## The Fancy Fair

WILL BE OPEN

TO-DAY AND THIS EVENING. hand. Lunch from 1 to 3. Tea 6 to 71. Winners of Chair and Cane will be detake planting the evening.

ottawa 25, 1872. 1997-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situal Wanted-Address " House keeper," Times Office. Fancy Fair-Gowan's Hall. Rink Music Hall-Alexander Bros.

## Lady's Maid Wanted-Mrs. Robertso. Che Ottawa Cimes.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

that the salaries paid, more especially to the Deputies and Heads of Branches, are too small, and we believe that the public this sentiment of loyalty which is so generally would like to see the condition deeply seated in the hearts of every true of the Civil Service improved.

possible insult to the members of the loyalty which, exists among the House of Commons. The Globe intimates British people to day is utterly devoid that every man who voted for the Treaty of anything of the kind. We love Queen his views, as one who desired to resort to she has afforded an example which may corrupt practices at the next elections.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

The rank and file of the Opposition

has increased. The dishonest practices Heaven to save and protect the Queen, Administration have been proved guilty unequalled form of liberty and those podone more to weaken the Opposition than anything else beside with the exception of the wise and successful policy of the Government. The Proton expose has had all the effect upon public opinions. The Proton expose has had all the effect upon public opinions of experience and like of this part of the first time, and the public opinion of the country was divided on the question, that the repealing Bill had only passed by a very narrow majority to let the law remain on the government. The Proton expose has had all the effect upon public opinion of the country was divided on the question, that the repealing Bill had only passed by a very narrow majority to let the law remain on the government and nothing more divided on the question, that the repealing Bill had only passed by a very narrow majority to let the law remain on the government and nothing more to weaken the Opposition entirely antagonistic to a gental to let the law remain of reports and estimates to let the law remain on the government and nothing more that the each opposition of the country was divided on the question, that the repealing Bill had only passed by a very narrow majority to let the law remain on the question, that the repealing Bill had only passed by a very narrow majority to let the law remain on the government and nothing more to weaken the Opposition entirely antagonistic to a gental viewed in all its aspects it was better to let the law remain on the government and nothing more that viewed in all its aspects it was better to let the law remain on the question. The motion was carried.

Dr. RRNT moved for an address for the law remain on the question, that the repealing Bill had only passed by a very narrow majority to let the law remain on the question on the question on the question of the country was divided on the viewed in all its aspects it was not two the public opinion of the country was divided on the viewed in all its aspects that viewed in all its aspects the House for an address for the law remain on the question. The motion both inside and outside of the House of and grateful hearts the fifty-third anni-Commons, which we expected it would versary of the birth of Her who now so see any creditor in a position to harrass have, nor has the fact that Messrs. Blake, worthily represents the majesty of the and crush a debtor who was acting honestly. It ap the Bay of Fundy. On the one side there in vogue and the word "bankrupt" was legal expiration—a year hence. It ap the Bay of Fundy. On the Bay of Fundy of Fundy. On the Bay of Fundy of Fundy of Fundy. On the Bay of Fundy of Fundy. On the Bay of Fundy of Fund Mackenzie, and their colleagues have British Empire. Let us trust and pray, When a man failed honestly the law proved recreant to those political princi- as all true Canadians most surely will do, among his creditors, and then he should Wednesday evening when the Premier which is "incorruptible and fadeth not bill that was pending before the House. They appear to have supposed that the good Queen Victoria." by themselves; and that while it was perfectly legitimate for them to bring all Edinburgh Scotsman of the 3rd instant, House was of no little moment, and ought kinds of unfounded charges against mem- referring to a letter of their special corbers of the Government, it was not for one respondent at Ottawa, which appears in there had been given during two sessions for a limited term of five years; but the lington Division, and which he believed for a limited term of five years; but the moment to be expected that the tables | the same paper : spoken straightforward remarks respect the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, ing them and their acts of political dising them and their acts of political dis- the Government of Canada objected to any trate the feelings of the majority of the honesty seemed to take them by surprise.

The idea of a Minister indignantly repell

The idea of a Minister ind The idea of a Minister indignantly repell advantages, such as the restoration of the stated that he had been at the birth and all the envenomed arrows of their malig. ernment that if it would guarantee a loan were so perfect that they had been adoption to the Pacific of 64 000 000 to be applied to the 6

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The fifty-third anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth will be universally ob served throughout the Empire. Perhaps which their Sovereign has endured during O'Connor from reading certain extracts was to say, he made an inventory of his been actually driven across the border the past year. They will bear in mind, from the Globe which were calculated to assets and liabilities under jouth. Under on account of the harshness of undying sorrow still overshadowing her, What a laughable instance of Grit impulation water cart, it would be to harass and oppress any upright man that; if he ran a water cart, it would be she was called, while in feeble health, to dence and inconsistency Mr. Brown's sufficient—he had only to go before a who had been simply unfortunate in busiwhat all feared was the death-bed of her behaviour to the Roman Catholics of Notary and make, an asignment of his ness. It was said that rogues rushed in moved for an address for tariff of fees un-

the minds of her subjects, when in all the Government dares not disobey the orders families that some persons should go failure of the crops and over importation was very much more active than a man of dust could be consumed by fire and could could consumed by fire and could consume the consumed by fire and could consume the consumer consumer

est as well as one of the most responsible positions in Christendom. Three years past away, and next we see her plighting

time nor space to speak. Well and truly have they been summed up by the "Her court was pure, her life serene

God gave her peace, her land reposed A thousand claims to reverence closed, In her as mother, wife, and Queen."

At length, rather more than ten year ago, came that fatal day which put an mourned so deeply, remembering as we all can remember, how closely their lives ber day, the pomp and pageantry of roy

We know there are people who sneer at who think, or affect to think that it savours The Grits seem bent on offering every of snobbery and flunkeyism; but the worthily be followed by women of every nation and of every class. We love her because the memories of thirty-five years to the Treaty was not only unpatriotic but she is the representative and head of a exceedingly impolitic. They have placed form of Government and of political insti-

led by their leaders, and by the organs in but the whole Empire great and glorious, persons, whose duty it shall be under the leaders is not by any means We pray "God save the Queen" to-day, the Ministerial majority something more. We not only implore the Province of New Brunswick. He members of the Ontario but also to preserve to us her people, that to repeal a law because it did not work

ples which they have for five years been | that she may yet be spared many years | be allowed to take a fresh start. professing, been without its due effect. to reign over us, and that when at length Hon. Mr. SANBORN arose to a point of The Opposition seemed surprised on she exchanges an earthly crown for one order. An address was not permissi made allusion to the principal acts of cor- away," she may leave behind her, children Hon. Mr. WARK consented to allow his ruption of which the members of the Ons to rule over us, of whom it may with truth | motion to stand. tario Government have been found guilty. | be said "These are worthy descendants of

under which the guarantee is given by the the provinces of Quebec and Ontario the Imperial Government to the loan of £2,- law had been in force for eight years, and "purists" of Ontario. Dr. Tupper's outs 560,000 for the Pacific Railway. During the vote which was given elsewhere on the ing a false and libellous accusation brought Reciprocity Treaty, were conceded by death of three bankruptcy laws in New without this concession, the Canadian much as it showed that in his province, as say, and endeavour to fortify himself by Geological survey of Canada, and the was never heard of! According to Grit Government notified to the Imperial Govnotions, one of the principal duties which ernment that it would not accept the nature and are simply created in the first Opposition leaders and some show of resistance of this kind, howare to discharge ever, Cauada notified the Imperial Gov- accurate, state that our Insolvency Laws visable to do the same, the hon: gentle- tionary force to Manitoba, in 1871. That condition of affairs of £4,000,000 to be applied to the Pacific ed word by word by the United dian Statute Book and in that way go con-The Imperial Government replied, onering the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the property of the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed that the law could be adopted word for word believed to be adopted word believed to be adopted word for word believed to believed to be adopted word for word believed to be adopted word for word believed passed away, and the Government to guarantee £2,500,000, and Canada closinasmuch as there were certain provisions the legal feature. ed with the offer. Our correspondent says in it which could not be very well adapted the law were members of the legal fratern and Publishing Company (limited.) content with standing upon the deten- that the publication of the papers has had to the United States. The Act of 1841 ity, of which his hon. friend was so disthe war into a great effect in the colony, and discourage was enforced in the United States, and the war into a great effect in the colony, and discourage was enforced in the United States, and the way are at a strong an advocate as any limited states. The Act of 1841 tinguished an ornament. He did not think, was enforced in the United States, and the way are at a strong an advocate as any limited states. The Act of 1841 tinguished an ornament. He did not think, was enforced in the United States, and the way are at a strong an advocate as any limited states. ence. It must be admitted that Canada has made a good bargain. Just as this what amendments had been made to that news reaches us from Canada, the docu- law, but at all events it recognized the ments are published in this country."

GR T CONSISTENCY. the cloud of a great and expose their muster's gross inconsistency. our law any man who was a tradesman—their creditors. He did not wish p.m. and we, who to some extent at Ontario affords. Last year he addressed

"SECTABIAN SCHOOLS

"Is it now when we have accomplished

DISPENSATIONS. (February 9, 1856.) raise the supplies. Protestants believe hope is placed slone on the Saviour of "Masses and old bones, old rags and tune or recklessness that had led to their income would perish.

MORE PICKINGS FROM THE PASTORAL. (February 15, 1856.)

faithful and Popery would die in its own

do can bring back to our Queen the happiness she has lost, or awaken to life enabled infallibly to dole out the censures peal. This session, on the final vote on view of showing the House next session—

Mr. CURRIER said the ballot system peal. This session, on the final vote on view of showing the House next session—

Mr. CURRIER said the ballot system peal.

## Sovereign's future years tranquil and

T E SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

direction of the Minister of Justice, to inquire into the operation of the Insolvent

The hon. gentleman gave a brief review of the history of the Insolvency Laws, in argued that it was the wisest policy, not might be amended so as to promote the

Laws, was then taken up. Hon, Mr. SANBORN went on to say that to be exercised. The House was called respect to the latter countary he found with much emphasis in French against the Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said this We clip the following editorial from the the responsibility which rested upon the upon to consider a question on which law of England and put it into operation Railway, the Treaty would be accepted. States. It was hardly probable that incorporated into their system of judi-cature—all the bankruptcy proceedings principle of voluntary assignment-it was justice under the checks and guarantees gether on the division—in fact, it was a Tuesday next. were conducted in the ordinary courts of As we before remarked, we are not sur- which the courts are calculated to give. of Commons exerted themselves to the of the kind. In the United States a person could not make a voluntary assign. this country—when people who were utmost on Wednesday last to prevent Mr. ment unless he made it under oath that disposed to act honestly and fairly, had

all events shared her grief and anxieties at them in the most friendly terms, comwhat Her Majesty underwent—and the apologies, and ending with "Yours' but to pay to the who are engaged in business would have believed that the principle of making reenjoyment of this day will be heightened faithfully." Below we give a few more Assignce. With regard to the imperfections of our law he might say the assign. their goods, and would be as easily de- He complained, however, of an increased, hoist. ment was made without any other formal- ceived as now by unscrupulous traders. and as he believed, an unnecessarily in position of Divine Providence, the Prince faith. Where is the man, be he Roman to assist the Assignee in making up the lound a better many of Wales has been reasonable and would give a vote in favor of the measure introduced by the found a better many of Wales has been reasonable and would give a vote in favor of the measure introduced by the found a better many of Wales has been reasonable and would give a vote in favor of the measure introduced by the found a better many of Wales has been reasonable and would give a vote in favor of the measure introduced by the found a better many of Wales has been reasonable and would give a vote in favor of the measure introduced by the found a better many of Wales has been reasonable and would give a vote in favor of the measure introduced by the found a better many of the mea by what seemed almost a miraculous intering Roman Catholics and their religious ity. True the insolvent was called upon the Providence the Points of the Providence the Prince Prince Providence the Prince Pri of Wales has been restored to health, and that the shadow of death, which a few short months since cast a gloom over Sovereign and People, his past away.

It is now, within a few days, thirty-five years since Queen Victoria ascended the thermore. Thirty-five years comprise a long period of time, yet there are those amongst us, still in the prime of life, who amongst us, still in the prime of life with the sum in structure and in many instant themselves when they five homestly themselves when they from an insufficiency of culters and specistics. Mr. MACKENZIE BOWELL said that themselves when they from an insufficiency of culters and specistics. When themselves when they from an insufficiency of culters and specistics. In the public interest.

Mr. MACKENZIE BOWELL said that the must enter the would late themselves when they from an insufficiency of culters and specistics. In in bankruptcy. All the proceedings went on legitimate business, and to restore whole work, but as there might be delay in the public interest.

within six years. All this went to show tended for an exceptional order of cir clerks should be dispensed with and the was enforced on certain rivers and not on Carried. that the influences of such a law must be cumstances which no longer existed, and cullers made to do the duty. He thought others. injurious. What he wished to impress any who should happen to get into diffiupon the House was that this law was of culties would be enabled to obtain relief one's way to attack people, who had no intention of pursuing a separate such a nature that it could not be even if the measure is repealed. We opportunity of defending themselves. policy concerning the River Ottawa. so much; when we are strong in wealth, amended, but we must proceed to the were now living in a very prosperous Neverthele's he left it to the Governnumbers and intelligence; when we have basis and re-enact anew a law it it should state, we had a large amount of money at ment whether some of the older clerks 6 o'clock, the House rose. only to say unitedly and firmly - it shall be, be necessary. But he believed that in the our disposal, and he believed that with might not be superannuated. and it must be that we are expected to present prosperous condition of the count the assistance of Providence the Domin Mr. SIMARD said that he understood recant the most important article of our try we had no occasion for such a law. ion had a long and prosperous career be- that the honorable member did not seem creed; to concede the very principle With respect to the discrimination to be fore it. When we had on the statute to complain that the fees were too high, which in other forms we have exercised in giving credit, those who sold book a law which enabled men to take adfought for years and all to please a few had the matter pretty much in their own vantage of their position, and become Mr. McDOUGALL said, in explanation, Romish Priests."

\*\* The Public schools of Lower Canada who forced too many goods upon the control of the contr are almost wholly in the hands of the market, and he regretted that the system dishonest man could come into a village necessary tax upon the trade as the result Priests. This statement of itself will of trading between the large centres and and enter into competition with the mersatisfy those who know anything of the country had so entirely changed with- chant who had been there for many years, Mr. SIMARD was well acquainted with Popery that these schools must be Pop in a few years. Formerly the country carrying on a safe and legitimate business, the business of the city of Quebec, and traders sought out the goods they wanted, but who would soon find himself unable to felt satisfied that there were not too many but no v they were waited upon by a class compete with one who started with bor- culiers. It was true that the merchants of persons known as "commercial travel rowed capital which he would soon refund, preferred some cullers to others. The lers' who forced goods on them. Let, and cared nothing for consequences. That rule was to take them in rotation, but those who carry on business conduct it on trader would eventually get into difficult when the fleet arrived in the spring there was firmly persuaded that the system of sound commercial principle—then we ties, offer his creditors 20 cents on the was necessarily a demand for cullers, and dual representation should be abolished. would be safer than we are now. Every dollar; and if that was refused at the supernumeraries were actually necessary.

Mr. BELLEROSE's attention had been Mr. GEOFFRION thought the Head at the local supernumeraries were actually necessary.

Mr. BELLEROSE's attention had been Mr. GEOFFRION thought the Head at the local supernumeraries were actually necessary. would be safer than we are now. Every dollar, and if outset, he would threaten them with an should meet his obligations, and if outset, he would threaten them with an of the averative incomes of the culler. The averative incomes of the culler. The averative incomes of the did not agree with there was any other principle preferable assignment, when probably they would be said the for Bothwell, and he did not agree with that the Bill be to that he would like to know it. If those receive nothing. Of course, the creditors might be \$400, but some men, who were him. He moved the three months' hoist, sinners. If Papist priests were to incul. to that he would like to know it. It those cate this doctrine, the half at least of who were in trade would take pains to he would save to yield, and a few days later favoured by particular merchants made as and it was hoisted accordingly, years, 74;

tisement headed " Bankrupt Stock for | more than \$300 the bankruptcy of a particular man, they Sale at 50 per cent. below first cost." The Mr. CURRIER believed that the hon would soon establish in the community is wholesome trade in the country, and sold, and probably in the end irretriev. be quite sufficient to do the whole timber prevent nine out of ten cases of Insolvency ed into business as if there was no great went into business for the purpose of re- not make a living he could fall back upon paper will be issued from this office to- has permitted the more gorgeous ceremo- that ingenious tract, 'the snatomy of responsibility connected with it—no more maining only a few months were the class some other business. The tax upon the nies of the Court to be performed by drunkenness," we would sedulously urge than railway contractors appeared to feel. of pe sons really protected by the lumberman was excessive. It If there were evils that might arise in law. It was understood throughout On Mr. SIMARD spoke of the circumstance embraces delineations of the various connection with preferential assignments, tario that the bankruptcy law will die out of one hundred vestels arriving in one day stages of alcoholic fever, and would let there be a law enacted that would reimportant duties of her position? Let us furnish an invaluable rade mecum for the move them. When the question before rather trust that though nothing we can clergy, when expiscating cases of a 'dhrop the House came up in the other branch, unscrupulous dealers in the interval, who be selected by ballot, and that merchants do can bring back to our Queen the tso much.' Fortified with this scientific last session, there was a majority of 31 would go into bankruptcy; and he intend. should not be permitted, so to speak, to

once more the sound of a voice that is of the Church in 'hard cases,' and inform this question, the present Bill was sup- in case it was not now repealed—the effects would not lessen the culling expenses to still forever, the love and loyalty of her the penant Paddies whether they had ported by the large majority of 36 from of a measure which encouraged rash, dismost part, opposed to the Bill, but never. | before the House.

After routine,
Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the
Speaker issue his warrant for the arrest of

that the law is "injurious to the interests of the country generally," that it "is so of the country generally," that it is so of the country generally, whose rights they were to decide the had paired off with Sir George I country generally, and the country generally, in the country generally, whose rights they were to decide the had paired off with Sir George I country generally, and the country generally, and W. Leunt, the witness who had refused will only tend to further embarrassment," rassed in this country. He had known should be no cast-iron rule in matters of lives and honors were intrusted to the Blake stated that he would "stigmatize" We revers her because as Wife and every member who did not coincide with afother, and in all the relations of life, mittee, and thereby committed a breach of the privileges of the House. Car- without the intervention of Official As- Ouebec. Ottawa and Renfrey. There without the intervention of Omciai as- pane stately arising in the Quebec, Ottawa and Renfrew. There controverted election. A law, which is signee or third party." There was, he money market, and the people of New should be an inspection of timber as well not acted upon is an imposture on the MR. FORTIN'S SPECH IN The continued, another petition from Montreal, purporting to be signed by 180; but the very moment they thought they were as of fish, flour, oil or leather. He thought country. He wanted an effective mode of he had received two letters from two gen- in a prosperous condition. In legislating the Government measure was the best resisting violations of the law. tlemen who has signed it, declaring that for the country, Parliament should guard possible. He thought that inspection was they had not understood its nature. One against contingencies and not be carried necessary as a guarantee to the purchasers that the tone of the honorable gentleman they had not understood its nature. One of them stated that he had been induced to sign it by the Official Assignee by the to sign it by the Omeial Assignee by the statement that it was in favor of the amend. The statement that it was in favor of the amend. The statement that it was in favor of the amend. The statement that it was in favor of the amend. The statement that it was in favor of the amend. ent of the law. He alto read another her statute book—if the United States had vision. Clerks did become more or less

motion, of which he had given notice on a prevented existing law. In conclusion, he apologized existing law. In conclusion, he apologized to 20 to the House for having trespassed so long some means by which the mercantile com. licensed cullers being reduced to 20 on its astention, but he had been opposed to the law in 1869, and now that be had some experience of its operations he felt of Trade of St. John had come to Parlis brought the matter up. The object of the

> measure which would meet the difficulties stock in the hands of the Sheriff and a remeasured at an addititional cost. The of the case and be as permanent as any lawyer, rather than to the Assignees. Hon Mr. MACFARLANE was anxious measurement. Hon. Dr. CARRALL said that he rose to do justice to the honest trader, but he Mr. CURRIER denied that this with a feeling of much embarrassment to was not convinced by any arguments yet system of me surement was an inspection, address the House for the first time. world—not a very remote time; when a condition of impoverishment was one of obloquy—when imprisonment for debt was in vogue and the word "bankrupt" was synonymous with the words rascal and rogue—or to quote the more expressive legal expiration—a year nence. It ap—the succeeded in retaining by the suc able difference between the proper appli- standing of every business man in the The motion was carried.

of things in England, and alse referred to three months. the experience of the United States. With Hon. Mr. TESSIER followed and spoke to bring it in. moved by his hon, friend from the Wellaw was not continued but suffered to go would tend to injurious results. He com-

The debate was then adjourned. BILLS FROM THE COMMONS. direction of enacting laws for the regula- of Commons by their clerk, with Bills tion of bankruptcy; and in face of facts intituled: An Act to make provision for

prove that there was no necessity for such An Act, to idemnify the members of the Crown has to dis- Treaty. The Imperial Government urged instance for the purpose of doing away enactments. When England herself, the the Executive Government and others, that it should be accepted in the interests with exceptional evils which grow upon standard bearer in every progressive for the unavoidable expenditure of Public of the Empire, but Canada refused. After society. ue had been surprised to hear movement, had enforced a bankruptcy money, without Parliamentary grant,

> An Act relating to the Treaty of Wash-Lisgar wanted \$1,000 a day for his board.

The Bill relating to the I reaty of Washhad been only a majority of three alto- ington was made the order of the day, for

TRURS DAY, May 23, 1872.

A number of petitions were read. Several bills were read a first time. Mr. McDOUGALL (South Renfrew)

amongst us, still in the prime of life, who can recollect the bright interesting face of England's young queen as it then was, and can remember how many generous and can remember how many generous and can remember how many generous are supplications for a discharge in the bill with respect to the injurious effects of the present law and can remember how many generous as it then was, and can remember how many generous are supplications for a discharge in the bill with respect to the injurious effects of the present law and can remember how many generous are supplications for a discharge in the bill with respect to the injurious effects of the present law and can remember how many generous are supplications for a discharge in the bill with respect to the injurious effects of the present law in favor of culters in favor to the discharge in the bill with respect to the injurious effects of the present law in favor of culters in favor of culters in favor to the discharge in the bill with respect to the injurious effects of the present law in favor of culters in favor of cult and can remember how many generous and chivalrous emotions were aroused in the minds of her subjects when in all the constant and const

of the Bishop and until we have a unorough expression of the feelings of Upper
Canada, we are tied fast to the chariot

Canada, we are tied fast to the charin

find out whether it was fraud or misfor, he would come out with a flaming adver much as \$1,400, while others did not make nays, 55.

natural consequence would be that the member for Renfrew, was quite co.rect in honest trader would find himself under- | what he said. Four or five cullers would ably embarrassed by circumstances arising | measuring of Quebec. He wanted the from an iniquitous law. The speculators who fees reduced one half, and if a culler could

He also read the conclusion of the memo- referred to the prosperous condition of or licensed culiers that there was any ed. The present plan was to toss up for a rial of Montreal merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial of Montreal merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests to the prosperous condition of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests" and the conclusion of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests" and the conclusion of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests" and the conclusion of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests" and the conclusion of the memorial merchants, who declare that the law is "injurious to the interests" and the conclusion of the memorial merchants are the conclusion of the memorial merchants and the conclusion of the memorial merchants are the conclusion of the memorial merchants and the conclusion of the memorial merchants are the conclusion of the memorial merch

quire into the operation of the Insolvent as Act, and recommend such amendments as may appear necessary; the same to be medy now was to repeal it altogether. Hon. Mr. SMITH again urged the repeal rather than beneficial. Then the Government could take the of the law, and said that the Official Assig. Hon. Mr. IRVINE said that the mer-

matter into consideration between this nees were a class of persons very expensive chants could not sell on the Government and next session, and come down with a to keep up, He would trust a bankrupt measurement, and had to get their lumber

cations of the terms "bankruptcy" and community could be ascertained in a Mr. SMITH (Selkirk) moved for an adstatement to show the former experience | would move that the Bill be read that day | had been prohibited to British subjects,

that first they borrowed the bankruptcy adoption of the Bill which had been was a very important question, and the West territory gave the Governor in Couninteresting account of the circumstances rectly the people of the Dominion. In made any representation on this sub-

Mr. DELORME (Provencher) moved seconded by Mr. MASSON [Soulanges] for an address for claims made by John like those it was idle for his hon. friend to the continuation and extension of the Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said

> Mr. MASSON | Soulanges | read from the Liberal a letter from John Schultz saying sioner Johnson had alleged that he had eroment had virtually admitted that they had been in the wrong. The member for

> > Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) thought Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCES said that,

> > received \$30,000. He had made a claim, not altogether for imprisonment but for loss of business, in connection with matters

Mr. CARIWRIGHT moved the second

freshness and innocence of her girl- of the Bishop and until we have a tho-

The motion was withbrawn, and it being

bers of the Legislative Councils and of Commons of Canada. He strongly adiberties of the people. Nothing could tion could be maintained, would be an House to offer themselves for election interference with popular liberty. He the Local Legislature. He thought a

reading of a Bill for an Act to provide for the trials of Controverted Elections before Judges, and for the prevention of corrupt right to interfere with the proceeding practices at elections for the House of the Local Legislatures, in what seemed

a fortiori, and because it had been adop- of the mover. ed in England, trial, of controverted elections should take place before the judges. The practice saved time and money. We system worked. In the Hocheloga election case two sessions elapsed before the sistency of hon, members. He did a right to sit was determined. As another believe that honeuaable gentlemen open example there was the Manitoba double site would stultity themselves in work return case, in which it was found that for this merely personal measure. people would have to be brought down | Hon. Sir GEORGE E, CARTIER mid here at immense expense to give evidence was only following the example of it before a Committee of this House; they member for (ilouoester last year, still forever, the love and loyalty of her subjects all the world over may comfort subjects as a subject which subjects all the world over may comfort subjects all the world over may comfort subjects as a subject which subjects all the world over may comfort subjects as a subject which subjects as a subject which subjects are subjects as a subject which subjects as a subject which subjects are subjects as a subject which subjects as a subject which subjects are subjects as a sub most part, opposed to the Bill, but hever. Hon. Mr. WILMOT did not believe that Quebec was compelled to have his timber to Ottawa was virtually denying justice to Bill. read from a newspaper an advertisement any man should be oppressed when he measured by men in whom he had no both the elected. The tion. read from a newspaper an advertisement any man should be oppressed with the confidence, there was no guarantee for rich man might be able to afford to bring toon.

Col. GRAY said that every men from the closure and the clo of a trader who announced that he had commenced business again, having uns would in his opinion be the effect of a impartiality. The merchants were fre his witnesses here while the comber from New Brunswick lust year wind commenced business again, having uns dergone repairs, legally and morally,"—
showing how callous people became under

would in his opinion be the elect of a quently obliged to protest themselves by having their timber re-measured. Showing how callous people became under the comparatively poor min would be comparative showing how callous people became under tuning in property distribution and getting clear of his liabilities and the felt quite certain that there tribunal would find the witnesses on the the existing system of bankruptcy—con. and getting the House divided sidering it rather a matter for amusement.) commencing anew. His hon. friends had were twice as many Government spot, and justice would be cheaply render Yeas, 39; nays, 65.

Elections had given as fair, as honest, as in return a compensation directly be for any tribunal to give. It was for Par. Before proceeding further he would liament to respect its own legislation. a sketch of our fisheries rights as they The Senate and the House of Commons | stand on the sea coasts of British ! ernment of elections, and were they to fisheries became the property of throw their own legislation aside even British Empire, and the inha without a trial? Until there weed English colonies came to participate Dominion Judges such ra law would them. But the American revolu be altogether wrong. The judges at pre- out in 1775, and the rebel Colonic sent were appointed by the Local Legisla- tore down the British flag liament they had no right to assume. How could the judges properly discharge their duties if they could be dragged off the But they advanced the extreme preter

mercial immorality." It must be remembered that there was formerly considercations of the terms "bankruptcy" and "insolvency." Insolvency covered a wider range—bankruptcy only extended to merchants and traders; but now they to merchants and traders; but now they to merchants and traders; but now they then go back to a state of uncertainty and the scentarion of the honorate minister of the honorate minister of Justice was fallacious and improper. He did not believe the law was introduction into the North West Territory by persons not being British subjects of duties on the Judges. He thought that as one Judge might try half a dozen cases.

> of the law relating to the trial before will give about 2,000 miles d our and had conversed with several English American cousts. Now if American was bad policy to divert them from their tion equal to what we give up, and proper duties. The measure in England compensation should be especially was merely on its trial. When it was benefit of the maritime pop ascertained how it worked there, some- among the advantages that he would done in this country. It was expected | t on the coasting trade, and the reg the next legislature to establish a uniform | By the Treaty of Washington the law for the Dominion with reference to not get that compensation. elections. When last sossion an act was He would not undertake to spe pected that we should have the pleasure House who could well defend the

After a few words from Mr. RYMAL. candidate was always most desirous of un- of selfis seating his adversary. Yet nothing was as the County of Gaspe which he practices. These would prevail no population of 18,000 souls, of what matter what law should be enacted, even than 2.500 were fishermen. He bell Durham proposes came into effect. He the freaty the fishing interests and rnption. He thought the present system during a period of fifty years exbefore the Committee of Public Accounts good one. He did not think that an couragements in developing Plection Committee was a proper tribunal their fisheries, and on accommittee to try such cases. It had been said that superior equipment of Amer the proceedure in England was merely on the Canadian fishermen could n trial. He thought that there the law was with them on a fair footing. proceeding satisfactorily. It merely was fisheries, especially in the man the duty of Judges to carry out whatever ery, and he feared the open laws were passed here. If the law had not Treaty would injure in a very would carry it out. Every specie of cor- Some gentlemen had reli ruption should be put down, as much as Magdelen Islands, but uni

that Estate had been so insufficient that but would things be any better, accord- Canada, now charged to lumberman for by slabs and saw-dust. He read from the Fisheries to show the injury done to payig. sh uld receive an extra allowance in States for our fish he believe

Second reading of a Bill for an Act . extend the right of appeal in criming cases, and for other purposes,-Mr. Hav

Dr. Bobitaille said

the course of this de Provinces were again

the provisions of the

making a very broad my opinion, is not be will endeavour to she will endeavour to she

By that Treaty

enjoyed our fisherie

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TELEGR PH

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Prince Edward's Isl

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to them for the

RISON.—Carried. Mr. COSTIGAN moved the second ing of a Bill for an Act to compel bers of the Local Legislatures in a Province where dual representation is no allowed, to resign their seats before

nights ago the honorable gentlemen

Mr. JACKSON said something will merely a bit of "personal spite on the me

Mr. MILLS said the House would

HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE