

judge before whom the case may be tried, or any action brought for the recovery of the above mentioned sum shall consider just to be paid to such party, the amount to be recovered from such party with full costs of suit by action for debt in any court of competent jurisdiction: provided nothing herein stated shall prevent the application of any other remedy, civil or criminal, against any such party.

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. MILLS. The clause which I think stands in the way of the hon. gentleman's plan is clause 15. It says that the revising officer shall hold sittings for the primary revision of the list in such place in the electoral district as shall be deemed most convenient for the purpose. That will stand in the way of a judge who is acting as a revising officer in one part of a riding and another judge acting as revising officer for another part of the riding. The hon. gentleman will see that it treats the electoral district as a unit, and some amendment of the clause would make it possible for the hon. gentleman to carry out his plan, which I think would be much more convenient than this provision.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I have a memorandum of the verbal errors in consequence of the numerous amendments, but I cannot bring them before the committee now, and I think that meanwhile, the clause will be so amended as to meet the hon. gentleman's views. We cannot go on with the schedules now because the forms are being altered to meet the various amendments which have been made, and besides there is the money clause which will have to go through committee.

Committee rose and reported progress.

DUNDAS AND WATERLOO ROAD—ORDER DISCHARGED.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. Since the Bill (No. 120) to give effect to an agreement made by the Department of Public Works for the sale and transfer of the Dundas and Waterloo road, was introduced, we have had a communication from the Government of Ontario. They claim that this property forms part of their assets and that therefore we should not dispose of it. The Ontario Government do not affirm the claim, but they submit the question, believing that this property will be found to belong to Ontario and not to the Federal Government. Under these circumstances, and until the matter can be investigated with a view of ascertaining whether the claim of the Ontario Government is well founded, I would move the discharge of the Order.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Are there any papers to be submitted from the Local Government?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. No; there is a letter from the Premier of Ontario, and of course that has been acknowledged. It was impossible for me to look into the matter now, but it will be investigated as soon as the House rises.

Order discharged and Bill withdrawn.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

House resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No. 105) respecting the Bank of British Columbia.—(Mr. Bowell.)

(In the Committee.)

Mr. BOWELL. I explained the object of this Bill to the House when I moved the second reading. This bank was chartered in England and the charter having expired it was under the authority of the Treasury Board the charter was renewed, retaining its former powers, but bringing it within the meaning and scope of the Banking Act of Canada.

Mr. BLAKE. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would explain generally what provisions of the General Banking Act are not applied to the bank.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex).

Mr. BOWELL. According to the note furnished to me by the Deputy Minister, the exceptions apply only to the management and internal economy of the bank—the opening of the books of subscriptions, the transfer and transmission of shares and the payment thereof; the voting of shareholders; the power of shareholders to regulate the management and administration of the bank, with regard to the remuneration of the president, the qualification of directors, the election of directors, etc.; the calling of general meetings of the board of directors, and their quorum; the general powers so far as the management of the bank is concerned, as the making and enforcing of calls, the statement to be laid before the general meeting of shareholders, the inspection of the books, and the declaring of dividends, except that they cannot declare any dividend exceeding eight per cent. unless the rest equals 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital. These are provided for in the original charter of the bank. Otherwise it comes within the provisions of the Canada Banking Act.

Mr. BLAKE. If I rightly recollect, we had to deal exceptionally in the case of the Bank of British North America when dealing with the banks generally, and are these exceptions on the same general line as those we made when we had to deal with any other exceptional case?

Mr. BOWELL. I cannot say, as I have not looked into that question.

Bill reported, read the third time, and passed.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR.

House resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No. 117) respecting the Commercial Bank of Windsor.—(Mr. Bowell.)

(In the Committee.)

On section 2,

Mr. BLAKE. It seems to me this is a pretty strong clause. I do not wish to be understood as assenting to it.

Mr. BOWELL. Let it pass on division.

Bill reported, read the third time, and passed.

CIVIL SERVICE ACTS AMENDMENT.

Mr. CHAPLEAU moved that the amendments made by the Senate to Bill (No. 31) to amend and consolidate the Civil Service Acts of 1882, 1833, and 1884, be read the second time.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Would the hon. gentleman just state generally what these are?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. The first amendment is only a formal one. At page 9, in clause 4, the words "increase of salary of any clerk or employé" are altered to "increase of salary of any clerk, officer or employé."

Mr. BLAKE. What is the difference?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. There is no difference. The main amendment is this: That any candidate who has presented himself for examination and had failed to pass should be entitled to receive back copies of his papers, if desired, on payment of a fee. I understood from the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) that it was objectionable such papers should be communicated, that it would be likely to render the duties of the examiners unpleasant; I said I thought that in examinations before the bar, candidates were entitled to such copies. I was mistaken as regards the present system. At present such papers are not returned at the demand of candidates. I consulted with the members of the Civil Service Board, and it was found that in a certain manner it would be objectionable to adopt a system not fol-