

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Metropolitan Rifle Association—W. H. Falls.
Noticer, etc., &c.—Economic Bros.
Notice—E. B. Wood.
Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.—O'Meara & Co.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—A. E. Rows.
Dress and Cloak Making—Miss Elliott.
Hot Farmers—Rogge Brothers.
House and Lot for Sale at Quito.
Candidate for By Ward—Charles Rowan.
Job Work, including FAMILIARS, CARTERS, DOMESTICS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, CARDS, etc., printed at THE THREE OAKS, at low rates, and with neatness and dispatch.

The Ottawa Times

Office 29, Sparks Street.

SAURDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

For Ottawa Markets see Fourth Page.

Tax delegates from Newfoundland did not arrive yesterday as expected. They will, no doubt, be here to-day.

The Senate yesterday adjourned till Friday evening next.
In the Commons, an important measure of reform in the administration of justice was introduced by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, providing for the summary trial of persons committed for felony, &c., by the County Judges. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a number of criminal laws, and also an Act to establish a Supreme Court for the Dominion. Mr. DORION's amendment to prevent the introduction of whipping as a punishment for certain offences, was voted down. Several bills were advanced a stage, and nearly all the estimates were agreed to in Committee of Supply, with the understanding that discussion should take place on the motion for concurrence. The House adjourned at 1:05.

WITHOUT surprise, but with much regret, we learn that the Royal Canadian Bank has suspended payment. It would appear that the "private and confidential" correspondence of those concerned in its management has produced legitimate fruit. When the members of a Board of directors cease to have confidence in each other, and proclaim the circumstances to the public, it is not at all surprising that the public should withdraw its confidence from them.

The influence of the squabble among the directors may be judged of by the fact that the circulation which, at the end of March, was upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars, had been reduced to about six. The notes of the bank are now at a discount of about forty per cent., though they ought to be worth a great deal more. Part of the excessive decline is attributable to the necessities of the holders, and part to the fears of all classes as to their ultimate redemption. But however the shareholders may fear, it can hardly be otherwise than that the notes of the bank will be redeemed in full.

We have now witnessed the effects of our banking system upon two classes of banks, the old and the young; and since disaster and consequent depreciation in the currency are liable to overtake both, it is little to be wondered at that the public should heartily welcome any feasible proposition for the introduction of a sounder circulating medium.

It is the duty of the shareholders of the Royal Canadian to institute a thorough investigation into the management of their property, that they may discover by what means the bank has been brought to its present straits. If the mismanagement between the directors can be turned to account in the prosecution of such investigation, it will so far compensate for the injury it has already done.

It was prevailing the House of Commons yesterday, on the "whipping" provisions of the Act respecting offences against the person. The whipping or flogging is a primitive, or discretionary with the court; and is besides confined to a few crimes of violence, such as assault, &c., for the purpose of committing another crime. It has, also, and as we think, unfortunately, been limited to adult males, for to a class would it be more wholesome than to masculine juveniles from the age at which they are capable of committing an indictable offence up to manhood.

The sentimental twaddle of Mr. Dorion, and others who supported his views, is unworthy of consideration. The principle that justifies capital punishment for murder ought to justify corporal punishment for offences against the person—with such exceptions as may under certain circumstances, apply another without being liable to the penalty due to murder, so one may in fact personal injury on another without meriting corporal punishment. But the deliberately planned personal attack, whether by garrotting, or strangling, or skull-cracking, or overpowering by chloroform, or other agency, for the purpose of facilitating the commission of another crime, should surely not go "unscathed of justice."

The ruffians who perpetrate such crimes have no tender spot beyond their own bodies; and through them they should be made to feel the enormity of their crimes against society. It is ridiculous in a man of Mr. Dorion's abilities and learning to talk of the aim of punishment being the reformation of the criminal. The enduring of a punishment is merely the paying of the price of the crime committed; the reformation of the criminal, though a laudable object in itself, is an entirely distinct affair. But our modern humanitarians seem to expend all their sympathy on the soundless who outrage society, without having a thought for their unfortunate victims. A little less consideration for rogues and scoundrels, and a little more for honest, law-abiding men, would do no harm to society.

There is nothing so wholesome for an advanced English Radical as personal contact with American institutions. From the days of CORNBET down to those of GOLDWIN SMITH the result has apparently been the same. We are almost sorry that JOHN BROTHER did not serve an apprenticeship in Uncle SAMUEL'S workshop before becoming a member of parliament. He would have been a far more useful man than he is at present.

Some men seem incapacitated to adapt their shoulders to their burthen, while others are fain to beware lest they strive beyond their strength. Mr. BROTHER is apparently of the former class, for ever before his constituents had ratified his acceptance of office, he warned them that the things which he would, perhaps he could not do, and that to the things which he would not, he might be compelled to submit. So that in his case, perhaps, American experience was not needed. Professor GOLDWIN SMITH is a man of a different stamp, however, as the following letter to the London Review will show:

"Six.—The information respecting the prospects of English emigration, which I was requested to procure, has been collected to the best of my ability, and I was about to send it for publication in your columns; but the speech of Mr. Sumner has had so great an effect in reviving American hostility to England, and the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries appears at this moment to be in such peril, that I fear the promoters and organizers of English emigration associations for the present might turn their thoughts in this direction."

"Judging from what I know of the general temper of the American people, and from the remarks of Mr. Sumner's speech, which I hear he had in conversation, I should say there would be no rupture; but, at the same time I hold myself prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country."

"We have no quarrel with the Professor's opinion as expressed above; but it seems strange that he should have not crossed the Atlantic to discover that England's interest did not lie in the expatriation of her people to the United States. Mr. SUMNER'S speech was nothing very new, neither marking a new phase in the temper of the American people, nor a new policy on the part of their Government. It was a mere bubble on the surface of the turbulent sea of American political thought; a spurt over the edge of the boiling cauldron, that cooled or it treacherous the cauldron, leaving 'nobody hurt.' Yet this trifling prejudice of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH that emigration from England to the United States should cease. Possibly Mr. SMITH may be sincere in attributing his change of opinion to Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and American opinion thereon; but the fact is that the speech is but a specimen of incident after incident which will crowd upon him, during his American experience, until Radicalism is banished from his mind, when probably he will again cross the Atlantic to curse the idiom which he formerly adored."

LOCAL NEWS.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—Services to-morrow. —Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion—11 a.m. Litany (choral) and catechising—3 p.m. Evening services—7 p.m.

Rev. Mr. PERRON.—This eloquent clergyman will preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this city to-morrow morning.

43rd BATTALION OF CAVALRY.—We shall not have the pleasure of seeing the brave and gallant volunteers until our city.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—We are requested to call attention to an order in our advertising columns. Ottawa, Rides, to meet at the Drill Shed, at 9 o'clock sharp, on Monday morning, 24th inst., for the purpose of assisting at the celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

POLICE COURTS.—Charles Lelonde was charged with leading a party of officers and some spoils of machine sewing, silk, from the boot and shoe store of Thomas Nelson. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$200.

Metropolitan Rifle Association.—We learn that the Metropolitan Rifle Association will hold their annual prize meeting on Monday night next. The prize will be \$1000.

THE NATURAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S EXCURSION.—The intended annual excursion of the Natural History Society, which was fixed for the 27th inst., is postponed until the 20th inst.

QUANADIAN PARLIAMENT. SENATE. SECOND SESSION: FIRST PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1893. The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock in pursuance of the orders of the House.

Several petitions were presented, and others read. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL presented a despatch from His Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting the report on a petition appointed to negotiate for the acquisition of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory.

Upon the notice or motion being called of which notice had been given by the Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, via: For his notice and address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate to this House the terms of the contract, by which the Government of Canada has agreed to purchase the rights of the land in the Province of Quebec.

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dealings with the subject. The 8th clause of this Bill provided that "notice of the notoriety of the fact of the execution of a deed or will, or the execution of a bill of exchange, should, in default of payment at maturity, proceed it, and the protest cannot be supplied by any other Act."

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opposed flogging as a means of punishment in any case. Hon. Mr. GRAY said that the fact that this punishment was to be limited to a very few cases, materially altered the question before the House.

It being six o'clock the SPEAKER left the chair. After recess.

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Auction Sale of Household Furniture. The subscriber has been entrusted with the sale of household furniture, including carpets, stoves, and other articles, on Tuesday, May 23rd.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. The public sale of the above property will be held on Wednesday, the 26th of May, at 11 o'clock.

DRY GOODS. Purchase your Dry Goods Ready-made Clothing.

QUICK SALES & LIG. ALEX. DUFF. Your time to be cleared up for SPRING STOVES, LAMPS, etc.

TO BE SOLD. In the best business of the city, a double-lined house, with comfortable furniture, including a safe, pump, and other articles.