

PARLIAMENT.

Monday.—Mr. Monk moved for a return, showing the amounts paid by the government for hay and oats purchased for the imperial government for use in South Africa, and the names of the persons who supplied the goods.

Mr. Fielding refused to give the information.

McLean's bill, to place telephone rates under government supervision, was read a second time.

In answer to Mr. Hale, Mr. Sutherland stated that the repairs of the Woodstock post office cost \$5,751.

Tuesday.—The Premier introduced the redistribution bill. He said as a result of the census of 1901 there would be several disturbances in the political status of the English-speaking provinces. Some provinces which were losing representation were making an effort to make the law say what it did not say. Parliament, as the creature of law, could only give to each province its proper representation. Some counties would lose part of their representation; others would gain, and in a few cases constituencies would be deprived of representation.

He then read the bill, which was short. It provides for a house of 214 members, after the next general election. Of these 65 would be from Quebec, 86 from Ontario, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 10 from Manitoba, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from the Northwest Territories, and one from the Yukon.

He explained that the Territories had a population of 158,944 at the last census, entitling them to six members; the population is now 220,000, and they are to have ten members.

Mr. Borden desired that before the second reading of the bill the government give the house information as to the protests made by Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick against any reduction in their representation. He also asked that the opinion of the dominion law officers should be given to parliament.

Mr. Costigan moved his usual home-rule-for-Ireland resolution, and made his usual speech.

Mr. Charlton said the resolution was an insult to the British government, which should be left to manage its own affairs.

The resolution passed by a vote of 102 to 41.

Supplementary estimates for the year 1903 amounted to \$300,000 were brought down.

Wednesday.—Mr. Bickerdike moved a resolution in favor of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. The resolution was carried by 103 to 48.

The Minister of Justice brought down the papers relating to the release of Alfred Brunet, who was sent to jail for corrupt practices in the St. James' division, Montreal, election. There were petitions in favor of it, and a doctor said Brunet needed open-air exercise.

Thursday.—R. L. Borden asked the government to place in the hands of the conservatives, copies of the schedules for the re-distribution of seats prepared by the government. He also asked for the map in the hands of the government showing the divisions contemplated.

Sir Wilfred Laurier said there was no map prepared, and no schedules except those submitted by outsiders were in the government's possession. The administration would allow the committee a free hand in the matter, etc.

Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the

dominion election law was read a second time. He wants to make corrupt practices hazardous. Corruption is spreading rapidly.

Mr. Sproule urged that the crown should be made responsible for the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Borden favored the bill. He suggested the appointment of a public officer to prosecute such cases, who would be independent of parliament. It might be wise to compel voters to vote on pain of disfranchisement unless satisfactory excuses could be given. This would end the practice of paying voters to stay at home.

The house went into committee to consider the bill.

Mr. Fitzpatrick claimed that the penalties were too severe.

Mr. Borden asked what steps the government would take to make the law more effective, but Mr. Fitzpatrick declined to commit himself.

Mr. Fielding suggested that a special committee of both sides should take up the question. The bill was allowed to stand.

Friday.—Mr. Borden called attention to the statement in the legislature based on a telegram from Mr. Blair, that the federal government would co-operate with the provincial government, and refer their claims against the reduction of New Brunswick's representation to the supreme court. If it was the government's intention to refer these matters to the supreme court, he desired to have an explicit statement.

Sir Wilfred Laurier said in February deputations from New Brunswick and P. E. Island protested against reductions in their parliamentary representation. He told them that the redistributions would reduce Ontario's representation by six, New Brunswick's one, Nova Scotia's by two, and P. E. Island by one. The delegation asked if the government would consent to a reference to the supreme court. This was assented to, providing the provinces took the initiative, but the delegates were warned that no delay would be made in redistribution.

The house went into supply and took up the public works estimates.

The house will adjourn from Wednesday, 8th inst., to Tuesday, 14th inst.

GENERAL BOOTH.

The venerable head of the Salvation Army, who was so warmly received during his many weeks of touring on this continent, was given a great welcome on his arrival in England. The *Witness* says:

The man who used to be jibed at for the eccentricity of his methods is now everywhere highly respected by all broad and earnest people. From the beginning of his long career he has been all alive to rescue the perishing whom he saw all around him. Even Methodist circuit work was too rigid in its methods for him. He would try every possible method to carry salvation to men and to extend a helping hand to the downfallen. He was early struck with the destitute condition of the poor of the east end of London, and it was here, in July, 1865, that he first began his efforts on their behalf. This effort was at first styled the Christian mission, but developed in 1878 into the Salvation Army, which has grown until now it has 7,374 societies, established in forty-nine countries or colonies, under some 16,000 officers, that is, men and women maintained for the work. Besides this, or rather in connection with it, he has organized a great system for the benefit of the submerged, starving, vicious and criminal classes, which has now fifteen social farms, 113 rescued homes, 64 workshops, shelters for accommodating 4,

7th Annual 7th Linen and Cotton Sale.

With Free Hemming.
Monday, Feb. 2nd, to Saturday, Feb. 28th.

Our Linen and Cotton Sale, with 10 per cent discount and free hemming, inaugurated seven years ago, has each succeeding year proven more of a success. It enables our patrons to not only buy linens and white goods at less prices than usual, it also does away with home sewing. We have again secured the services of the expert hemmer who has given such universal satisfaction during the past years, and every stitch of her work is first-class and guaranteed. Watch this space for announcements of money-saving prices.

We're in the Lead.—Originators, Not Imitators.

Tennant, Davies & Clarke

FREDERICTON, N. B.

398,854 people, 162 food depots, 7,641,775 meals supplied during twelve months. It is practical results such as these, and of which these are only a few, that account for the ovation he has received in London on his return from visiting America for the fourth time and at nearly seventy-four years of age. When the Salvation Army was started it was laughed at by all classes, and its head and his followers were even maliciously insulted. Last Monday, after an experience of twenty-five years of its work, at least ten thousand people, including statesmen, judges, titles, mayors and mayoresses, writers, members of the Stock Exchange and the middle class and the poor of all stripes of opinion, crowded into the Albert Hall to do honor to the founder and endorse its work. The work has justified the man and the man has justified the work. It was a remarkable testimony to character and faith that bears fruit in works.

Notes and Gleanings.

Nearly all the ostriches in South Africa are raised in incubators.

Long before the Christian era umbrellas and parasols were used by the eastern nations. Old specimens of chinaware show pictures of ladies and mandarins shaded by parasols of patterns similar to those now in use.

A curious cemetery is located at Luxor, Upper Egypt. Here repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats, each with a copper collar. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of kings and emperors in mausoleums.

A man in the cigarette business, who claims to know, says that there are between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 worth of Turkish cigarettes alone sold daily in New York City. The bill-board advertising of one brand cost \$75,000.

Missouri now heads the list of apple growing states. There are 20,000,000 apple trees planted there, 3,000,000 more than any other state can show. In other words, no state comes within 40

rows of apple trees of Missouri as an apple raiser. Before long the "Apple State" will be its national appellation.

There are more telephones in Stockholm in Sweden than in New York and Chicago combined. The system there is the most perfect in the world.

J. C. Chennaux, a patient in the St. Paul hospital, has been a puzzle to the doctors, who find that his heart is located on his right side, where his liver ought to be, while the liver occupies the cavity usually reserved for the heart.

The Sultan of Morocco appears to be vastly too progressive for his country. He uses a European saddle, wears English riding boots, and actually has allowed himself to be photographed in the act of shaking hands with an infidel. His subjects look with great disfavor on the motor cars which his majesty has introduced.

Since the publication of President Roosevelt's letter deploring the lack of children in American families, he has received many letters of congratulation from different parts of the country. The most original communication was in the shape of a photograph from Bucyrus, Ohio, showing a sturdy looking couple surrounded by their twelve children. Beneath the picture were written the pithy words "Not guilty."

Many of the famine children in India become hopelessly blind because of hunger. In the orphanage at Bombay are forty-one of these children, who are being taught to read by the Braille method, and are learning to weave tape on a loom especially prepared for little children. Others are taught basket-weaving and "chick" weaving. "Chicks" are bead curtains much used for portieres in this country.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.**
FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA
HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC.
FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND FILLERS. Write for them.
K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, Can.