STOOD UP FOR STEWED PRUNES.

A Determined Landlady's Noble Sacrifice on the Altar of Tradition.

New York *Herald*: "No! You cannot have your hash served in your room. That is my ultimatum."

The colored waiter boy brought the message from the landlady. I told my wife to pack up our trunks and move at once. I went out and looked for another boarding house and found one within ten minutes.

I returned with a grim and desperate looking expressman. The landlady was awaiting me in the vestibule. She was sobbing as if her heart would break. She threw her arms round my neck as I crossed the threshold. The grim expressman stood there and looked at this act with a sneer as if he had seen the same sort of thing before.

"Do not leave me," howled the landlady, her tears effacing the pattern from the carpet. "I owe the plumber $180 and the grocer $310. The ice cream man has a judgment against me for $56. If I cannot keep you all summer I am ruined, as I know not where there are any other boarders to be got."

"Ha, ha!" I laughed. "You are in my power. Never before was a boarding house keeper in my clutches. Now, take this Bible," and I pulled one out of my pocket—being a newspaper man, "and make this oath:

"I swear never again to feed my boarders on fried liver."

"I swear!" said the landlady.

"I promise not to deluge them with shoe-leather steak."

"That I willingly swear," answered th landlady, kissing the book.

"And not to give them apple sauce with their meals."

"I swear."

"And to forever abandon stewed prunes."

"Hold!" screamed the landlady. "Here you encroach on the most sacred rights of the boarding house mistress. Ruffian, I will die rather than submit to your infamous demands."

I was stony hearted. "Do your worst," I said to the grim expressman, and he proceeded to do his worst.

The landlady became hysterical. "I am ruined," she squawked, "but I die in a noble cause, and the boarding-house keepers of the United States will remember me. I perish, proud sir, but it is in a sacred battle. I die on the altar of stewed prunes. May they ever rule the roast in American boarding-houses, and may no landlady ever prove recreant to the glorious cause of stewed prunes!"

With that she fainted, and with the aid of the expressman we quit. Whether the stewed prune still lives in American boarding-houses I leave to the reader to decide.

A DESPERATE MAN.

A Greater Fear Drove Him to a Lesser Danger.

The balloon was tugging at the ropes that held it, as if eager to bound upward into the trackless depths of space.

The aeronaut, pale, but self-possessed, stood at the side of the basket giving his final directions to the men in charge of the ropes.

As he was preparing to take his place in the frail vessel in which he was about to navigate the air an excited youngman with a hunted look in his eyes rushed up and asked him hurriedly:

"Will this balloon take up two men?"

"It will," answered the aeronaut.

"Is the basket strong enough for two?"

"Yes."

"Then I want to make the trip with you!"

"Young man, do you know anything about the dangers of a ballon voyage?"

"No, sir; but I'm not afraid of them."

"Do you see that it is getting cloudy in the west, that the wind is rising, and a storm is coming up that may carry us 500 miles from here before we come down?"

"That's all right. It doesn't cut no ice a cent's worth. I'd rather go than stay, and I'm ready to climb in right now."

"What's your business, young man?"

"I'm a newspaper reporter."

"Oh! you want to go along to write the thing up!"

"No!" said the young man wildly. "I'm trying to dodge the city editor. He's looking for a reporter to write up a woman's suffrage convention!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

A "Want Ads" Convention.

"I am one of the 'Brownies of business life.'"

It was not long after the advertising manager had fallen asleep at his desk that he heard a little piping voice right at his elbow repeating the assertion as given above.

"Otherwise, I am a Want Ad.," continued the little intruder. "We business Brownies hold a little convention here tonight. Do you want to remain and listen to the proceedings?"

The advertising manager thought that nothing would please him more, and he told the little Brownie so.

"Yes," piped an additional voice, "we are to argue a point. It is to be decided which of us is the more useful to mankind. The Help Want Brownie thinks that he is. I am the Position Wanted Brownie, and I think the honor falls to me. You see, I voice the desire of the great world of workers. I tell what they want. I carry their messages right into the office of the rich, and I work them hitch. Why, last week, right in this city, I secured employment for a hundred idlers, and half of them would have starved in another week. One of them was a young man who had planned to get married a month ago. He was out of work, however, and the wedding had been postponed. He was disheartened. He felt that nobody had anything to offer him. I knew better. When he last turned to me I felt like patting him on the back. He got a job, and next week he is to be married. And I heard him make a vow that if he ever lost his job, he would come right around to me again."

"Well, now, what has Help Want Brownie to say for his side of the question?" ventured the advertising manager.

"I am the emblem of hope, where the good little brother who has entertained you is only the emblem of desire. He tells what people want. I tell what they can get. I am a light—he is a cry in the dark. What have I done? I told, only yesterday, where a hundred people could find bread to eat, work to do. A man, only last week, was on the point of despair. He hadn't even enough money to advertise. But I told him where there was something he could get to do. He went. He got the place. To-night his wife and children are eating a good supper. The rent is paid. They are beaming on the husband and father with a new respect, with a new reverence for him. These kind of things do me good."

The other Want Ads sat round on the desk in humble admiration of their hero brothers. They each voted that both of the little speakers should have a medal. And it was to be inscribed with some sentiment of honest gratitude from 10,000 people whom the little Brownies had helped.

And the advertising manager awoke in exceeding good humor.

How Young Housekeepers Learn.

"You charge fifteen cents for these berries, while up street two blocks they are selling the same fruit at ten cents. How is this?"

And the young housewife looked searchingly at the dealer with her keen gray eyes.

The man faltered an instant and then, boldly meeting the sharp orbs of the inquirer, replied in a firm voice: "These are hand-picked berries, madam!"

"I beg your pardon," she said meekly.

"That being the case, give me three quarts, please!"

A Peculiar Person.

"No—I knew her intimately for several years and saw her in every condition of life. She was delightful—absolutely without peculiarities.

Another She—Is it possible? What a peculiar person she must be!

Sharp Girls.

"Those Parker girls are very dull."

"They can't be. They cut Mawson at the Old Grizzly Ball—and you know how tough Mawson is."

Petticoats of silk continue to be very elaborate, and are made of all kinds of materials; many old silk dresses, too old to be worn as costumes, are still good enough for petticoats, and other fabrics beside silk can be utilized in this way.

The young Countess Magnis, Count Herbert Bismarck's bride, is very young and slender and sylph like, with blue eyes that have a dreamy look in them and a crown of golden hair. Notwithstanding that she has a Hungarian father and her cradle was on the Adriatic, she is unmistakably English in appearance and in manner, and only the graceful courtesy with which she greets the stranger is Italian.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOT.

The Pinkerton Men Retire From the Field.

MANY OF THEM IN THE HOSPITAL.

Latest Particulars From the Scene of the Encounters.

A Pittsburg, Pa., despatch gives the following additional details of the bloody fight between the Pinkerton men and the workmen at Carnegie's Homestead Works. The steamer Little Bill came down the river shortly before 11 o'clock to take off the Pinkertons who were imprisoned in the barge. There was a large number of men on the boat. The moment it reached the shore a regular fusillade took place. It continued for 10 minutes and was mixed with hoarse, derisive cheering from the men in the mill. The cannon across the river fired three cannon balls at the Little Bill. Their aim was bad and one ball, entering the open hearth department, took off a man's head. One Pinkerton man jumped off the boat and tried to swim. He was drowned. The pilot of the Little Bill was killed. The boat was driven off and proceeded down the river.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon one of the Pinkerton men raised his head above the edge of the barge and immediately a shot was fired, which struck him in the head, and he fell back dead.

A flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted the second time, with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets, and hardly enough of it was left to hoist again.

The Pinkerton men on board the barges a few minutes after 5.30 p. m. again ran up a white flag and offered to surrender. The strikers accepted their surrender, and they were allowed to land. They were at once arrested and placed in jail.

The Pinkerton men were lodged in the opera house for the night.

The most dastardly deeds, however, were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the street by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the streets both sides. As the men passed by each in charge of two deputies, the millmen and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts.

After the prisoners had been removed rom the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture and then set them on fire, first securing the barges so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below.

A complete list of the killed and wounded was not obtainable at midnight. As far as could be ascertained 11 workmen and nine detectives were killed and 18 workmen and 21 detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this at least 100 detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to jail this morning.

In answer to the Governor's message Sheriff McCleary sent the following:

The works at Homestead are in possession of an armed mob. They number a thousand. The mill-owners this morning attempted to land a number of watchmen, when an attack was made on the boats, and six men on the boats were badly wounded. A number of the men on shore were killed and wounded, how many cannot say. The boat later came down stream and was fired at from the shore, and the captain was compelled to abandon his position. I have no means at my command to meet this emergency. A large force will be required, and any delay may lead to further bloodshed and great destruction of property. You are therefore urged to act at once.

W. H. McCLEARY, Sheriff.

The course of Governor Pattison in declining to order the National Guard to Homestead until Sheriff McCleary had exhausted all means in his power to preserve order is generally commended. The prevailing opinion here is that had the militia appeared on the scene the bloodshed would have been much greater. The advent of the armed and uniformed men of the State troops to guard the Carnegie works and to act as protectors of the non-union men would have excited the strikers to all possible resistance.

CREAM IN COURT.

The High-Kicking Countess Russell Appears Against Him.

A London cable says: The feature of the Neill trial to-day was the presence of Countess Russell, of Divorce Court notoriety. She came as a witness against the prisoner, whose sensational career of crime in America and England is attracting much attention to the proceedings brought against him for the poisoning of the girl Matilda Clover. The Countess was dressed in black, with heliotrope trimming, and looked very pretty. She was in bad temper at being forced to travel some miles from town and being kept in a stuffy court-room for hours with women and men of disreputable character for associates. After testifying to the not very important fact that she had received a letter from the accused threatening to make public a charge that she had poisoned Earl Russell, she brusquely demanded to be refunded her expenses. The coroner was not at all overawed by her ladyship's imperious manner, and bawled to the Police Inspector, "Pay the witness three shillings and sixpence, plus a first-class railway fare." The countess grabbed the money, signed a receipt and hurried away. The evidence against Neill or Cream is now so strong that there is hardly a doubt that he will be found guilty and will share the fate of Deeming, whose rival in murder he seems to have been, and who, like him, was suspected by many of being that elusive criminal, "Jack the Ripper."

A BAD PREACHER.

Denies the Paternity of his Child and Sends Innocent Persons to Jail.

A Berlin cable says: Dr. Schwabe, rector of St. Paul's Church, in this city, has been arrested on a charge of perjury in swearing to the falsity of an accusation brought against him by Railway Inspector Berg that he was the father of a child which was born to Berg's unmarried daughter. Berg was, on the strength of the pastor's denial, sentenced to a year's imprisonment and his daughter to a month's imprisonment for attempting blackmail the dominis. But since then fresh evidence has been obtained tending to support the charges against Schwabe, and his arrest has been the result.

Hints to the Debutante.

Don't talk too much about it being your first season: your enjoyment will show that.

Don't talk too much of when you were at school; it may not interest your partner.

Don't if you happen to think yourself intellectual, try to impress it upon others; they will find it out.

Don't fidget about your dress or your hair; it will take away half your own enjoyment and give others a poor opinion of you.

Don't omit to read at least one good magazine; it will be sure to give you a topic to chat upon when the conversation seems to drag.

Don't fail to remember that a bright smile, a good humor and a sweet voice will go a long way in making you a favorite, even if you have not beauty.—*New York Fashion Bazaar.*

Dishwashing as a Fine Art.

The woman who can find any way of making dishwashing, if not a pleasant task, at least a less disagreeable one than it is now, should be canonized by her grateful sisters. One woman who has spent much time in experiment in this branch of household labor makes the following suggestions:

"Nothing is better for cleaning greasy dishes, especially cooking pans and kettles, than an old whisk broom. It removes the tenacious particles that have lodged in the kettles and spiders much better than a knife or an iron dish cloth. It is invaluable for cleaning graters. To keep the hands from getting hard and chapped after dishwashing rub them with cider vinegar. Clear lemon juice is also excellent."

Sound to Save the Season.

Mrs. Blogg—Mercy, John, what have you got baby tied up with that trunk strap for?

Blogg—While you were out he swallowed a collar button, and I was afraid he would get away.

The Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum says that the excitement while engaged in a game of baseball has cured several patients.

—Jack—Harry seems to have a lot of sand in him. Ben—Yes. One night imagine that he lives solely on cinnamon.

READ AND SHUDDER.

A Canadian Girl Lured to a Michigan Brothel and Death.

THE DEN BURNED DOWN.

A St. Ignace, Mich., despatch says: As the Duluth, South shore & Atlantic Railway morning express slacked up at this station yesterday morning Jennie Amberley's spirit took its flight. The shaking she had received while riding from Seney was too much for her enfeebled constitution. Her father and kind lady passengers administered what little comfort they could, but all to no purpose. The story of Jennie's condition is a very distressing one, and is only one of the many murders that Michigan's lumber camps are responsible for. Last March Jennie left her home, which is situated near Ozenden, in Grey county, Ontario, for Detroit, where she had been engaged to do housework. Her father, who is a well-to-do farmer, was averse to her leaving home, but she was determined and had her own way. The situation was secured through a supposed lady who met Jennie in Wiarton, Ont. She pictured to the unsuspecting girl a splendid situation, an easy time, and good wages which tempted her to cast her lot in Uncle Sam's domains. She went to Detroit and remained there for a few days, and along with three other victims she was taken to Seney, Mich., and turned over to the brutal keeper of a Northern brothel. Unable to get away or even write to her friends, the poor girl was kept a prisoner and compelled to submit to the wishes of hardened woodsmen. A frail constitution soon broke down, and Jennie's usefulness being gone she was sent to Seney and given a few dollars and told to shift for herself. Charitable people at once interested themselves, and her father was telegraphed for. He arrived, and at once started with her for the home she was destined never to reach alive.

The father tells a horrible story of his daughter's confession to him in regard to her treatment in the dive. She was taken in an open waggon several miles through the woods to a house entirely surrounded by a high board fence. She was put to bed, and it was not until the next day that she realized that she was in one of the horrible dens of vice which have for years made Seney and Northern Michigan notorious. The next night she was brutally outraged in spite of her appeals, and the days and nights which followed were horrible beyond description. All of her clothes were taken from her. She was given a chemise, short dress without sleeves, stockings and low shoes. The house was carefully guarded by men and dogs, and contained six girls besides herself, all in a fearful physical condition. None of the girls were allowed to leave the house. Naturally of a delicate constitution the girl weakened rapidly, and when found by her father was but a ghost of her former self, a mere skeleton. Jack Adams, the keeper of the dive, fled to the woods as soon as he saw the officers who were sent out to arrest him, and escaped. As several men who were about proved that they were lumbermen only visiting the place they were not arrested. All of the girls were taken to St. Ignace, and the place burned down.

A JEALOUS DETROITER

Murders His Step-Daughter and Dangerously Wounds a Boarder.

A Detroit despatch says: At 10 o'clock last night Joseph Gordon, an old negro living with his family on Hastings street, deliberately murdered his step-daughter, a child about eight years of age. He also shot Wesley Robinson in the face. At the time stated the neighbors heard two shots, one following close upon the other, and the next moment Mrs. Gordon, with her oldest child, Lulu, rushed screaming into the street, and cried, "He has shot my child!" A moment later Wesley Robinson, who occupied a room rented him by Gordon, staggered out into the street with blood flowing from his face. The police were soon on the ground, and on entering the house found the child clad in her nightgown lying on her face on the floor. A large pool of blood had formed near her. The ambulance was called and both the child and Robinson were taken to the hospital, where the girl died just after her arrival. She had been shot through the head. Robinson is expected to recover. He was shot close to the nose, and as the bullet cannot be found it is believed it went into his mouth and was swallowed. The murderer made his escape. He is 65 years of age, and had several times threatened to kill his wife and her children, who are by a former husband. Robinson is 47 years of age, and has been rooming with the Gordons since last November. Gordon, it appears, was jealous of his wife, and some months ago attacked her with a razor.

A FEIGNED RETREAT

Leads Venezuelan Government Soldiers Into a Slaughter Pen.

A cablegram to the New York *Herald* from Caracas, Venezuela, says: A general engagement took place near this city on July 1st between the revolutionists and the Government troops. Both sides fought gallantly, and the losses sustained were heavy. There was no decisive result. The fighting has been renewed. Gen. Crespo's soldiers are entrenched all around Caracas. If the Government troops retreat the revolutionists will in a very short time enter the capital. Acting-President Villegas and his advisers seem prepared for the worst. A strong force of Gen. Crespo's men are entrenched at El Guayaba. They were attacked by the Government army under heavy fire. The latter, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in capturing the entrenchments. The retreat of the revolutionists, however, was only feigned, and a terrible slaughter of the Government soldiers followed.

DEATH IN THE GLASS.

Rot to a Bichloride Graduate There Was Insanity In a Look.

A Manistee, Mich., despatch says: Osborn P. Marcus, of Marcus Bros., saw manufacturers, of Muskegon, while visiting a brother who lives here, was taken violently insane, and the judge of probate has issued an order for his removal to Oak Grove Asylum at Flint. Mr. Marcus is a recent graduate of a bichloride of gold institute. His son said that when the father was coming to Manistee he saw a man pull a bottle of whiskey out of his pocket and take a drink from it. The sight so agitated him that Mr. Marcus turned as pale as a sheet, and the son thinks this was the cause of his mind becoming unbalanced.

How to Get Change.

Stranger (politely)—Pardon the interruption, but could you change a five-dollar bill for me, so that I can pay street-car fare?

Small Dealer (drily)—Just out o' change. Haven't a cent.

Stranger (abruptly)—Gimme a cigar.

Dealer (briskly)—Yes, sir. Here youare, sir. Thanks, sir. Here's your change, sir—$4.95.

An Embarrassing Delay.

"I—er—I d—didn't bring the ring tonight," he said, in an embarrassed tone.

"Why, Henry! Why not?" she asked, in a severe tone and with a reproachful look.

"Well—er—the fact is—er—the other—the other girl who—er—who had it hasn't—er—hasn't sent it back yet."

A Diabolical Revenge.

Mrs. Woman's Righter—If they refuse to pass the measure I desire, I'll cause the meeting to adjourn. Her friend—How can you do that? You are not president. Mrs. Woman's Righter—I have a mouse in this box, and if they don't do as I want them, I'll set it loose.

It is Well to Remember

That every promise is a debt.

That all are not saints who go to church.

That there is no worse joke than a true one.

That life is short—only four letters in it.

Three-quarters of it is a "lie," and half of it an "if."

She Should Not Have Said It.

"I wish to present you with a few volumes of fiction as a mark of my esteem, Miss Amy."

"Thank you, Mr. Dolley! What a novel gift!"

Every Little Helps.

Raven—Your wife's mother helps her a great deal, doesn't she?

Bagley—Yes; she has gone into town to buy a dress to match some buttons her mother gave her.

The convention of the Manitoba and Northwest Baptists has unanimously passed a resolution expressing approval of the policy of the Manitoba Government in establishing a purely national system of schools.

Four-fifths of the world's supply of cloves come from Zanzibar and Pemba, Africa.

MR. ABBOTT'S SPEECH

Read at the Close of Parliament by Lord Stanley.

THE STATES AND OUR CANALS.

After routine, Mr. Dewdney stated that he was not going to proceed with his bill to amend the Indian Act, and it was dropped from the order paper.

Upon motion of Mr. Foster, the House then went into concurrence on the estimates, and good progress was made. The vote for immigration was amended by striking out the salaries of the agents at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Port Arthur, Victoria and Vancouver.

Mr. Hughes complained that the franking privilege was being abused by certain members of the House.

Mr. Laurier said it was not fair for Mr. Hughes to select one or two members for condemnation. They all knew the privilege was abused, and none of them were in a position to throw stones. To be consistent Mr. Hughes should move for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Fraser condemned the franking privilege altogether, and suggested that it should be abolished, the members instead to receive a small sum for their postal expenses.

On the item of $10,000 to meet the cost of arbitration respecting the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Mr. Foster stated, in reply to Mr. Laurier, that after repeated conferences an agreement had been come to respecting certain of the accounts in dispute, but there were others, as well as the question of interest, on which they could not agree, and it had been agreed to refer these to arbitration, which it was hoped would soon be begun.

Mr. Foster announced to the House that pending further negotiations it had been agreed that Canada should receive the advantage of the minimum tariff in Spain and the Spanish West Indies, which, as respects fish and lumber, would place us on the same footing as Norway and other competing countries.

In the afternoon concurrence was continued. On the item of $100,000 for the World's Fair,

Mr. Brodeur urged the Government to appoint a French-Canadian as deputy commissioner for the Canadian section.

Mr. Foster promised that the matter would be considered.

On the vote of $128,533 for the Atlantic mail service,

Mr. Laurier asked whether this continuance of the arrangement with the Allans might be taken as proof that the Government had abandoned its attempts to secure a fast line of steamships.

Mr. Foster replied that the proposal had not been lost sight of. Attempts had been made upon three different occasions, when tenders were called for, but owing to untoward circumstances had not succeeded.

Mr. Laurier—A former member for Halifax used to say that the scheme was impracticable. It looks very like it now.

Concurrence was concluded a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and the House went into committee upon the bill to provide for the non-revision of the voters' lists this year, and to legalize certain of last year's lists received after the close of the year.

Mr. Laurier read an extract from the petition filed against the return of Mr. Lowell in Welland, in which it was charged that the voters' lists were incorrect and irregular. He asked whether the bill would cover and protect Mr. Lowell's case. If it did not, it should be amended to do so. It was not fair that Mr. Lowell should be made responsible for irregularities for which the Government was alone responsible, through its employees.

Mr. Patterson (Huron) agreed with Mr. Laurier, and expressed his willingness to strengthen the bill by any word Mr. Laurier might suggest.

Mr. Laurier promised to submit an amendment on the third reading, and the bill was reported from committee.

The bill to amend the Railway Act was read a second time, and passed through committee. The third reading was fixed for Tuesday, when Mr. Maclean, of York, will move his amendment in favor of two cent fares.

Upon motion of Mr. Foster, the bill to abolish the harbor police at Quebec was dropped.

The bill to amend the General Inspection Act was then considered in committee.

Mr. Costigan proposed an amendment to add cheese to the list of articles to be inspected. The change was brought about, he explained, by the unanimous request of the cheese makers, whose pressure he had been unable to resist. It was proposed to fix standards for cheese and to draw up regulations for inspection. He had been anxious to meet the request that the barrels in which apples are packed should be inspected, but that would involve an amendment to another Act, which could not be made at this late stage of the session. The Government had resolved upon one important change in the regulations fixing the wheat standards. There had been much complaint about the standards fixed last year, and it had been decided that Hard samples more which the standards were based should be collected by the Government, which would be responsible for them.

Mr. McMillan (Huron), asked whether the change had been asked for by the Dairymen's Association. Receiving a reply that it had not, he protested against the amendment being adopted without time for further discussion and consideration.

Dr. Rinfret supported the amendment as in the interest of the dairymen.

Mr. McMillan opposed any system of inspection except at the places of manufacture. Inspection at Montreal would, in his opinion, result injuriously to both cheese and butter.

Mr. Costigan met the opponents of the inspection by telling them that the inspection could take place either at the cheese board, the factory, or the port of shipment.

The House continued in committee on the bill to amend the General Inspection Act. The clause respecting the fee was amended so that the fee for inspection may not exceed ten cents per barrel, instead of being compulsorily fixed at that figure. The bill was reported.

Mr. Foster moved the House into committee to authorize the Government to raise $250,000 by the issue of debentures to be advanced to the Harbor Commissioners of St. John, N. B. He explained that by the Act constituting the commissioners they were authorized to raise $750,000. It had been found that the sum was inadequate and that it was necessary to increase it to $1,000,000, with which it was hoped to complete the harbor improvements. The revenue from the wharves of St. John was $50,000, so that the security was ample. The loan would bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There was no provision for a sinking fund or for the repayment of the principal.

Mr. Laurier said he would not oppose the resolution at this stage, but desired that all the papers upon the subject should be presented before another stage was taken.

Mr. Foster agreed to do this.

The Bill to empower the Harbor Commissioners of Three Rivers to borrow $300,000 was read a second time, put through all its stages, and passed.

Dr. Landerkin asked—Have the Government had their attention called to the following letter from the Minister of the Interior, and the editorial comments made thereon by the Regina *Leader* in its issue of the 12th January, 1892, in which it is said:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

22nd July, 1892.

DEAR GREEN,—I find the Government have determined to build on to the mile limit reserve on each side of the railway track, so it will be well not to make too great improvements. I expect the section will be divided into 320 acre lots, and be sold at auction. Occupy and hold it if any one ask any questions for the Government. I have been obliged to go to Ottawa, so have not been able to return as soon as I expected, but I shall be there into good shape before I get away. Cut all the hay you can. I do not expect to return you before the middle of August. Yours truly,

E. DEWDNEY.

The following facts are established by this letter:

1. That Dewdney made his groom aware where he would place the capital.

2. That he had discussed with his groom the chances of the Government keeping or not keeping the mile belt closed.

3. That he got his groom, Robert Green, to squat on half a section, either for him or wholly for Green, on the same system as Batten got squatters to squat for him, the squatters to have a quarter section and the employer of squatter a quarter.

4. The strong probability is that they were partners, and a parliamentary enquiry will show what was his system as to similar dealings with other subordinates and speculators.

5. That he urged Green to occupy this half-section, and if asked what he was doing to tell a lie and say he was representing the Government. That he tells Green he will get things into good shape before he gets away from Ottawa. What things? If public things, then his groom is his adviser on weighty affairs of State, but this is more likely even for him. He must then have meant the private speculation in which they were acting together, and the context bears this out. "Cut all the hay you can." And, again, "I do not expect to reach you before the middle of August."

Comment is unnecessary as to the grave charge of having planned to place the town of Regina in his own section. Of that he says nothing, and we say let there be a parliamentary inquiry and we can prove it all.

Dr. Landerkin had got no further than the paragraph beginning "Comment is unnecessary," when he was called to order by the Speaker, who stated that the rule of the House was that a member had no right to put a question affecting the conduct of another member. It was just as improper for another member to make a quotation from a newspaper reflecting upon a member. The question was distinctly out of order and could not be put.

Mr. Forbes asked—Will imports into the Spanish West India ports from Canada be there received on equally favorable terms with similar imports from the United States?

Mr. Foster—I have nothing further to add to the information I gave the House on Saturday.

Sir John Thompson having moved the third reading of the Act respecting the Voters' list of 1892,

Mr. Armstrong moved in amendment that the Bill be referred back to committee in order to allow it to be amended by excepting the city of London from the clause suspending the revision for this year. He recalled the controversy which had resulted from the decision of Judge Elliot, placing 290 disputed names on the list, and urged that the lists should be revised in London this year.

Sir John Thompson could not accept the amendment, which would, he said, open the door for the revision in every constituency in the country. The time for revision had passed by, and it was too late now to order a revision.

After some further discussion the amendment was defeated on a division by 63 to 30, and the Bill was read a third time.

The House then went into committee upon the railway subsidy resolutions.

On the vote of $264,000 to the Ottawa Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway Company,

Mr. Haggart explained that the section of fifty-five miles northwest from Barries Bay to a place which had no name, was especially difficult, and consequently half of that distance would receive $6,400 per mile. The consideration of the railway subsidies was resumed.

On the vote of $60,800 for the Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific Railway,

Mr. Haggart explained that this vote would complete the road, but admitted, in reply to Messrs. McMullen and Edgar, that the road had not been begun or any contract let.

Mr. McMullen charged that this vote was a fulfilment of the promises made at the time of the late bye-election in West Northumberland. This was the way in which elections were carried by the Government.

Mr. Guillet denied that any such promise had been made by himself or any of his supporters.

Mr. Dupont opposed the grant of $102,400 to the United Counties Railway for a road between St. Johns and Rosalie. The Quebec Government had subsidized the road with $3,200 per mile, and a similar subsidy from this Government would be pure waste of money. The country was a level one, and the road could not possibly cost more than $5,000 per mile.

Mr. Chapleau said that if Mr. Dupont would tell the House how he could build a railway through a rich farming, well-settled country for $5,000 a mile he would confer a favor upon railway men generally. This new road would require two bridges, one over the Richelieu and the other over the Yamaska River.

On the vote for the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway Company, which it is proposed to aid, not only by a subsidy, but by giving an annuity of 3½ per cent.,

Mr. Edgar protested against the new departure involved in the vote.

The vote respecting the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company was changed to a subsidy of $108,800 for 34 miles upon condition of a deposit of $400,000 with the Government.

Mr. Fraser protested against the duplicating of the Grand Trunk Railway between St. Catharines and Hamilton, and condemned the manner in which the part of the St. Catharines & Niagara Central already constructed was built. It was throughout upon trestle work, and was an undertaking that did not deserve assistance.

Mr. McMullen characterized the vote as nothing but pure waste of public money.

The item was carried.

After recess, the vote of $64,000 to the Kingston, Napanee & Western Railway was carried with an amendment extending the scope of the road to the counties of Lennox and Peterborough.

On the vote of $96,000 to the Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific Railway,

Mr. McMullen again drew attention to the manner in which this railway subsidy was used as a bribe in the late bye-election in West Northumberland. He read an extract from the *Sentinel-Star*, in which one of the arguments used in favor of Mr. Guillet's election was the ease with which a could secure a subsidy for a railway. The railway, as well as a reference to the dredging and other public works secured for the constituency by Mr. Guillet. That paper declared that the future well-being of Cobourg was bound up in the securing of the subsidy. He contended that this was one of the many cases in which constituencies were won by the Government.

Mr. Guillet renewed his denial of the morning that he had used the railway as an argument, but contended that it was unjust to hold him responsible for everything said by his friends in the press.

Mr. McMullen, in reply, protested against the House being called upon to pay the Government's election pledges. If Mr. Guillet had any complaint to make against the campaign methods of the Opposition the courts were open to him.

Mr. Costigan defended the subsidies to the Temiscouata railway, which he declared had been of considerable value to the country, and contended that this particular subsidy had nothing whatever to do with the main line of railway, which was concerned in Mr. Edgar's charges.

Mr. Lister protested against the development of the subsidy system, which had resulted in railway promoters building roads at the public expense and at the same time putting thousands of dollars into their own pockets.

Sir Adolphe Caron followed, and made the first reference he has yet made to Mr. Edgar's charges against him. He dwelt at some length on the usefulness of the road, which had contributed more than any other road.

Mr. Edgar—What to? To election funds?

Sir Adolphe Caron—To the development of the resources of the country. I'll attend to the hon. gentleman in time. After making some further reference to the development caused by the road, Sir Adolphe made a passing mention of the charges preferred against him by Mr. Edgar, which charges had not commended themselves to the judgment or good sense of the House. "When the hon. gentleman gives me a reason why a whole population should be deprived of help that he has preferred charges against me, I tell him he is in the wrong. When an inquiry is held, and when I hope he will be present to submit his charges against me, he will find me ready to meet these charges. If I am to believe current rumors he does not intend to take that responsibility upon himself, and that he has sought to take advantage of the privilege given him as a member of the House. I tell him that if he will assume the responsibility of bringing his charges under different circumstances and in a different place he will find me prepared to meet him face to face, and if he can prove his charges—which he cannot, and which I have by the rules of the House been unable to refer to until now when I am able to do so on a side issue—I am ready to risk my seat and retire disgraced and dishonored. So far as this railway is concerned, my sole connection with it has been in the belief that I was looking after the public interests. I scorn such charges as he has brought against me, and I again tell him he will be unable to prove them."

Mr. Edgar expressed his pleasure that Sir Adolphe Caron had made the reference he had done. He would tell him that before he had done with the investigation he would find that he (Mr. Edgar) would not shirk any of the responsibilities which he had undertaken, and that he would not shelter himself behind his responsibility as a member of the House to make charges which he was not prepared to make in open day. It was not he who was shirking the issue, Sir Adolphe Caron's map was the that in which a fit time had given.

shirked an investigation by his peers and yet boasted of such conduct. Had he (Mr. Edgar) not asked for a trial before a jury composed of his peers? Those who shirked the investigation were the Minister and his colleagues. Whatever weakness he (Mr. Edgar) had he did not want in pluck and would not shirk the issue. After contending that his figures were right and those of Mr. Haggart were wrong, Mr. Edgar urged the House, for the sake of decency and good order, not to vote anything further to the Temiscouata road pending an investigation of his charges, and moved in amendment that the vote be struck out.

The discussion then branched off to a debate of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway.

Mr. Chapleau replied with some warmth to Mr. Lister's references to that road, which he characterized as unjust and untrue.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Fraser urged that the whole system of giving railway subsidies should be remodelled, and the subsidies paid after the road was completed, Mr. Edgar's amendment was rejected on a division of 63 to 43.

On the vote of $69,200 to the Goderich and Winghamn railway,

Mr. McMullen charged that it was the direct result of the election of Mr. J. C. Patterson in West Huron.

Mr. Patterson denied that the road was a political enterprise in any way. He was never asked to promise a political favor in West Huron, and never did promise any such thing. One of the chief promoters of this road was his late opponent, Mr. M. C. Cameron.

Mr. Laurier proposed an amendment to provide that within four days after the opening of each session the Minister of Railways shall lay before Parliament copies of all agreements entered into with all railway companies, and a statement of all payments made; that within a month the president and secretary of each railway shall send to the Auditor-General a statement on oath that the subsidies had been applied to their legitimate objects, as well as a provision that any railway contractor or manager who subscribes to an election fund shall be liable to fine or imprisonment or both.

Sir John Thompson asked that the amendment should stand until to-morrow. He did not agree with all its details.

The seventh Parliament of the Dominion was prorogued at 3 o'clock to-day by His Excellency the Governor-General. The function was attended with the usual formalities. There was the drive from Government House by His Excellency accompanied by his military secretary and aide-de-camp with a mounted escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. In front of the Parliament buildings was drawn up a detachment from the Governor General's Foot Guards as a guard of honor which received Lord Stanley. There were the usual crowd who turned out to see the show, the vice-regal salute from Nepean Point and the brilliant assemblage in the Senate. Everything passed off with eclat. The session which closes to-day is one of the most uneventful, as far as practical legislation is concerned, that has taken place since Confederation. There is the Criminal Code and the Redistribution Bills among the Government measures, and that is about all. The session was the fourth longest since Confederation. There was the session of 1885, during which the Franchise Bill was discussed and passed, and during which the Northwest rebellion took place. It lasted six months. Next came last year's session, which lasted five months. The session of 1873, during which Mr. Huntington preferred his charges against Sir John Macdonald, will stand third, and was approaching towards five months, while the one which ends to-day is only some seven days shorter.

The following is the speech from the throne:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from attendance on Parliament, I congratulate you on the useful legislation which has resulted from your deliberations during this long and arduous session.

The adoption of the code of criminal law will confer a great benefit on all classes who are concerned in the administration of that branch of jurisprudence, and is an achievement which will reflect credit on the Parliament of Canada.

The difficult task of readjusting the representation of the people in the House of Commons in accordance with the census returns has been accomplished with comparatively little disturbance to existing electoral divisions and in a manner that I hope will prove to be satisfactory in its adoption.

The legislation relating to the Northwest Territories, Dominion Lands, railway patents and to the inspection of provisions and the various other measures which have been completed, are calculated to benefit the industrial and commercial interests of the country and to promote its general welfare.

You have been doubtless gratified by the announcement that the Government of Newfoundland is likely to hold a friendly conference with my Government upon the differences which had arisen between Canada and that colony, and that in the meantime all causes of further dispute or irritation have been removed.

A representation has been made by the Administration of the United States that the schedule of tolls, which had been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past, operates to the disadvantage of the shipping and products of United States citizens on the great lakes. This complaint has been examined and discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal has been submitted on behalf of my Government that the United States will restore the concessions that were made on the part of the country by the treaty of Washington as an equivalent for concessions on the part of Canada as to the canals, but which were withdrawn by the United States without cause so far as Canada is concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to but it is hoped that the fairness of the claim advanced by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, so that all further misunderstanding on this question may be avoided.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I trust that the provisions which you have made for the public service will be found ample for its demands.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

At the close of this session I take leave of you, with the hope that the sacrifices which you have been called on to make by so protracted an attendance may be rewarded by proof that your labors have been fruitful of benefit to the Dominion, and that our people in every part of Canada may likewise be blessed with prosperity in the harvest season which approaches.

But She Laid the Carpet.

She always felt guilty that she should remain at home in comparative idleness while her husband was struggling and laboring all day long to support her in ease, says the Detroit *Tribune*, and when the new carpet was brought to the house she hailed it as an opportunity to prove herself the helpmeet a wife should be.

"I'll just lay that carpet," she soliloquized with a happy smile, "and won't Billy be pleased? Poor fellow."

She beamed with delight as she contemplated in thought the picture of Billy returning home that night with the unwelcome prospect of a hard evening's work laying the carpet, only to find it all done by his sweet little bride.

"Dear old Billy," she murmured