

## UNION HOUSE.

ck's Day and the Day After  
Marked by Several Very  
Lively Scenes.

ewspapers Discussed Pro and  
Some Remarkable Views  
pressed by Members.

ne Accuses Mr. Bodwell of  
ing/Humbly and Gets  
a Sharp Reply.

March 17.—The unusual course  
a bill three times at the one  
passed by the house, the  
ommons yesterday in the case  
he's measure to protect Can-  
the introduction of the insect  
the San Jose scale.

on to introduce the bill was  
it was read the first and sec-  
put through committee of the  
read the third time without

The Yukon Bill.

Government bill incorporating the  
Yukon Canadian Railway Company and  
confirming the contract with Messrs.  
Mackenzie & Mann, was read the third  
time, "on division" which in parlia-  
mentary parlance means that the opposition  
without dividing the house desire it to  
go on record that the bill was not read  
the third time unanimously. Mr. Quinn  
moved an amendment to the effect that  
the capital stock of the company, ten  
million dollars, should be divided into  
shares of one dollar each and issued for  
subscription to the Canadian public. No  
person thought it worth while to make  
and comment on this extraordinary  
amendment, and it was declared lost.

Questions and Answers.

There were a score of questions on the  
order paper to which the government re-  
plied. Mr. Sifton stated in reply to Mr.  
Foster that the government had no official  
report with regard to the construction  
of the sleigh road from the Yukon  
river to Teslin lake, but Messrs. Mann  
& Mackenzie, who were in the city at  
present, state that they have sent for-  
ward a sufficient outfit of men and ma-  
terials to enable them to carry out the  
provisions of the contract. They had  
stated that the three hundred miles of  
sleigh road were completed.

Sunday Newspapers.

Mr. Charlton earnestly pressed upon  
the favorable consideration of the house  
his Sabbath observance bill. While con-  
ceding that the state has nothing to do  
with the establishment of religion, he  
insisted that the moral and religious  
status of the people has much to do with  
the interest of the state, and that what-  
ever may directly or indirectly promote  
a high moral standard is important in  
faying the foundations of the nation,  
more important than the ordinary po-  
litical issues. He asserted the compe-  
tency of the government to deal with the  
subject of Sunday rest, not because it is  
an observance inculcated by religious  
precept but because it is in the highest  
sense a civil right.

As originally introduced, Mr. Char-  
lton's bill dealt with four subjects, canal  
traffic, railway traffic, Sunday excursions  
and Sunday newspapers. The necessity  
for legislation in regard to Sunday canal  
traffic has been obviated by the action of  
the government. The proposals to pro-  
hibit Sunday excursions and Sunday  
railway traffic were dropped, and the bill  
was reduced to the single subject of Sun-  
day newspapers. Mr. Charlton was  
severe on the Sunday newspaper. He  
said that as a result of the degradation  
of the literary taste of the people of the  
United States, due to the publication of  
a thousand Sunday newspapers, the  
country has now no longer any Long-  
fellow, Whittier, Bryant or Holmes;  
it has no historical novel, no Bun-  
croft or Prescott, or writers like Wash-  
ington Irving. These were men who  
lived before the debasing, demoralizing,  
infamous Sunday newspaper was intro-  
duced into the United States. The pub-  
lication of the Sunday newspaper he de-  
clared to be a violation of God's law.

Text of the Bill.

The text of the bill was as follows:  
"The Criminal Code, 1892, is hereby  
amended by adding the following section  
herein, immediately after section 173:  
"173a. Every one is guilty of a crime  
and liable on summary conviction,  
a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and  
costs for the first offence, and not ex-  
ceeding a hundred dollars and costs for  
each subsequent offence, and in default  
of payment, 40 one month's imprison-  
ment, who,  
(a) Being the proprietor, publisher or  
anager of any newspaper, publishes or  
sues, or prepares for publication or is-  
sues any copy or number of a religious  
paper for sale on Sunday, or with the  
intent that such copy or number shall be  
sold on Sunday; or  
(b) Sells, or procures any person to  
sell any newspaper on Sunday;  
"Provided that the publishing or issu-  
ing of any copy or number of a religious  
paper for distribution on Sunday, or  
with the intent that it shall be distrib-  
uted on Sunday, shall not be an offence  
under this section.

The Measure Discussed.

Mr. Craig expressed the hope that  
unday newspapers would not kill off  
the brainy writers. Canada, he said,  
is a poet in the making, and he hoped  
e Sunday newspaper would not deprive  
of his talent. He held that the ques-  
ion of Sabbath observance was one for  
e provincial legislatures to deal with  
d he referred Mr. Charlton to his  
end Mr. Hardy. If, however, parlia-  
ment had jurisdiction he was in favor  
a bill.

Mr. McMullen accused Mr. Craig of  
ing influenced by purely party motives  
opposing Mr. Charlton's bill. Mr. Mc-  
ullen was obliged to retract the imputa-  
tion and he obeyed the rule of the  
house. He was then asked by Mr. Char-  
lton if he was in favor of the bill. He  
said he was in favor of the bill, but  
he could be enforced much better than  
putting them in the Criminal Code, did  
not promote Christian morality by  
fing in the Criminal Code any trifling  
lation of the moral law. To his mind  
was the reading of the Sunday news-  
papers was a crime and the people who  
d them and who were becoming de-  
bated were the people who should be  
t within the scope of the Criminal  
e. He expressed the belief that the

subject should be dealt with by the pro-  
vinces.

The Premier's Position.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that whatever  
merit the bill had certainly had not the  
merit of novelty, as Mr. Charlton had  
been most persistent for the last ten  
years in bringing a similar bill before the  
house session after session, with various  
modifications. Mr. Charlton had been,  
he said, charged not exactly with play-  
ing the gallery, but with speaking to the  
country. This was not a crime be-  
fore parliament and Sir Wilfrid asked  
Mr. Craig if he would call the first  
stone. He presumed that Mr. Craig  
would admit, he supposed they would all  
admit, that when they rose in the house  
they all talked more or less to the coun-  
try; if they did not it would be hardly  
worth while talking at all. The bill in  
its present shape simply prohibited the  
sale of newspapers on Sunday. It was  
not a question whether Sunday news-  
papers were good or bad, Sir Wilfrid  
said, but he was speaking here of the  
question of the sale of newspapers. Pro-  
vision was made for the arrest of the in-  
solvent if, for example, he intended to  
abscond. A discharge could only be  
granted by a judge, and the bill was  
of all the creditors in number and three-  
fourths in value. The discharge would  
not apply without the consent of the  
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cial nature due to a non-trader, nor to  
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ranked on the estate after a receiving  
order has been issued.

Mr. Bourassa supported the bill be-  
cause a uniform law would have the  
effect of inspiring more confidence  
abroad, and thus result in stimulating  
trade. Mr. Monahan believed the government  
should take charge of a measure of this  
kind, because it was difficult to meet the  
objections of the provinces. Mr. Pen-  
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The Premier's Views.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought it would  
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It had been reluctant to make a govern-  
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general election of 1878, the government  
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Mr. Maclean—I move to add to the  
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said that the churches on Sundays, yet there  
existed an act in the Quebec legislature  
which, if called into action would pre-  
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act badly drafted for the purpose of  
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Mr. Montague said that the opinion of  
North David Mills, in 1892, in the house  
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Mr. Charlton quoted Sir John Thomp-  
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ranked on the estate after a receiving  
order has been issued.

The Premier's Views.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought it would  
be difficult for the government to pre-  
pare a uniform law, but he thought the  
one just introduced. The government  
had this subject under consideration.  
It had been reluctant to make a govern-  
ment measure of this subject largely be-  
cause it would then have perhaps been  
treated as a political measure, and it was  
important that the measure should be  
treated as a commercial one. In the  
general election of 1878, the government  
of Mr. Mackenzie was attacked by his  
political opponents because that govern-  
ment had introduced an insolvency law  
in 1875. After speaking of the difficulty  
surrounding a discharge clause, the pre-  
mier alluded to the view that this in-  
ter should be left to the various pro-  
vinces. In some provinces preferences  
existed, and this made the desire for a  
general insolvency law so universal. In  
Quebec there was a law providing for  
the equitable distribution of the assets  
of insolvent debtors. The government  
at present a measure for the distribution  
of assets among the creditors was under  
consideration in Nova Scotia. If, how-  
ever, it is introduced, the government  
approach this question, the government  
is willing to give every assistance. He  
would deprecate any such measure be-  
ing made a party and before the  
government undertook to facilitate the  
passage of this bill it had a right to se-  
cure an expression of opinion from both  
sides of the house.

Sunday Newspapers.

When the house reassembled at eight  
o'clock it went again into committee on  
the bill. Mr. Bodwell moved an amend-  
ment to the effect that the bill should  
not apply to the sale of newspapers on Sun-  
day. Mr. Fisher's amendment, which  
was calculated to suppress the sale of  
Sunday newspapers, published in the  
United States, was withdrawn on the  
ground that it might hinder the pas-  
sage of the bill owing to the absence of  
Mr. Maclean. Mr. Maclean moved that the  
committee rise, but this was defeated by  
25 to 23. Mr. Choquette moved that a  
clause be added to the bill accepting the  
province of Quebec from its operation.  
Mr. Maclean—I move to add to the  
amendment that Ontario also be excepted  
from the operation of the bill. (Laughter.)

An Amendment.

Mr. Hughes said that there was a large  
amount of good moral reading in these  
New York Sunday papers. He did not  
want to see a little boy arrested for cat-  
tering to the public by selling papers on  
Sundays and the men around the corner  
making his dollars by selling cigars, go  
scot free. He moved in amendment,  
making the bill apply to any person who  
sells or employs or procures any person  
to sell any article or commodity on Sun-  
days, except drugs or medicines. (Laughter.)

As originally introduced, Mr. Char-  
lton's bill dealt with four subjects, canal  
traffic, railway traffic, Sunday excursions  
and Sunday newspapers. The necessity  
for legislation in regard to Sunday canal  
traffic has been obviated by the action of  
the government. The proposals to pro-  
hibit Sunday excursions and Sunday  
railway traffic were dropped, and the bill  
was reduced to the single subject of Sun-  
day newspapers. Mr. Charlton was  
severe on the Sunday newspaper. He  
said that as a result of the degradation  
of the literary taste of the people of the  
United States, due to the publication of  
a thousand Sunday newspapers, the  
country has now no longer any Long-  
fellow, Whittier, Bryant or Holmes;  
it has no historical novel, no Bun-  
croft or Prescott, or writers like Wash-  
ington Irving. These were men who  
lived before the debasing, demoralizing,  
infamous Sunday newspaper was intro-  
duced into the United States. The pub-  
lication of the Sunday newspaper he de-  
clared to be a violation of God's law.

Text of the Bill.

The text of the bill was as follows:  
"The Criminal Code, 1892, is hereby  
amended by adding the following section  
herein, immediately after section 173:  
"173a. Every one is guilty of a crime  
and liable on summary conviction,  
a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and  
costs for the first offence, and not ex-  
ceeding a hundred dollars and costs for  
each subsequent offence, and in default  
of payment, 40 one month's imprison-  
ment, who,  
(a) Being the proprietor, publisher or  
anager of any newspaper, publishes or  
sues, or prepares for publication or is-  
sues any copy or number of a religious  
paper for sale on Sunday, or with the  
intent that such copy or number shall be  
sold on Sunday; or  
(b) Sells, or procures any person to  
sell any newspaper on Sunday;  
"Provided that the publishing or issu-  
ing of any copy or number of a religious  
paper for distribution on Sunday, or  
with the intent that it shall be distrib-  
uted on Sunday, shall not be an offence  
under this section.

The Measure Discussed.

Mr. Craig expressed the hope that  
unday newspapers would not kill off  
the brainy writers. Canada, he said,  
is a poet in the making, and he hoped  
e Sunday newspaper would not deprive  
of his talent. He held that the ques-  
ion of Sabbath observance was one for  
e provincial legislatures to deal with  
d he referred Mr. Charlton to his  
end Mr. Hardy. If, however, parlia-  
ment had jurisdiction he was in favor  
a bill.

Mr. McMullen accused Mr. Craig of  
ing influenced by purely party motives  
opposing Mr. Charlton's bill. Mr. Mc-  
ullen was obliged to retract the imputa-  
tion and he obeyed the rule of the  
house. He was then asked by Mr. Char-  
lton if he was in favor of the bill. He  
said he was in favor of the bill, but  
he could be enforced much better than  
putting