

Sections twelve to thirty inclusive contain provisions for the holding of real estate, and the administration of estates, the law that prevails in Ontario with regard to property being introduced. Sections 36, to 44 inclusive make provisions for wills and their registration; and from 45 to 50 provisions regarding married women defining their rights as to property. Section 54 provides that the Governor may appoint a registrar of deeds in and for the North-West Territories and the remuneration to be paid. Section 52 provides for the appointment of a Sheriff who shall reside in the territory; and the Lieutenant Governor is authorized by the 53d section to have local disposition of the police force in and for the North-West Territories established under the Act respecting the administration of justice in those territories. For the administration of justice the Lieutenant Governor is authorized by section 54 to appoint Justices of the Peace; and the Governor in Council may, by ordinances, subject to the provisions of this Act, set apart any portion of said territories as and for a judicial district, and may from time to time alter the limits and extent of any such district. Section 56 provides that a court or courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, shall be held in said territories in every judicial district, and at such periods and places as the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time alter. Section 56 provides authority for the appointment of a stipendary magistrate, and magistrates within the territories. Section 59, and following sections, provide the jurisdiction of each stipendary magistrate, and the mode of holding the courts for the trial of criminal offences. Section 68, and following sections, provide for the administration of justice in civil cases. Section 71, and the sub-sections one to six inclusive, contain provisions for excluding all intoxicating liquors, prohibiting their introduction and their sale in the territories. This would give the Dominion a fair opportunity to commence with a clean slate in this enormous territory, and test practically the operation of a prohibitory liquor law where there has been no law on that or any other subject before. If we were able to accomplish prohibition in that territory it would enable us the better to accomplish the object that so many were petitioning for as regards the whole

Dominion. He might say in connection with this part of the Bill that the officers of the police force now in the territory have very stringent instructions about the destruction of intoxicating liquors, and Col. McLennan, the officer in command at Belly river, at the flank of the Rocky Mountains, had seized a large quantity of liquor, and on one occasion knocked in the head of forty-four barrels of whiskey. The exclusion of intoxicating liquor had already been very beneficial, so far at least as regards the condition of the Indian tribes, and we had reason to believe that it had given the utmost satisfaction. The police force would also act as revenue officers, assisting the prevention of smuggling. They collected some \$1,000 or \$5,000 of duties levied upon merchandize, in the legitimate course of trade, in the months of December and January, the duties previous to that time not having been levied. The other sections of the Act, 72, 73 and 74, simply provided for the repeal of the various Acts now in force and in order to avoid all confusion, a schedule was given of the Acts now in force, and which would be repealed by the enactment of this law.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON asked if the place of residence of the Lieut. Governor was fixed.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had at Fort Pelly all the buildings necessary to fulfill all the conditions of a Governor's residence.

Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said this was a Bill of so great importance that every hon. member of this House would feel it his duty to consider it fully, and it might occupy a good deal of time. However, they must address themselves to the task. With reference to the proposed settlement of the boundary lines, he was sorry to learn that the suggestions of the late Government were not carried out, and that the matter was not referred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council for an authoritative decision. He would like to know whether it was the duty of these arbitrators (who would be acceptable, he was satisfied), to the country as they were to himself) to decide where the line is to run, or simply to decide upon a line which they would recommend to be adopted.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE replied that the exact instructions had not yet been