## OTTAWA.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT-FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

47th Day.

On motion of Mr. BABY, the House went o Committee to consider the following solution : - That it is expedient to conlidate, amend, and simplify the Acts res cting weights and measures.

The Bill to amend the Truro & Pictou ilway Transfer Act, 1877, was read a third

The consideration of the details in the iff schedule was resumed. The first item neidered was tobacco; and, contrary to neral expectation, the item of teas passed thout any discussion. On the item of zetables, Mr. Tilley admitted that this puliar item afforded an illustration of the atention of political economists that the asumer pays the duty.

On wool and woollens free, Mr. CHARLTON said he wished to draw the ention of the Finance Minister to the fact at the farmers of the Dominion had been erally led to believe during the late camgn that under the regime of protection to classes which was to be inaugurated they

nid receive protection on wool.

in reply to Mr. Cartwright, Mr. TILLEY said it was estimated that when wool industries became fairly in operation should be able to produce in the Dominion m \$1.500,000 to \$2,000,000 worth of the 000,000 worth of woollen goods that were w imported, particularly in blankets and reer woollen goods. If that estimate of reduction of imports were correct we ald be exhausted by the manufacturers in Dominion and cur own woollen manu-

turers would have their home market. dr. CARTWRIGHT said it was clear were going to pay an enorus additional, tax to somebody in er to secure the manufacture of \$1,500,000 th of goods in Canada. Further, the iff would discriminate heavily against gland, as by far the larger proportion of imported woollen goods had come from t country, and the duties would be higher low than high priced goods. As to manufacture of woollen goods giving emment to a large number of persons in the ntry, it was an utter and entire delusion, he face of the statement by the Finance lister himself, that he did not expect more than \$2,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 th of goods imported would be manuured in the country. Throughout this ate he had kept a careful note of all the ds the hon, gentleman expected to be nufactured in Canada, and it was clear, his own showing, that at the outside a small portion of the goods now imported ild be manufactured in the Dominion er this tariff. The result would be that enormous burden would be inflicted on people of Canada. We should lose an nense amount of revenue, and so far as farmers were concerned they might sibly have the benefit of substituting one lion dollars' worth, or thereabouts, of one

they would have to pay excessive prices every article they consumed. As this the last discussion they were likely ave on this question, he would content self with saying that he did not believe it ald have been possible by any ingenuity to e contrived a tariff which could take more of the pockets of the people of Canada put less into the Treasury than this proposed to do, or that it would have possible to have inflicted greater buron all the great leading industries of country, or to have given these industries substantial return, than the hon. gentlehad contrived to do in this tariff, and if was the hon. gentleman's object, he d congratulate him on having achieved mission well.

d of grain for another, and might supply

he last item of the tariff was carried at 5, and its final adoption was greeted with Ministerial cheers.

Ir. TILLEY then introduced a Bill founded he tariff, which was read a first time. Ir. TILLEY moved the adjournment of the 186 .- Carried.

he House adjourned at 10.45. 48th Day.

read a first time.

r. BEBGERON introduced a Bill to regulate charges on railway palace and sleeping ported the Bill without amendment. The Bill was read a first time.

r. KILVERT moved that the petition of . Wm. McMaster, relating to the Canada | Committee, read a third time, and passed: stroit River Tunnel Company, be received rs.—Carried.

of the session Public Bills and Orders six o'clock on Mondays .- Uarried.

he following Bills were read a third time | Cuaig. passed: I respecting Census and Statistics-

Pope (Compton).

Il for the more speedy trial in certain of persons charged with felonies and emeanors in Ontario and Quebec-Mr. onald (Pictou).

ll to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1875 r. McDonald (Picton), on division. motion of Sir John A. MACDONALD, the for the second reading of the Bill to d the Dominion Lands Act was dis-

ged, as all Acts relating to these lands are consolidated. . Popz (Queens) -A Bill respecting

d through Committee. McDonald (Picton) introduced a Bill

led on the British Columbia Supreme

TILLER's Bill to amend the Act relating aks and banking was read a second time ent to the Committee on Banking and

SUFFLY.

On item the Department of Agriculture, \$31,150.

culture state why?

Mr. Mills said he understood a young clerk in this Department had been superannuated. Would the Hon. Minister of Agri-

Mr. Pope (Compton) -Bacause he was not a good clerk. (A laugh) On item St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,

\$71.944, decrease, \$12,333, Mr. MACKENZIE remarked that last year there was a discussion on convict labor, and the hon, gentleman at the head of the Gov. ernment passed some strong criticisms on the Government for allowing convicts to come into competition with outside trades.

He would like to know if the hon. gentleman held the same views now-(hear, hear) - what changes he proposed to make, and whether he intended to condemn the present Government as he did the last? (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Sir John Macdonald said his opinions had always been the same on this point. He thought it was a great misfortune that the labor of a convict should be brought into competition with honest labor outside, and that such a view should be carried out as much as possible. Up to 1873 the previous Government had done away gradually with contracts in penitentiaries, which could only be done by degrees. He thought convicts should, as far as possible, be employed in work as profitable as possible to themselves, but should interfere as little as possible with honest labor outside the penitentiary.

Mr. Mills said no. Last year there were less than forty sessional clerks employed and the session was nearly over before any were employed at all. He understood that this session the Clerk had asked for about a dozen, and that he received in the early part of the session forty, who for about a menth had nothing to do, and that the number had since been increased to a hundred.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said there were about seventy-five extra clerks appointed at \$4 or \$5 suld probably obtain \$180,000 additional over \$300 and about \$9,000 a month. The a day, representing a daily expenditure of vote for such expenditure and Committee expenses was \$12,800 and if the return was correct this amount would not be sufficient." A great many who were discharged on the 20th March had been re-appointed. It appeared that a very serious abuse had been committed. The cost of the extra clerks alone would be, as far as he could judge, for the session from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. TILLEY said that he would assent to the item standing over. It would be again brought up.

The items under the head of Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Police, Penitentiaries, Legislation, Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Immigration and Quarantine, and Pensions, having been passed,

Mr. MACKENZIE remarked that they had something to say on the items under the head of Pablic Works, Militia and Ocean and River Service, though the bulk of the items would be passed without discussion. As a great deal of work had been done to day, and as it was unnecessary to press unduly the matters remaining to be considered, it was advisable in 1873. The Bill was read a first time. to adjourn.

Sir John A. MacDonald assented, and the Committee rose.

The House adjourned at 10.45. 49th Day.

Mr. Rochesten presented a petition signed by a large number of merchants of Montreal for enquiry into the working of mercantile agencies and the initiation of such legislation as would ensure the protection of merchants and traders from the reports of such agen-00 or 6,000 factory hands, who would be aged in the Dominion, while in return for cies.

The petition was read by the Clerk. THE BAG BABY.

The resolutions relative to the adopof a national currency system were moved by Mr. Wallace (South Norfolk), who spoke in advocacy of the principles with which his name has become somewhat asso. clated. He opened his remarks by referring to the ridicule with which his efforts has been met. All money, in his opinion, was fiat, and the epithet had no special applicamoney by the fiat of a Government. Paper could be the same. He claimed that a national currency based on the labor and public works of the Dominion had a sounder basis than the promises to pay now in circulation, only 25 per cent. of which could actually be a third time and passed.

redeemed by the banks of the Dominion. Mr. CHABLTON (North Norfolk), in a wellprepared speech, criticised at length the arguments advocated by the mover of the resolution, and referred in detail to the history of paper money in the various countries which had made the experiment. He contended that the experiment in each ir John A. MacDonald introduced a Bill instance had been a signal failure, and mend the Indian Act of 1876. The Bill more especially in that country (the United States) in which the experiment r. Bechasp introduced a Bill to reduce had within the present generation been salaries of certain public officers and the made on a large scale. There the people had mnities of members of the House of discovered the fallacy of the proceeding, and mons. Ories of "Lost, lost," and passed an adverse verdict on their previous plain." The Bill was read a first time. action by a resumption of specie payment. The House went into Committee and re-

The Bill was read a third time and passed. The following Bills were passed through

To smend the Act to provide for the more referred to the Committee on Standing effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for members of the r John A. MacDonald moved that for the House of Commons .- Mr. Ives.

To remove doubts as to the true intent Government measures have precedence and meaning of certain provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 .- Mr. Mc-

To make the first day of July a public holiday by the name of Dominion Day .- Mr. Cockburn (Northumberland).

INSOLVENCY ACT.

Mr. Bechand moved the second reading of

the Bill to repeal the insolvency law. Mr. McDonald (Pictou) suggested that the discussion be raised to morrow on the Bill to further consider the Bill. from the Select Committee, which would then probably be offered for consideration.

Mr. MacDougall said he thought that atter they had perused the bulky Bill which | mercial enterprise of the country. the Committee had prepared, they might come to the conclusion that it was no image dues, levied in Canadian ports, under provement on the existing law. For his on the question until another year. of the law.

for the absolute repeal of the insolvency quired emendation.

Mr. BECHARD said he would withdraw the of order, and claimed that the debate could of New Westminster, on the Mainland, where motion if the hon, gentleman would promise not proceed as the Bill was not printed in he lived, there were three hundred permanent borne over the rock and drowned. that his Bill would be taken up immediately French. after the Committee's Bill.

hon, gentleman would be afforded the debated. House went into Committee of Sup- earliest opportunity of pressing his mea-

The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Fiser renewed his motion for papers relating to the dismissal of Captain Pierre

Lavoie, of the steamer Rimouski. INTEREST AND USURY.

Mr. METHOT moved the second reading of the Bill to fix the rate of interest in Canada, and prohibit usury. He referred to ancient and modern laws against usury, and stated that the Province of Nova Scotia had a law on the subject. He had received a number of letters approving of his action in this regard, of which he read a few, He would fix the legal rate at 6 per cent., but 8 per time. cent. could be agreed upon.

Mr. TILLEY said he thought that it would be unwise to disturb the legislation on this subject, at any rate until the members had more time to enter into the merits of the question than was the case at present. He suggested the desirability, as it was very late in the session, of withdrawing the Bill. He was quite sure that a difference of opinion existed on the subject, and a good many members would wish to speak on it.

Mr. METHOT replied that he could not consent to the withdrawal of the Bill. He wished to test the feeling which existed among the members from the Province of Quebec in regard to this matter.

Mr. PLUMB disapproved of the Bill and moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. MACKENZIE concurred with the view expressed by the Finance Minister and op. posed the Bill. He congratulated the Finance Minister on the resumption of a Conservative policy in succession to the destructive tendencies which had lately been exhibited by hon, gentlemen opposite with reference to the Supreme Court, the tariff and other important issues: (Laughter.)

A division on Mr. Plumb's motion was taken, with the following result: Year, 97; laws, 57. nays, 68.

PACIFIC BAILWAY.

Mr. Tupper laid on the table the report of Railway. He said he had given instructions Government's request for delay. for the document to be distributed.

BATURDAY SITTING.

In reply to Mr. Ouimet, Sir John A. MacDonald said he intended to move that Saturday be set apart as a

private members' day. The House adjourned at 11.10.

50th Day. The Bill to amend the Coteau & Province Railway and the Bridge Act, and the Act

Railway Committee. amend the Montreal & City of Ottawa Junetion Railway Act and the Act amending the same was withdrawn, and the fees deposited with our people, nor was this desirable. for the same ordered to be refunded.

Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel | A few who were able to buy one or two wives Company. He said the object of the Bill was brought them. He had offered white Mark Twain vs. The Rose-Belford Pub simply to extend the time for completing the men \$1.50 and they would not work work under the charter, which was grented for it, so he had been compelled

which was mentioned in the charter.

Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868, as | Chinamen employed on the Canada Pacific respects bridges over railways and railway Railway, as it would prevent others from bridges over canals and rivers. He said he working on it who would settle down in the according to the laws of the United States. had introduced a Bill to consolidate the Rail- country. They did not care about taking This book was known as " Tom Sawyer." way Act, in which he thought it was prefer- any interest in our political affairs. If able that the amendment proposed in this they were not discouraged from coming with importing into the United States, Bill should be embraced.

reading of the Bill to amend the Supreme engaged on public works. White labor and 60 in paper. He asks that a warrant of and Exchequer Court Act. He explained could not compete with Chinese labor. seizure be accordingly issued. These same

marks and industrial designs was read a opposed to Chinese immigration. They had made the discovery that they were violations second time and the House went into Com- been useful, as the Indians had formerly been, of the copyright law. He reported these facts mittee upon it.

tion to paper money. Gold was only made Bill should be so worded that it would not the interests of the country. Men in British a sharp look-out for all such violations hereprevent the registration of timber marks Columbia preferred to be idle, unless they after, and to seize all importatione which he under the Special Act passed for that pur- were starving, than to take less than \$2 a may find to be violations of the Copyright pose, which could be done at a much less rate day. The first immigration of Chinamen Act. than under this Act.

Committee reported the Bill, which was read | direct from China last year. The Chinamen,

Bill, Mr. Colby advocated at considerable than were the white people. They were gestion: the dried and roasted larve of length the provisions of the Bill. He dwelt coming and going all the time. They very on the humanity of providing relief for seldom stayed in the country longer than ten debtors, but claimed it should be done in years. He had seen twenty or thirty Chinese such a manner as would prevent the fraud children. He did not think that Chinese women practised under the existing law. The feeling were worse than white women. The white in the country, in his opinion, was not laboring classes felt very strongly on the subfavorable to a total repeal of the law. If such ject owing to the competition from the a proposition was adopted, preferential as- Chinese, who would work more cheaply. signments would be introduced, and the un- Those who hired them as servants were well desirable principle of first come first served pleased with them. He had paid a servant

would be in operation. Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier), who favored found more docile and tractable. A great the Bill introduced by the Committee.

substitution of a clause repealing all Insol- in the country. The Chinamen were a most vency Acts.

that if the Bill became law the farming community should be accorded the benefit of its had become quite reconciled to it and the first mail of the season. The winter at operation.

the present Bill rather than that the law the exception than the rule. A good number of the Islands since last fall. The scal should be absolutely repealed.

but thought the maladministration of estates Indians and petty thefts. They took a fancy captured and landed on the different Islands. by creditors was a flagrant source of dissatis- to their neighbors' hen-roosts about Christ. Fifteen schooners were fitted out for the Gulf

with certain modifications.

cussion till Friday next, to enable the House their immigration.

insolvency law was demoralizing to the com- morality. Their most solemn form of oath toward a fall where the water suddenly grows Mr. Orton took a similar view.

Mr. Caser favored postponing the division anadian law, was read a second time and part he was strongly in favor of a total repeal Mr. MacDonnell (Inverness), while opposed far. When imprisoned, and they had to

to absolute repeal, thought the proposed Bill work out their fines, they ought to be allowed boat, and, clinging to some branches, saved Mr. Oumer stated that he would vote contained dangerous innovations which re- an ordinary day's wages, and not fifty cents a himself and one child from being dashed Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) rose to a point

raising the point of order had himself made from five to ten years, and as soon as they a long speech on the question.

repeal.

ment.

was carried on a vote of 99 year to 75 nays.

Bir John A. MacDonald-No, no.

tions of the country as a result.

the debate.

on the following division-Yeas, 117; nays, white laborers could not live on less than 60. Majority for repeal of the insolvency 50 or 60 cents a day. He believed it would

loud and repeated cheers.

The House adjourned at 12.35 a m.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES. Chinese Immigration.

OTTAWA .- The Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Chinese

DeCosmos in the chair. he had heard it said that there were about amending the same, was reported from the | 6,000 Chinese in the province. He did not think it desirable that Chinese immigration On motion of Mc. McLennan, the Bill to should be encouraged. Their babits and those of Canadians. They did not affiliate | suits. They did not take root in the country, but Mr. Kilver introduced a Bill to amend the | carried all their earnings out of it to China. hire Chinamen at \$1.25. The Mr. Kilvebr also introduced a Bil to amend | latter lived very economically, principally on the Act to incorporate the Canada & Detroit | dried fish, rice and fruits prepared by them-River Bridge Co. He stated that it did not | selves. They could live for about half what change the location originally provided for in | it would cost an Anglo-Saxon. Those the charter. It only referred to the location | employed as servants received from \$20 to \$30 and \$35 a month. They saved almost The Bill was read a first and second times. | the whole of their money and took it to Mr. Tupper asked leave to withdraw the China. He would be very sorry to see into the province the white population in violation of the copyright laws, Mr. McDonald (Pictou) moved the second would not increase. They should not be 120 volumes of this book 60 being in cloth October. The Bill was read a second time. The Chinamen were very useful in opening books were seized by special agent Hinds for Mr. Pope's (Compton) Bill respecting trade manufactures. On the whole, he was duties, and after he had seized them he in clearing land, etc., but if the number were to Washington, and this morning received

took place about 1858. There had not been The change suggested was made and the any great increase lately. Some 300 had come as a rule, were equal to any white man. They On the second reading of the Insolvency | were very industrious and not more immoral girl \$20 a month, but she had left him, and After recess, the debate was continued by he replaced her by a Chinaman, whom he ndustrious people and set others Mr. Lane favored the amendment, but said good example. He knew Chinamen who spent their money in the country, yesterday from the Magdalen Islands, with had taken up with the English ides, the Islands has been moderate and fine. The Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) preferred legalizing as Christmas customs, etc. This was rather ice left early. No wrecks are reported at any were working in the chain-gang, and that hunting on the shore ice has been very good. Mr. Cameron (victoria) favored the Bill, was principally for selling liquor to the About fifteen thousand young seals have been mas. To a certain extent a limited number | seal fishery, and six returned with 3,400 large The debate was continued by Messrs. of Chinamen had been useful to the seals and reported the others doing well. Bill, and by Mr. Weldon to the same effect, gration ought to be discontinued. Their herring fishery has not yet commenced, nor

Brecken and White (Cardwell) in favor of the | province, but on the whole their immipig-tails were now cut off when they have any vessels arrived for this fishery. Mr. Courson moved, as an amendment to were imprisoned, but he did not think Very little ice is to be seen from the Islands the amendment, the adjournment of the dis- that this had any deterrent effect on They gambled and had vices, but he did not think that they | William Dieppe was boating on the river with Mr. Camenon (Huron) advocated absolute were worse than the whites, though the two of his sons and his brother-in-law, the repeal, and claimed that the operation of the women might be more lax in their ideas of was taken over a piece of burned paper, but | very rapid, then plunges over a rock, making he would not trust much to their evidence. a fall of fifteen feet. When they got into He disapproved of the local Act passed to dis- the rapid they did everything in their power courage Chinese immigration. It went too to pull out of danger, but could not. The day, as was provided in the Act.

Chinese settlers, who during the salmon fish-Holton's view, and added that the member California. The Chinamen remained there as for me I'm half seas over."

made from \$500 to \$1,000 they went back to Mr. Ross (Dundas) favored the absolute China, bought wives, and lived in affluence on their earnings to the end of their days. After further discussion Mr. Coursel He had been told that they could live at from withdrew his amendment to the amend- one to two cents per day in China. He thought there once was a time when On Mr. Bechard's amendment, repealing Chinese labor was a necessity in British all insolvency laws, the absolute repeal clause | Columbia, but that time was past and now there was more white labor in that province Mr. Bechard moved the second reading of than could be profitably employed. The his Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act. He Chinese worked in the fish canneries for \$25 supposed that the Government would have to \$30 a month, while white men were paid no objection to his doing so at the present from \$30 to \$40. Some of them worked as bondsmen for Chinese companies. They were, both men and women, a very filthy. Mr. McDonald (Pictou), after consulting victous and immoral class, much more so with the leader of the Government, said he than any white people he had ever known. had no objection to the hon. gentleman Most of their crimes were those of a petty moving the second reading of his Bill now. | nature. During the two years that he was A debate on this question was opened by Mayor and Police Magistrate of New Mr. Paterson (Brant), who deprecated the Westminster, 400 or 500 cases against action of the House, and foretold the disas- Chinamen had been brought before trous consequence to the commercial institu- him. Not more than half a dozen Chinese females were in that city and they were all Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) agreed with the of ill repute, and it was notorious that remarks of the hon, member for South Brant | nearly all the Chinese women on the Pacific (Mr. Paterson). The effect of the repeal of | coast were of the same character. They were the law would be that the creditor who first simply imported for immoral purposes. As obtained judgment would come down upon a physician he had considerable knowledge of the debtor, while others would be left out in | them, and there was scarcely a Chinaman in the cold, and neither the honest creditor nor British Columbia who was not intected with the honest debtor would receive protection. | the most virulent form of sypbilis. That He regretted that the Government had not disease was communicated to the Indians and taken hold of this question and made it a the white ropulation, and he believed the Government measure. He thought it was consequence would be that in a quarter of a their duty to have done so. He thought century of the 30,000 or 40,000 Indians in there should be further time to discuss this British Columbia not more than 5,000 would question, and he moved the adjournment of | be alive. It was killing them off by hundreds every year. The Chinamen were Mr. Bechard's Bill was read a second time | boarded at 121 cents a day, while ordinary be a great misfortune if the Chinamen were The result of both votes was received with employed on the Pacific Railway, as they would carry to China & large percentage of The supporters of the Bill endeavored to the money spent on that work, and would the Engineer in Chief of the Canadian Pacific force it on another stage, but acceded to the take the place of the white laborers who would settle along the line of the road, keep their earnings in the country, and in a very short time be a source of considerable national revenue. It was not desirable to allow them to purchase lands or take up fishing stations. Already they were entering into competition in the salmon canning business, and would drive the English-speaking population out of that industry. The average immigration met this morning, with Mr. | wages of Chinamen as domestic servants was about \$20 a mouth. Females were paid from Senator MacDonald, Victoria, B.C., said | \$10 to \$15 per month. The general feeling among the population of British Columbia was that they should be driven out of the country. The Chinamen sometimes made good mechanics and gardeners, and there were mode of living were altogether different from large numbers engaged in mercantile pur-

The Committee then adjourned.

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT

lishing Company-Alleged Violation of Copyright Law.

CHICAGO, -Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) commenced an attachment proceeding this morning against the Mesers. Rose Belford Publishing Company, of this city and Toronto. The suit was brought under the National Copyright Law. The plaintiff complains that the defendants did unlawfully cause to be published in the Dominion of Canada certain copies of a work written by him, and copyrighted by him Then Mr. Clemens charges the defendants Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) suggested that the augmented it would be a serious drawback to instructions from Secretary Sherman to keep

Among the Chinese medicaments exhibited at the late Paris Exposition were the inside of a stag's horn as a remedy for bronchitis and rheumatism; dried fowls' gizzards for indigrasshoppers for headache, and a glutinous decoction of donkey's skin, which is considered infallible for consumption. Another remedy for rheumatism was a powder prepared from elephant's skin. A stimulant shown was a tincture of scorpions, and a gelatinous decoction of tiger's bones was presented as a costly but efficacious tonic. There was bear's gall also as a general antidote, and ajar half filled with flour, in which were a number of live toads. When the flour became well soaked with the saliva, etc., of the toads, it was withdrawn, dried, and powdered into many men in the country wanted to get powder. Its use is as a snuff to produce Mr. BECHARD moved in amendment the married, but there were not enough women sneezing, with the view of restoring persons in convulsions, hysterics, or fainting

> The steamer Albert arrived at Pictou, N.S. Provisions of all kinds are very scarce. The in the Gulf.

On Sanday evening at Abercorn, Que., as boat in which they were rowing drifted father managed to throw himself out of the over the rock. The other man also escaped, Mr. McInnes, M. P., stated that in the city but the father saw his youngest son swept on without being able to help him, and finally

A member of a School Board recently Mr. Hollow said it was too late to raise ing season increased to about 1,200 or 1,500. began an address to some children thus: Mr. McDonald (Picton) replied that the the point of order, as the question has been They were engaged in connection with the "Noo, ma bairns, oor a' like ships—some in canning of salmon. They came principally the port, some oot in mid ocean, an' some Mr. Spraker ruled in accordance with Mr. from Oregon, Washington Territory, and near the haven. Ye're just leavin' the port;