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on the part of shareholders and directors.
"Your money or your life" is an old
threat, but it seems that not even the
love of money, strong as that is with the
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ary caution, and that the plea of last re-
sort, that life is in danger, has to be in-
voked in order to compel us to do our
duty. And the terrible disaster of the
Mill River Valley is but the latest of
many instances showing how necessary
it is for the State to keep its watchful
eye upon corporations in the interest of
the individual citizen.

life also, is in danger. It so happens
that danger to property, whether the same
consists of railways, buildings,
machinery, or what not, nearly always
involves danger to life as well, so that good
ground for State interference is not want-
ing. If a man chooses to make a bonfire
of bank notes, his own property, there
may be law to stop him, but 'tis to be
shown that other people's property and
other people's lives are thereby endan-
gered, and the law takes hold of him at
once, or should do so. It is chiefly,
however, upon the ground of protection
to life and limb that the State may claim
the right to interfere with private or
corporate affairs. And it appears that,
as we progress in civilization, the
circumstances and conditions demand-
ing State interference multiply amaz-
ingly, so that more and more of such
interference becomes necessary and in-
evitable. If we had not the steam en-
gine laws for the inspection of boilers
would be unnecessary, and we were
unable to build ships Mr. PLIMSOLL's
present occupation would be gone. With
every separate advance that we make in
the materialities of civilization a PLIM-
SOLL seems to be required to watch that
it does not become the means of new
danger to human life. The desire to
preserve one's own property is generally
strong in the human breast, but yet we
cannot always trust to this in individuals,
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ACCEPTED.

AT Monday's meeting of the House
of Commons M. DOSIOX moved concur-
rence in the amendment referring to the
representation of Prince Edward Island,
which was read with grace. Your Grit Govern-
ment does nothing gracefully. We can
well fancy, however, that two such checks
as this seriously complicated Administra-
tion received from the Senate, have
ruffled Ministers' tempers not a little.
Without the slightest irreverence the
people of Canada may well exclaim at
this moment: "Thank God that we
"have a Senate!"

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

The Pope is convalescent.

The Italian Ministry were again defeated on Tuesday.

Mr. Boyce Allan, one of the partners of the firm owning the Allan Line of steamers, died.

Princess Alice, of England, wife of Prince Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt, has given birth to a princess.

The English Liberals have succeeded in returning another member—this time at Poole, Dorsetshire.

A violent thunder storm passed over London and the Midland Counties last Sunday. Some lives were lost, and considerable damage was done to the crops.

The London *Times* of Tuesday announces that Prince Arthur has been made Duke of Connaught, and that Lord Strathnairn has received the title of *Earl de Tamser*.

The King of Italy has refused to accept the resignation of his Ministers. They will remain in office and introduce a new financial measure. Parliament will soon be prorogued.

Diplomatic relations between Spain and Mexico, which have been suspended since the allied expedition, which eventuated in the attempt to establish Maximilian as Emperor of the latter country, set out, were resumed on Tuesday.

Complete official returns of the election in the Department of Nievre, France, show that the announcement of the success of the Republican candidate was incorrect. M. Burgoine, a Bonapartist, has been elected, receiving a majority of 5,000 votes.

AMERICAN.

Serious mining riots, accompanied by bloodshed, are reported from Ohio.

President Grant has nominated Mr. Wm. Cooper Howell to be U. S. Consul at Quebec.

It appears that 180 was the full number of lives lost in the late catastrophe in Massachusetts.

Richard D. Kennard, of Gabadisk street, was sent to Blackwell's Island on Monday for six months, for being found drunk in the streets.

The bill granting an amnesty to participants in the late rebellion, with certain exceptions, has passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, U. S. Minister at Madrid, has incurred the censure of the Spanish press by indiscreetly being present at a banquet of the Opposition deputies.

Mr. Jabez L. Sherman, a member of the Legislature, was shot by a man named Thomas Carmichael, with his pistol, on Monday morning at his residence, Lancaster, N. H.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* says there is little hope of any legislation on financial matters being accomplished during the present session of Congress.

It is stated that the difficulties between the steamship companies as to the price of passage from England to this country have been referred to a Liverpool merchant, as referee, who will decide early next week.

Ten surgeons performed the operation of removing a tumor from the head of Charles Bacon, of Corning, N. Y., at the Presbyterian Hospital in New Yorkthis week, and thus saved his life. Such an operation was never known before.

At the annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, held on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to influence Congress towards the passage of a new Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States.

A black fiend, named Wm. Baker, committed an awful outrage upon a poor blind Italian girl, after enjoying her into the basement of an unoccupied house in Amity street, New York, recently. He was subsequently arrested. The child will die.

A despatch from Camp Warner, Oregon, says the inhabitants of that locality are much excited about a reported Indian outbreak by Ochoo's band of Pi Utes. It is said that the whites have been ordered to leave the country, and that many families have already sought protection from the small garrison at Fort Warner.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

to members of the House, and of some he approved himself. It had not been considered necessary by the late Government that there should be one election day over the whole Dominion, the different Provinces having different election days, although there had been a general tendency to have the elections on the same day in the same Province. He quite concurred in the idea that there should be one day for the elections. The principle which the present Government glorified themselves as having acted upon at the late election, in anticipation of the present bill, was not carried out in the case of Nova Scotia, and the same conduct could be charged against the late Administration. The elections in this part of the Dominion were allowed to proceed, while in Nova Scotia they were postponed. It was complained by hon. gentlemen on his side of politics in Nova Scotia that the delay had been intentional, and that the degire was to prejudice that side by the result of the elections in this part of the Dominion. (M. Letellier de St. Just, oh, oh.) He thought the fact was so, although all he had said was that complaints had been made. He considered it would be a great advantage to have the elections held on one day all over the country, as it would prevent a period of great excitement. He did not concur in the ballot, however, and would much rather see the present system adopted. He did not think there was any, or at any rate the same occasion, for the ballot in this as in the older countries. Every one in this country voted as he pleased, and the undue influence brought to bear at elections even in large establishments and manufacturing towns was very small. He thought on the whole, however, that the measure before them was a very good one, and he should vote for it.

Mr. Haviland said, with regard to Prince Edward Island, that simultaneous polling had been in force for twenty-four years. He contended that in settling the qualifications of electors they must have either one uniform qualification from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island, or leave the qualifications as they now stand. The measure before them proposed to rob a large section of the people of Prince Edward Island of the franchise. For twenty years the principle of universal suffrage had been found to work in that Island with satisfaction to the whole colony. As a Senator of that Island he would not be justified without endeavouring to get this wrong redressed, and he therefore moved in amendment that the forty-first clause be struck out.

After a few remarks from Mr. Carroll, who did not believe in universal suffrage,

Mr. Bellerose supported the amendments which he proposed to make to the measure when it came before the Committee. He could not accede to the request of the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who had asked him to withdraw them, as he was fully persuaded that the measure would lost ultimately to universal suffrage, a principle of which he entirely disapproved.

Mr. Alexander did not think they should oppose the bill, as it had been most carefully prepared by the Government and considered by the other House. So far as the measure was concerned the members would unite in offering no amendment to the bill as presented to the House.

After remarks from Mr. Mackenzie in support of the amendment,

Mr. Kaulbach said simultaneous polling had been pursued in Nova Scotia for 25 years, and he thought it a great pity that at the recent election simultaneous election had not been extended to Nova Scotia, in which case the Province would have been influenced by the elections of Ontario. He contended that both candidates and electors should be placed on equal footing. Surely disapproval of the ballot, and he considered the more a man's views were known the better it would be.

Mr. Flint said it was provided that the registrar and sheriff should be returning officer, but this did not take into account the free Ridings, and he suggested that either the Clerk of the Peace, the Clerk of the Crown, or some other officer, should be the returning officer.

After some remarks on universal suffrage from Mr. Allan and Mr. Keeler,

Mr. Penny said there were two points upon which amendments had been proposed, viz: one for a property qualification by the hon. member behind him, and the other by the hon. member for Prince Edward Island, who had suggested an uniform qualification over the whole Dominion. With regard to the first objection, there were very few cases where a man would pledge himself to influence to be returned to Parliament without possessing some property. With regard to the second point, he thought it would be very unfair, because universal suffrage happened to prevail in Prince Edward Island, that it should be forced upon the rest of the Dominion, because, if they followed the hon. gentleman's advice, he proposed the uniformity would be in favour of that principle. Many of those who had supported the hon. gentleman's view in favour of a uniform qualification were much opposed to universal suffrage—(hear, hear,)—and if they had would vote for uniformity with the hon. member from Prince Edward Island, they would practically be voting for universal suffrage.

Mr. Montgomery thought, as the members approved generally of the principles of the bill, they should reserve further discussion till they met in Committee.

After recess,

Mr. Trudel spoke against no property qualification on the part of the candidate, which he contended would lead to no property qualification on the part of the elector, and he disapproved of universal suffrage. In the course of his remarks he recommended that voting should be compulsory.

Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), spoke against the ballot, which he alleged in British Columbia, instead of producing freedom from bribery and corruption, had done quite the reverse, and instead of preventing canvassing and putting a stop to drunkenness, etc., both evils had been as rife as formerly.

Mr. Rotstord frankly admitted that the ballot had not always accomplished all that the hon. gentleman considered it had; but he contended that if the elections were conducted more quietly and expeditiously than under the present system.

Mr. Wark expressed with regard to the ballot in New Brunswick that it was not sufficiently guarded. The measure before them was composed of the best provisions from the various Provinces—simultaneous polling from Nova Scotia, the ballot from New Brunswick, &c.—and he did not think they could do better than adopt the measure.

Some further discussion ensued.

M. Letellier de St. Just, replying to the various objections that had been urged against the bill, with regard to the concession of Universal Suffrage in favour of Prince Edward Island, said he was glad to see by that principle should be granted exclusively to that Province.

After further discussion the bill was read a second time.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Hamilton in the Chair.

M. Bellerose moved in amendment that the 20th clause be struck out, and another providing for property qualification be substituted.

M. Letellier de St. Just said that would be simply the destruction of the bill.

Mr. Wilmot although his feelings were in accord with the hon. mover of the amendment, yet as the other Chamber, with whose constitution this measure dealt exhaustively, had approved of it, he did not think they would take action wisely in the matter.

Mr. Dickson considered they had every right to see what was the qualification of members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Campbell hoped the House would not see it wise to exercise their right in this case, when the other House had expressed so firm an approval of a no-property qualification. For his own part he would rather see the qualification, but he did not think they should exercise their right in this case of negativing the vote of the other House.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Campbell then moved that an addition be made to the 20th clause, providing that candidates shall be natural born or naturalized subjects of Great Britain. Carried.

Mr. Haviland moved some amendments to the 41st and 42nd clauses, similarly striking out the latter, which provided that an exception should be made in favour of Prince Edward Island for the principle of universal suffrage.

Some discussion ensued on this amendment, it being contended by the Senator for Prince Edward Island that one-half of the inhabitants of that Island would be disfranchised by this clause.

On a division being taken there were 23 yeas and 22 nays, when the Chairman gave the casting vote with the yeas the amendment was carried.

The Committee then rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs Prevention Bill from the Commons, Mr. McClellan in the chair, which was reported without amendment.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some miscellaneous business, on the motion of Mr. Mackenzie the House went into Committee on resolutions respecting the Government lien on the Northern Railway.

Mr. Mackenzie explained that the company were largely indebted to the country. Last session the Government introduced a bill to accept a settlement of $400,000; but it had not been proceeded with. There were certain private rights in this company, Toronto and the county of Simcoe each held $50,000, and other stock-holders $69,000. Some of it was held at as low a sum as a cent on the dollar. The Government was to hold third preference bonds at their market value. Now the Government proposed that these bonds should hold their relative priority, and that the interest on them, $600,000, should be paid under any reorganization of the company. He was quite excited about a reported Indian outbreak by Ochoo's band of Pi Utes. It is said that the whites have been ordered to leave the country, and that many families have already sought protection from the small garrison at Fort Warner.

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Societies; but his wish was disposed to express his doubts as to previous legislation which had taken place.

Both debates ensued, after which the bill passed a third reading.

Mr. Mills said he would withdraw his Senate resolutions this evening, but it might be well for the protection of the House to leave the matter on the order paper.

The House adjourned at 10 p. m.

SATURDAY, May 23.

THE SENATE.

After routine,

Mr. Alexander referred to the motion which he had placed on the paper on the Baie Verte Canal.

After some remarks from Mr. Alexander, who said that the most intelligent men in Nova Scotia were of his view, and did not believe in the necessity of the canal, the bill was put through Committee and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Canadian Pacific Railway Construction bill, Mr. Montgomery in the chair.

Mr. Campbell said that in a matter involving so much expenditure they might have expected members of the Government to have offered some remarks on the subject and not to have thrown the bill on the table of the House without any explanation. He did not propose to offer any opposition to the bill itself. He noticed that the subsidy of money was the same as proposed by the late Government, but they gave the subsidy of land; but what was the difference between the two schemes was this, that the present scheme provided, in addition to the subsidies of money and land, a guarantee of 6 per cent on a certain sum not named, he believed, for a given period of twenty-five years. This was an obligation of a most onerous character. He believed the country was willing to bear any amount of reasonable taxation, provided this work was conducted expeditiously.

After rather a long speech from Mr. Alexander, in which he contended that the objectionable clause was that providing that the Government should have any portion of the work as a Government work, and some remarks from Sir Edward Kenny, who on the part of the Senate of the bill, the Committee rose, reported the measure with amendments, and it was then read a third time and passed.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Railway Construction bill, which, after some slight additional amendments, was reported, read a third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine, in reply to Mr. Mitchell,

Mr. Mackenzie said there was nothing to communicate to the House respecting the negotiations at Washington for a Reciprocity.

The Speaker announced that his Excellency would prorogue Parliament to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 11:30 till 2:30 p. m. to-morrow.

TUESDAY, May 26.

THE SENATE.

His Excellency the Governor-General left Rideau Hall, attended by an escort of cavalry under Captain Sparks, and was received by a guard of honour composed of one hundred rank and file of the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

On his Excellency arriving at the Parliament Buildings the Ottawa Field Battery, stationed on the western block, fired a salute.

His Excellency at once proceeded to the Senate Chamber, upon the floor of which a few hundred comfortable seats in front. The galleries were well filled with spectators.

Black Rod was despatched to the Commons Chamber to summon "the faithful Commons." He shortly afterwards returned, followed by a few members of the Lower Chamber.

The Speaker having taken up his position at the bar, the Clerk of the Senate read the following list of bills which had been passed to-day:

An Act to amend the Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases as respects the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Cataraqui Bridge Company.

An Act to consolidate the mortgages and other preferential charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for raising further capital and for establishing a Superannuation Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate La Banque de Hochelaga.

An Act to confirm for a limited time certain temporary provisions in the Act respecting the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion.

An Act to amend the Pilotage Act of 1873.

An Act to exempt transports from port and harbour dues.

An Act to incorporate the Lochiel, Hawkesbury and L'Original Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate Lamb's Waterproof Gum Manufacturing Company.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bank of Ottawa.

An Act to amend an Act for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

An Act respecting the extension and application of the Fisheries' Act to and in the Provinces of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba.

An Act further to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbour of Montreal.

An Act to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction of certain public works, with the benefit of the Imperial guarantee for a portion thereof.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association.

An Act to incorporate the Collin's Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company.

An Act to incorporate the London and Canada Bank.

An Act to incorporate the International Transportation Company.

An Act to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the town of Ingersoll.

An Act to incorporate the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company.

An Act to amalgamate the Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing (limited) and the Toronto Manufacturing Company (limited) under the name of the Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (limited).

An Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Printing and Publishing Company.

An Act respecting the Federal Bank of Canada.

An Act to indemnify Stanislaus Francis Perry for having sat and voted as a member of the House of Commons under the circumstances therein mentioned.

An Act to change the name of the Victoria Bank of Canada to that of the Manufacturers' Bank of Canada.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled an Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the charter of the Ontario Bank.

An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of certain electric telegraphs.

An Act to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the inspection of steamboats.

An Act to amend the Act 31 Vict., chap. 44, and other Acts amending the same, and the tariff of duties of Customs imposed by the said Acts, and to other certain duties of excise.

An Act respecting the Bank of Nova Scotia.

An Act to establish a Military College in one of the garrison towns of Canada.

An Act to declare the intention of the Act 36th Vict., chap. 30, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to Nova Scotia.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company for the Assurance of Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada.

An Act respecting the crime of libel.

An Act to incorporate the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company.

An Act to extend the time limited for paying in of subscription of stock in the Canada and New York Bridge and Tunnel Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal Telegraph Company.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Ontario Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

An Act for granting certain powers to the Richelieu Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Consolidated Silver Mining Company.

An Act to further amend the Act 31 Vic., chapter 68, entitled an Act respecting Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend the Act 36 Vic., Chap. 37, for the readjustment of the salaries of Judges, and other purposes.

An Act respecting the administration of justice, and for the establishment of a police force in the North-west Territories.

An Act to amend an Act respecting vagrants.

An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

An Act to authorize Joseph Monnier to build a toll bridge over the river L'Assomption, in the Province of Quebec.

An Act to make better provision for the trial of controverted elections of the members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith.

An Act to make further provision for the trial of controverted elections of the members of the Senate and Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith.

An Act to make better provision for the trial of controverted elections of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

An Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of Canada.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the law relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

An Act respecting the election of members of the House of Commons.

An Act to provide for the appointment of harbour masters for certain ports in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings Society.

An Act to provide for the appointment of port wardens at certain ports of the Dominion.

An Act to authorize the transfer of the Windsor branch of the Nova Scotia Railway to the Western Counties Railway Company.

An Act to enable the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company to build a bridge over the Ottawa River.

An Act to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal.

An Act to authorize the advance of certain moneys out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Province of Manitoba for the construction of a graving dock at Keewatinah, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Company.

An Act for the removal of obstructions by wrecks and life cumberers in the navigable waters of Canada, and for other purposes relative to wrecks.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

An Act for granting certain powers to the Richelieu Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Anglo Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (limited.)

An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba.

An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic., chap. 42 of 1872.

An Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions incorporated without the limits of Canada to lend and invest moneys therein.

An Act to authorize the Government of the Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society.

An Act further to continue for a limited time certain provisions of the Act 31 Vic., chap. 68, respecting Insurance Companies, and amending the same and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act 27 Vic., Chap. 49 incorporating the Canada Land Improvement and Agency Company (limited.)

An Act to incorporate the Great North-west Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

An Act to extend certain Acts therein mentioned to the Province of Prince Edward Island.

An Act to authorize the shareholders of the Canada Central Navigation Company of Toronto to change the name of the said Society.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, and to make provision for the Pensions of Prince Edward Island.

An Act to amend an Act to make further provision as to the Civil Government of Manitoba and the North-west territories, and further to restrict the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors into or in the North-west territories.

An Act to extend to the Province of British Columbia certain of the criminal laws now in force in other Provinces of the Dominion