montmorency, and Charlevoix Railway Company.

An Act respecting the bounty on beet-root sugar.

An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting penitentiaries.

An Act respecting the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Company.

An Act for granting to her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial year ending 30th June, 1896, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

His Excellency then delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In bringing this session of Parliament to a conclusion, I have to congratulate you on the industry and zeal which have marked your labours.

The necessary legislation having been passed, the treaty of commerce with France, from which favourable commercial results may be expected, will, as soon as ratified, be put into force by proclamation.

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach,

Liver, or Bowels,

my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and

Are the best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Elder Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

The negotiations with Newfoundland, to which reference was made at the opening of the session, have not, I regret to say, resulted in any agreement for the present.

The reply of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba to the remedial order issued by my Government of the 21st March was considered of such a character as to justify postponement of further action until next session.

I am pleased to observe the grant of Parliament in aid of the fund contributed by the Canadian people for the benefit of the family of the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson.

The amendments which have been made to the law relating to the Civil Service will, it is believed, result in increased efficiency and economy.

The legislation of the session will, I trust, contribute to an improved administration of criminal law, the advancement of commerce, and the extension of railway and telegraphic communication.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the current year.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from your duties, I venture to express the hope that you will find among the people you represent a continuence of that prosperity which marked the opening year.

The Speaker of the Senate, in the name of his Excellency, then formally prorogued Parliament until Saturday 31st of August.

Unwelcome.

Police Clerk—Man out there wants to be locked up.

Official—What's he done?

Nothing. He says he has no home, no money to pay for a lodging, is tired walking the streets, and it is damp outdoors.

The fool! Comin' around here to be locked up when he hasn't robbed a store, or killed a man, or anything. Kick him out!

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 32, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 28, '94.

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.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. CANTON, MO., Apr. 3, '93.

Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. *Have removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed 3 two Hose Spavins.* Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,

S. R. RAY, P. O. Box 215.

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ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

WE WANT A MAN AT ONCE in this community to sell specialties in our line. Trees that bear seedless Pears. Apple Trees hardy as oaks. "Excelsior" Crab as large as an Apple. Cherry trees proof against black-knot. Plum trees not affected by Curculio. Tree Currants. Gooseberries which do not mildew. Blackberry Bushes without thorns. Tree Roses, etc.

Space will not allow us to further enumerate, BUT our stock talks for itself. Prices right. Handsome book of plates and complete outfit furnished free of charge. Write for terms and particulars.

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THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

BROTHER GARDNER ADVOCATES THE USE OF PLAIN WORDS.

Florid Language is Unsparingly Condemned—The Present Condition of the Colored Race Set Forth—Valuable Information Collected for the Government.

"Gem'len," began Brother Gardner as the regular Saturday night meeting of the Lime-Kiln Club was called to order with 213 members present, and Elder Toots ready for a two hours' nap, "let your conversashun be plain an' to de pint. Say what you mean, an' mean what you say. I has noticed a tendency on de part of certain members of dis club to affec' de Shakesparean style. I want it stopped. It doan sound right in a man applyin' whitewash or stove blackin'. How many members of dis club know de meanin' of de term: 'Prognosticate towards de individuality?' an' yit I h'ar it uttered a dozen times a day. What's de use of a cull'd man airnin' ten shillin's a day remarkin' dat he expects to condescend to the irresponsible endeavor when he kin just as well observe dat black berries am down to fifteen cents a quart? If any of you have an ideah dat de use of sich words as bombastic, delirium tremens, Cicero, or inconsistency, elevates you in de raind of your naybur, you is greatly mistaken. When a man comes to me an' wants to borry two tablespoonfuls of eighty-cent green tea, kase de preacher am gwine to be at his house to supper, let him spit it right out in plain English language, instead of beatin' round de woods an' luggin' in sich words as abdicate, reaction, Cæsarism an' cahoots. If I had a son 20 y'ars ole, an' he should come hum wid his whitewash brush on his shoulder an' inform me dat de gratificashun ob de incontestable syntax had withdrawn its bombardment of de planetary desterashun, I should riz up an' put my No. 12 agin' him wid sich auxiliary reprehensibility dat he would feel lame fur six weeks.

"I take dis opportunity to say dat I hev received a letter from Washington axin' me to furnish de guv'ment wid sich statistics regardin' de cull'd race as we hev put my No. 12 agin' him wid sich auxiliary reprehensibility dat he would feel lame fur six weeks.

"I take dis opportunity to say dat I hev received a letter from Washington axin' me to furnish de guv'ment wid sich statistics regardin' de cull'd race as we hev thus fur bin able to gather since de organizashun of de Lime-Kiln Club. De secretary has prepared an' will for'd de followin' valuable slices of informashun:

"1. Gin a darkey a cocked hat an' a tin sword an' de noise of a drum, an' you kin lead him anywhar' you will.

"2. We can't see dat de color am bleachin' out any.

"3. We doan' know dat de black man has growed any wuss doorin' de las' twenty y'ars, an' we can't prove dat he has growed any better.

"4. Truth, honesty and industry am three great jewels hidden in de groun'. Looks like a heap of cull'd folks war' too lazy to dig down an' find 'em.

"5. Our religun am about de same, an' our pollyticks all mixed up.

"6. De inventive genius of de race hasn't turned so much to the mechanism an' art as to plannin' how to make one day's work bring in a libin' fur de rest of de week.

"In case any of de members know of any furder facks b'aring' on de issue I should like to h'ar from him."

Sir Isaac Walpole thought he could see a great improvement in social etiquette. Colored brothers who formerly heaved brick-bats at him now raised their hats as they passed, and women who once went barefoot in their shoes now wore stockings costing six-bits.

Giveadam Jones had seen a great change in his race in ten years. Whena black man who never owned a fowl in his life had chicken pie three times a week the year 'round there was a combination of genius and progress which could not be kept down nor drowned out.

Waydown Beebe thought the colored man was more industrious than in former years. He had known lots of them to work hard all day for insignificant wages to get money to patronize policy shops and purchase lottery tickets.

Several other choice bits of information were cheerfully tendered, and the secretary was instructed to incorporate them and write his report in red ink.

"To boil de matter down inter syrup," added the President, "de cull'd man has got his liberty, but am hungry an' ragged fo-fifths of the time. He has got de ballot, but de white folks has got de offices. He has got civil rights, but he hain't got de cash for a seat in de parkay circle or the palace kyar. Let us purceed to de bizness which has compounded us together."

SOME GLITTERING JEWELS.

Precious Stones Worth Millions Belonging to Noted Women.

Mrs. William B. Astor can, if she chooses, literally cover herself with gems. She has a tiara of diamonds, remarkable for their purity, valued at $50,000. A velvet throatband, with several brilliants, is worth $70,000. Or, in place of the band she can wear any one of the three diamond necklaces, the three footing up $130,000. Her earrings cost $10,000, and her pins and rings $25,000, making a grand total of $338,000. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, usually at the opera, clings to diamonds and sapphires, and possesses fully $100,000 worth in various settings. Including the jewels of the late Mrs. Roosevelt, of Mrs. Drayton and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's daughters, this family has possibly $1,000,000 invested in gems.

MRS. ALVA'S DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, who was Mrs. William K., was always the member of the family most delighting in the ostentation of wealth. Among her treasures is a great rope or chain, two and a half yards long, composed of diamonds of no mean size, perfectly matched, and bored so that they may be strung, touching one another, like beads. Her jewels are valued at $500,000, the chain alone being appraised at $100,000. Mrs. W. Seward Webb has a chain of diamonds, almost the counterpart of the one just mentioned, and probably quite as costly, with coronets, tiaras, sunbursts and the other trifles. It would be safe probably to say that $2,500,000 would be approximately near the value of the jewels of the eight Vanderbilt women, including Mrs. Alva as one.

MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN'S GEMS.

Among New York women Mrs. Levi P. Morton is noted for her superb diamond stars, Mrs. Henry Clews for a very beautiful collar of remarkably pure pearls, Mrs. George Gould for her splendid diamond crown, a mass of large white stones set in an open circle and forming a series of inverted V's. This is said to be valued at $50,000. The jewels of Mrs. Bradley Martin are eclipsed by those of no other woman in America. They are wonderfully artistic for their size and value, and in many cases for their history. Suffice it to mention that her tiara of thirty-six points, dazzling in its magnificence, made up of hundreds and hundreds of diamonds, of all sizes and shapes of stones, matched by years of searching and exquisitely set, is valued at $250,000. That same modest figure applies to one of Mrs. Hicks-Lord's five diamond necklaces. This monstrous mass of fire is said to be more valuable from its large flawless stones than any other in the world. The contents of this woman's jewel casket are valued at more than $500,000.

Fanny Davenport's collection is valued at $250,000, and she has an emerald necklace which once belonged to Eugenie, and ropes of pure white pearls.

MRS. LANGTRY'S COLLECTION.

Mrs. Langtry's jewels are valued at a cool million. The most noted piece is a coronet of diamonds and pearls containing two thousand diamonds. Her rubies are next in value to her diamonds. A necklace of unmatchable rubies is valued at $25,000. She possesses a single ruby valued at $300,000, and a pearl pin is worth $25,000. A $60,000 diamond and emerald necklace is another treasure. Of rings she possesses scores, her favorite being an immense turquoise set in diamonds. Then there are still other necklaces, one of sapphires and diamonds, valued at $125,000, and one of rare Chinese yellow pearls. Bracelets, pins, gems from every corner of the world, curiously and fantastically set, of all kinds and sizes—the whole form a collection the sight of which is bewildering. The cabinet in which this Golconda is kept is a marvel of exquisite Oriental cabinetwork and is a triumph for mechanical ingenuity with its locks and springs. It is usually kept in a safe-deposit vault.

Our natures are like oil; compound us with anything, yet still we strive to swim upon the top.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

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Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the different Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting.

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Repairing promptly attended to. First-Class Workmanship guaranteed.

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Durham, Jan. 26th, 1892.

"I TELL ALL MY FRIENDS."

A Lady of Shelburne, Ont., Permanently Cured of Indigestion After Using Two Bottles of South American Nervine —Glad to Let Everyone Know It.

MRS. A. V. GALBRAITH.

With indigestion it is not only that one suffers all imaginable torments, physical and mental, but more, perhaps, than anything else, an impaired digestion is the forerunner of countless ailments that in their course lead to the most serious consequences. Let the stomach get out of order and it may be said the whole system is diseased. When the digestive organs fail in their important functional duties, head and heart, mind and body are sick. These were the feelings of Mrs. Galbraith, wife of Mr. A. V. Galbraith, the well-known jeweller of Shelburne, Ont., before she had learned of the beneficent results to be gained by the use of South American Nervine Tonic. In so many words she said: "Life was becoming unbearable. I was so cranky I was really ashamed of myself. Nothing that I ate would agree with me; now it does not matter what I eat. I take enjoyment out of all my meals." Here are Mrs. Galbraith's words of testimony to South American Nervine, given over her own signature:

"Shelburne, Ont., March 27, 1894.

"I was for considerable time a sufferer from indigestion, experiencing all the misery and annoyance so common to this complaint. South American Nervine was recommended to me as a safe and effective remedy for all such cases. I used only two bottles, and am pleased to testify that these fully cured me, and I have had no indication of a return of the trouble since. I never fail to recommend the Nervine to all my friends troubled with indigestion or nervousness.

"MRS. A. V. GALBRAITH."

The testimony of this lady, given freely and voluntarily out of a full heart because of the benefits she experienced in her own person, have an echo in thousands of hearts all over the country. South American Nervine must cure, because it operates at once on the nerve centres. These nerve centres are the source from which emanates the life fluid that keeps all organs of the body in proper repair. Keep these nerve centres sound and disease is unknown. There is no trick in the business. Everything is very simple and common sense like. South American Nervine strengthens the digestive organs, tones up the liver, enriches the blood, is peculiarly efficacious in building up shattered and nervous constitutions. It never fails to give relief in one day.

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English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearges, or the publisher may continue to send it until payments made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the published continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH.

W. J. CONNOR, PASTOR.

Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible class at 9:30 a.m. Church Wardens, W. B. Vollet and T. M. Whitmore.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

REV. A. G. JANSEN, PASTOR.

Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

REV. W. McGREGOR, PASTOR.

Sunday Services, morning at 11 a. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Service—Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Young Peoples Union on Monday evening at 8. p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.

J. C. POMEROY, PASTOR.

Service every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

R. C. CHURCH.

REV. R. MALONEY, Pastor.

Durham Services—11 a. m. first Sunday of every month. Glenelg Services—9 a. m. first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m. third Sunday of every month.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lander, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POST OFFICE. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Arch. MacKenzie, Postmaster.

DURHAM LODGE NO. 206 OF A. F. & A. M. Night of Meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Brown, W. M. Geo. Russell, Sec.

GREY LODGE NO. 169 I.O.O.F. Night of Meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brethern welcomed. W. B. Vollet Sec.

DURHAM L. O. L. NO. 632. Night of Meeting, on Thursday or before full moon in each month. Wm. A Anderson, Sec.

SONS OF SCOTLAND, BEN NEVIS CAMP NO. 45, meets in S. of S. Hall, Friday on or before full moon. George Binnie, Chief, Geo. Rusel, Sec.

SAUGEEN TENT, K.O.T.M., No. 154, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. Thos. Brown, Com. F C. Hamilton, R. K.

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Monthly Fairs

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month
Priceville—Monday before Durham
Hanover—Monday before Durham.
Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
Guelph—First Wedesday in each month
Harriston—Friday before the Guelph Fair
Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Elora Fair.
Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph