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Raspberries at Market Rates

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Tupper Leaves for
Notice.

Behavior Causes
Favorable Comment
the Capital.

to the Times.)

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STRONG DEAD.

Sir Alexander Arm-
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Beautiful
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choose from designs
any room of any build-
orders, mouldings, etc.
they are easily applied
and—strictly fire-
sanitary, giving per-
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FRASER, SR.

BENT, VICTORIA.

Dominion Parliament

Civil Servants' Salaries—The Bill
Legalizing Seizure Killed in
the House.

Cost of the Plebiscite—Senate
and the Criminal
Code.

Ottawa, June 27.—The principal feature of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, which was devoted to private members' business, was the passage of a motion which Mr. Richardson recognizes as tantamount to the killing of his bill respecting the attachment of civil servants' salaries.

Cost of the Plebiscite.
The Prime Minister stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Foster, that the cost of the plebiscite in Ontario up to June 23, 1899, has been \$12,541, and about a thousand dollars extra will meet all outstanding liabilities.

Montreal Postmaster-General.
In reply to a question by Mr. Quinn, the Prime Minister stated that the vacant postmaster-generalship of Montreal will be filled till the present investigation has been concluded.

British Columbia Statutes.
Lieut.-Col. Prior directed the attention of the government to the fact that fourteenth statutes passed by the British Columbia Legislature on Feb. 27 last contain a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese and Japanese. He desired information as to whether these will be disallowed.

The Prime Minister replied that the matter was under the consideration of the Department of Justice.

General Service Medals.
In the course of a reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, the Minister of Militia stated that 11,578 applications have been received for the Canadian general service medal, of which number 7,291 have been passed upon, and 161 decisions reserved pending the receipt of additional information. Four hundred and forty-one applications have come in within the one application day, and with the exception of these all have been classified and arranged for investigation. The question of how the distribution will take place, and where, have yet to be decided upon.

Liberal Tariff Pledges.
Mr. Davin (West Assiniboia) proposed a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, faith has not been kept with the farmers of the West since duties have not been reduced on agricultural implements, and have been increased on the cheaper cottons, and that the quarter per cent preference has been given to English manufactures has, in the case of many staples of which all the people are consumers, been rendered delusive by raising the duty above that levied under the tariff of 1894.

Mr. Davin made an allusion to the absence of the Solicitor-General, who should have been present to give the opinion of the law officers of the crown in the measure. Where could Mr. Fitzpatrick be?

Mr. Lemieux—He leaves to-morrow for England.

Mr. Davin—Will he go on to Rome this time? (Laughter.)

Mr. Belcourt (Ottawa), felt that the present legislation was not of a progressive character. In the Old Country the tendency has for many years been rather in the direction of increasing the exemptions. He was of the opinion it was not constitutional to attach public monies, as this bill contemplated. In consequence of the fact that the measure provided no remedy better than that now existing, and that it would not prove at all workable.

Mr. Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, felt that there was no question as to the constitutionality, but that there was not sufficient need for its enactment.

Mr. Arch. Campbell (Kent), opposed the bill. He referred incidentally to the credit system, which he looked upon as the bane and curse of the country.

Col. Tisdale was also opposed to the bill, and wanted to know what reason there was for its enactment.

Mr. Richardson returned that he had had many petitions in its favor, among others, one lately received from the Montreal Grocers' Association.

The Minister of Marine moved that the committee rise in order to report on the bill. He referred to the question being further gone into by the Justice Department.

Mr. Richardson replied that he would not proceed further with the measure if this was done. He wanted the bill passed or killed.

The bill then stood over.

Attachment of Salaries.
The House then went into committee on Mr. Richardson's bill providing for the attachment of the salaries of public officers and employees of the government.

The bill enacted that "in future all money and salaries due by the government of Canada to any public officer or other person in the employ of the said government shall be liable to be seized by way of attachment in each and every province of the Dominion of Canada, in proportion as may be determined by the laws in force in such provinces. It is further laid down that a copy of the writ of attachment shall be served on the head of the debtor's department, who shall make a sworn declaration to the court of the amount due or to become due to the employee. The salary shall be by the provincial laws and the amount deducted by the government. Regulations may be made by the governor-in-council for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, and an amount of not more than ten per cent. of the monthly salary may be deducted to cover the expenses and costs incurred by the government."

The discussion of the measure was very full and lasted for more than two hours. Those who supported the proposed legislation included Messrs. Richardson, Bell (P.E.I.), McMullen (North Wellington), and Fortin (Laval), took the ground that the warrant is ample for wiping out the special privilege which now appertains to civil servants of immunity from all liability to pay their debts. The government was represented by Sir Louis Davies, who urged several objections to the measure. He did not believe the legislation would be constitutional. He wanted to see the evil minimized.

Insolvency Legislation.
Mr. Bergeron moved for a copy of all correspondence from the Montreal and other Boards of Trade respecting insolvency legislation. A similar motion, standing in the name of Mr. M. J. P. Quinn (St. Ann's) was adopted calling for all petitions and communications ad-

dress to the government within the last two years, in the same connection. Mr. Morley moved for the report of and evidence taken before the Royal Commission which enquired into the construction of the Grand Trunk and Wellington street bridges.

Mr. Fortin (Laval), felt it a matter of surprise that a law of this kind should not have been passed at the very first opportunity. He had been astonished at the two previous sessions when some of the oldest and ablest members of the House, Cabinet ministers among the number, opposed this bill. In his simplicity as a new member he had thought that public officers and civil servants who received large salaries and had, by their position, to be an object lesson, as a judge on the bench, for instance, should come under the general rules of the ordinary common law applicable to all men.

The bill he found to be a good one, and one that should be put through parliament without delay. The principle of it had not been attacked, but objections had been taken to certain of its provisions, chiefly by Sir Louis Davies. Last year the question had been put as to how these attacks were to be made. Now, it was argued that the machinery was too complicated, that the mover was interfering with provincial rights. The Quebec law of 1875 had given great satisfaction. He had not heard one word said against the enactment of this statute. It could not embarrass the government for this implied an unjust assumption that there were so many men who did not pay their debts that it would upset the business of the departments.

Sir Louis Davies remarked that it proposed turning provincial courts into courts of exchequer, with power to serve writs out of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Richardson, who has charge of the bill, spoke at some length in its behalf.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland), suggested that the measure could best be dealt with by a special committee of legal gentlemen.

Mr. Chauvin (Terrebonne), favored the principle of the bill, but wanted it held over until provincial legislation should be amended to make the salaries of civil servants legal.

Dr. Montague (Haldimand), felt that there was no case calling for this bill, even if it was decided to be constitutional.

Constitutional Measure.
Mr. Richardson replied that he had the opinion of the Minister of Justice, which was to the effect that the bill was quite constitutional, although, he added, the minister had raised some absurd little objection to it. Mr. Richardson wanted the question threshed out and promised that if the bill was not passed he would not attempt its reintroduction.

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plates or rolls in their possession after the expiry of their contract, that they should be compelled to hand the same over to the government after any claims they might have against the government under their contract had either been paid or a fiat issued for them to sue for the same in the courts.

The Hon. R. W. Scott said that if this clause had been considered without the introduction of the Buriand matter it would have been accepted at once. It was the influence of Mr. Buriand which had caused the trouble. He proposed that the dies be given up and a fiat granted Mr. Buriand to sue for the amount he claimed in payment for them.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell pointed out that the possession of these dies had been discussed with the Postmaster-General, who said that he had consulted the Minister of Justice with a view to having the Criminal Code amended so as to reach Mr. Buriand, and this was the result. The Hon. David Mills said he did not agree with Mr. Buriand's interpretation of his contract, but he had not introduced the legislation with the intention of striking at any particular individual. All the bill sought to do was to compel Mr. Buriand to deliver up the dies without prejudicing his claims. He had moved his amendment to prevent the very controversy which had arisen. He would rather drop the clause altogether than accept Senator Ferguson's amendment, which he thought was improper. The objection to Senator Ferguson's amendment was that it allowed the clause to apply to six million people, and objected to its application to one. He asked the members of the House to withdraw the clause.

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