

connected with the force, and notwithstanding what may have been said against them, they are our best men for the North-West. They are the men that we have to depend upon; and I say that 500 of those North-West Mounted Police are worth more to us to-day for immediate service than 5,000 raw volunteers. It may seem very hard for me to say so, and some of our volunteers may feel annoyed at me for what I have said. It is not a flattering statement to make, but it is true.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

The Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE SENATE.

, Monday, July 13th, 1885.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

PETITIONS OFFERED.

HON. MR. BELLEROSE presented the petition of Joseph Couseneau, a veteran of the war of 1812-15, and Henrietta Guimond, widow of Jean Baptiste Coutu, a veteran of the war of 1812-15, praying to be allowed pensions. He said: I have some doubt as to whether these petitions can be received. However, I present them and leave it to the Speaker to say whether they can be received.

THE SPEAKER—They are not in order.

THE TRIALS AT REGINA.

INQUIRY.

HON. MR. TRUDEL inquired:—

Whether the Government has taken into consideration the question whether it would not be better in the interests of justice to modify the law in such a manner as to afford to persons implicated in the rebellion in the North-West a trial before a jury of twelve of

their fellow-subjects, such as the Common Law of the British Empire affords to every subject of Her Majesty?

He said: When the law which is at present in force in the North-West was adopted, the reason as I understand why the usual number of jurors was not provided for the trial of cases there, was that the population in that part of the country was very sparse. It is very well known that there will be shortly several trials there—if I understand rightly, not less than forty persons charged with being implicated in the late rebellion are to be tried. It seems to me that it might be possible to amend the law in such a way as to give those citizens the advantage of being tried by twelve of their own countrymen. It is for this reason I put the question. It is true that it is now very late in the session, but such an amendment as I suggest would require very little time, it could be passed in a very few hours.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—In reply to my hon. friend's question, I beg to say that the Government has not had under consideration the propriety of changing the law upon the point in question.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

INQUIRY.

HON. MR. TRUDEL inquired:—

Whether the Government has taken into consideration the question of protecting against famine by immediate aid those who on account of the rebellion have been deprived of all means of subsistence, and are exposed to perish from hunger and want?

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—The Government have had that matter under consideration and treated it with the greatest possible care. At this moment a good many of those who are suffering in the way pointed out by the question are receiving food from Government agents, and instructions have gone to the Lieutenant-Governor to provide, as far as possible, that no suffering shall pass unconsidered, so far as we can consider it and relieve it. Also special care is being used, and persons have been appointed, for the purpose of making further inquiry so that we may

HON. MR. OGILVIE.