

Brooks,	McDougall (Three-Riv)
Brown,	MacKay (Cape Breton),
Buell,	McKay (Colchester),
Burk,	Mackenzie,
Burpee (St. John),	McGreevy,
Cameron (Victoria),	McIntyre,
Carmichael,	McIsaac,
Cartwright,	McLeod,
Casey,	Mills,
Casgrain,	Moffat,
Charlton,	Norris,
Church,	Oliver,
Cockburn,	Pelletier,
Coffin,	Perry,
Davies,	Ross (Durham),
DeCosmos,	Ross (Middlesex),
Delorme,	Ryan,
DeVeber,	Schultz,
Donahue,	Skinner,
Dymond,	Smith (Selkirk),
Flynn,	Taschereau,
Forbes,	Thibeaudeau,
Fraser,	Trow,
Gillmor,	Tupper,
Horton,	Wood,
Irving,	Workman,
Kerr,	Young—69.
Lafamme,	

CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. BABY moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law relating to offences against the person. He stated that the object of the Bill was to assimilate to a certain extent the Criminal Law of Canada to the English law, 23 and 24 Vict. Chap. 100, in which the death penalty had been established. As it was, it was impossible to get a verdict against any persons accused of some crimes against the person because the only penalty was the death penalty. He hoped the Bill would commend itself to the members generally, as he was sure it would to the gentlemen who had any experience in our criminal courts.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said he would consent to the second reading of the Bill, upon the understanding that it should then be referred to the Select Committee, having similar Bills under consideration. He might afterwards ask that the Bill might not be proceeded with, in view of the probability of a general reconsideration of the Criminal Law in reference to capital sentences, before the next Session of Parliament.

The Bill was read the second time.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

Mr. TASCHEREAU moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an

Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1874, and to declare ineligible for election to the House of Commons all persons disqualified for election to the Local Legislatures during the period of such disqualification.

He explained that it only contained one clause to the above effect; providing, moreover, that during that period such persons could not hold any office under the nomination of the Crown or Government of Canada. The Election Law would not be complete without such a clause.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER renewed his suggestion that when the disqualification was removed by Local Legislatures, the decisions of the Courts should still hold good with regard to this Parliament.

Mr. TASCHEREAU considered that this suggestion was against the very principle of the Bill, which related purely to the action of the Local Legislatures.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER thought that as Parliament had wisely entrusted the trial of election cases to the Courts, their decisions should be respected in their entirety. He agreed otherwise with the principle of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE stated that the hon. member for Cumberland would experience a great deal of difficulty in drawing up the intricate clauses which would be necessary in order to secure the object the hon. gentleman had in view. The law as it existed might, moreover, be changed. His hon. friend from Montmagny proposed to redress a grievance in a practical and able manner, and as it seemed to him to the only practicable extent. The hon. member for Cumberland might embody his suggestion into an amendment, which he had no doubt would receive fair consideration.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) asked whether it was proper to leave to Local Legislatures the establishment of what should be considered disqualification for this Parliament. In one Statute it had been enacted that if a candidate took a drink, though with no corrupt intention, in a tavern on polling day, it should be cause of disqualification. This was absurd, and gave rise to cases of the greatest possible hardship.