

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 19.—At the opening of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Fielding announced that on Tuesday next he would again invite the attention of the house to the tariff resolutions.

Mr. Foster, on the motion to go into supply, expressed regret at the delay, owing to the uncertainty existing in the business world. No one knew what the changes yet to be made would be.

Mr. Fielding questioned whether the opposition had recovered from their uncertainty evidenced by the fact that they were not able to challenge a vote on the tariff. There had not been any unusual delay. The tariff resolutions in 1894 were brought down on March 22, and they were not disposed of until July 12. The tariff revision was under consideration in 1893, so that the uncertainty went through 1893 and half way through 1894.

After some further discussion the motion was carried.

Sir Henry Joly's estimates for the inland revenue services were first taken up.

Mr. Domville complained of the abolition of the office of inspector of weights and measures in Kings county, N. B., without the member for the county being consulted and the inspection placed in the hands of the assistant, Mr. Richard, an officer in the county of Kent. He advanced arguments in favor of abolishing inspection, intimating there was a good deal of sham about it. If it was not to be then Mr. Scovil should have been retained because he had done all the work. Mr. Domville declared in a petition placed before the house that Mr. Richard was an active partisan against the Liberals.

Mr. McInerney denied this and defended the charge on the grounds that Mr. Scovil was 72 years of age, that the change was an economy, and that Kent county was in the middle of the group served by this inspector, Kings, Westmorland, Albert, Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent and Northumberland.

Mr. Domville said he did not reflect on the minister for what was done, but on his advisors in the department. There was a good deal of cross firing between Mr. McInerney and Col. Domville.

Sir Henry Joly replied that he did not wish to offend Col. Domville, but he was discharging his duty to his country. Kent was in the centre of his district, and the change was made in common with similar changes in other parts of the country. The matter was dropped.

Mr. McMullan moved that the salary paid Mr. Miall, commissioner of inland revenue \$4,000 be reduced by the sum of \$800, paid him as commissioner of standards.

Sir Henry Joly declined and it was seen that Mr. Joly was in for a rebuke from the Liberals.

The chairman declared the motion lost and declined to count the committee. Protests ensued from both sides of the house and a most disorderly scene ensued. Finally Mr. Prefontaine moved another amendment that the salary be reduced by \$799. On a vote 37 supported the amendment and 52 opposed it. Only seven or eight of the opposition supported this motion to reduce the expenses of the civil list. Mr. McMullen declared he believed in a consistent policy of economy in the public service.

Mr. Ellis, while believing all the salaries too high, thought the government were the proper parties to reform the departments and should be given to do so. The balance of house was spent in supply.

OTTAWA, May 20.—In the Commons yesterday when the house met Mr. Davies upon an inquiry by Mr. Prior as to the dissatisfaction felt in British Columbia at the imperial regulations governing pelagic sealing, said that the Paris regulations covered a period of five years and would not expire until 1898. The United States were also dissatisfied with them and diplomatic representations had been made to Great Britain with the view to amend these regulations before 1898. The request was referred to Ottawa for the opinion of the Canadian government, who replied against any amendment at present.

A long and most disorderly discussion ensued on the vote of \$18,000 for the maintenance of Rideau Hall, the residence of the governor general, and an amendment by Mr. McInerney that the sum should be reduced to \$15,000. The average expenditure had been, he said, \$14,000 for a series of years.

Mr. Tarte explained the objects of the vote.

Mr. Bennett, Conservative, attacked the patrons in the house for being elected on the platform of economy and proving false to their professions. He singled out Mr. Rogers, Conservative-Patron, whom he said had been elected on questions of stationery, penknives and trunks yet he had come here and accepted a leather trunk.

Mr. Rogers denied this amid a great uproar.

Mr. Bennett refused to withdraw his statement, and Mr. Rogers and friends insisted. The disorder grew into a regular bedlam, and finally Mr. Bennett withdrew the statement.

Mr. Bennett proceeded to call the Patrons in the house various names. Mr. Rogers was the personification of a humbug.

In reply to Mr. McInerney, it was

pointed out by Mr. McMullan that under the Conservative administrations this expenditure had ranged from \$30,000 to \$69,000.

Mr. Laurier asked why one of the established institutions of the country should not be kept in decent repair and maintenance.

Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the opposition, made a savage attack on the item and worked in an attack on his excellency whom he said spent the summer a thousand miles away and while public business suffered from his absence an army of servants and employees were under pay at Ottawa.

Rufus Pope, Conservative, who returned yesterday from England, deplored the fact that he had returned to find his party fallen so low as to take up five or six hours discussing an item for the maintenance of Rideau Hall, which should make a good appearance, and at present it made an almighty poor appearance.

Mr. McInerney was charged with disloyalty.

At 12 40 a vote was taken, resulting in 50 for to 100 against Mr. McInerney's amendment. The Liberals voted in a body and the Patrons with them, but six Conservatives deserted Tupper, viz: Messrs. Prior, Pope, Costigan, Osler, Clark and Rosamond.

The house spent the remainder of the sitting in supply.

OTTAWA, May 20.—In answer to Mr. Gibson the Postmaster General made a statement in regard to the issue of the jubilee postage stamps to be placed on sale in the same manner as the ordinary stamps. The issue will be as follows: 20,000,000 of three's, 8,000,000 of one's; 2,500,000 of two's, and 7,000,000 post cards. The supply to the public will be issued on June 19, and they are expected to last three months.

Mr. Fielding presented a special estimate to the House of \$26,000 for expenses of the military contingent to England on the occasion of the jubilee. The vote was put through committee.

Mr. Sutherland thought the officers invited to go should have some allowance besides their pay, but Sir Richard Cartwright did not seem to agree to this.

Sir Charles Tupper said if the government asked for an additional sum the House would grant it.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Foster attacked the government for letting the contract for engraving of Dominion notes and stamps to the American Bank Note Company of New York, on the ground that they were aliens and that the specifications had been altered in their favor so that they were allowed to import their dies, which represented the major portion of the work.

Mr. Fielding replied as to the wrong of allowing Americans to come into competition with Canadians, the matter being opened to public tender, they were bound to accept the lowest tender from competent people. If they had confined the field to Canada, he was afraid they would have had no competition at all. As a matter of fact, the department received only one Canadian tender accompanied by the requisite deposit. The Burland Company evidently thought they had the game in their own hands, so they tendered \$30,000 higher than their old contract, making a difference against the public in favor of the Burland company for the term of the contract, five years, of \$153,000. It was fortunate, therefore, for the taxpayers of Canada that they had a tender from outside the country from the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The Burland company had grown to believe they had a monopoly. The tender of the Burland company amounted to \$646,000; the tender of the New York company to \$523,000. In reply to Mr. Foster's arguments that the permission to manufacture the dies in New York left the main part of the artistic work to be done abroad, Mr. Fielding said that the making of the die represented one per cent. of the contract, or \$6,000 on \$523,000. Ninety-nine per cent. of the cost of the work would be done in Ottawa by Canadian workmen who had already erected a good fireproof building in Ottawa for the New York Bank Note Co. Mr. Burland had offered, after the American company's tender had been accepted by the government, to do the work for the same amount—in other words, Mr. Fielding said, after endeavoring to hold up the government for \$150,000 more than his own current prices, Mr. Burland, finding out that the public were not at his tender mercies, was prepared to come down.

Sir Charles Tupper repeated the arguments of Mr. Foster, which were simply a wail over the loss of a fat contract by a very strong Conservative.

The House went into committee of supply at 10.30 o'clock, the opposition not offering any amendment on the subject of the engraving contract.

In supply on New Brunswick harbors and rivers, Mr. Tarte stated in respect to the vote for Negro Point breakwater in St. John harbor, \$15,000, that the scheme was to connect Partridge Island with the mainland, but no money would be spent until a thorough survey was made.

On the vote of \$16,000 for St. John river, Mr. Tarte stated that they were going to dredge the Oromocto shoal and other points with the hope of making a channel ten feet deep between St. John and Fredericton up to Woodstock.

The House spent the remainder of the

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sitting in supply on appropriations for public works, making considerable progress and adjourned at 12.30.

Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete up-to-date record of Patents granted to Canadian Inventors, which is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents & Experts, Head Office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:—

582,175—Jean Cannelopoulos, Automatic gas-lighter device.

582,386—Jackson Deleal, Propelling mechanism for Bicycles.

582,605—Morgan Donne, Type-writer.

582,347—Charles Dubois, Vice.

582,501—Jules Frydmane, Copying Machine.

582,585—Albert L. Greene, Spectacles.

582,278—Francois H. Genereux, Device for hanging and adjusting picture frames.

582,535—George W. LeCompte, Bridle-bit.

582,212—Fred A. Lenox, Bottle.

582,240—Oliver T. Springer, Folding door.

582,493—George A. J. Telge, Electric motor.

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