





THE EVENING GAZETTE

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AT THE CAPITAL

The work of Parliament yesterday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Mr. Jones, of Halifax, asked, in view of the fact that another French session was to be held in our columns, while holding the old covenants with regard to the use of the French language in Quebec, that it is not inconsistent with these covenants that the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, after the next election, should regulate the proceedings of the assembly and the manner of recording and publishing such proceedings. This is simply Mr. Jones's motion in another form and is not intended to be a precedent for the future. It is a reasonable person, for it leaves the power to regulate the dual language question with the people of the Northwest, and to the Legislature.

The extradition treaty.

The Senate yesterday ratified the Extradition Treaty with some important amendments. The amendments are understood to be in the paragraph relating to obtaining money under false pretences, and are probably intended to prevent cases of that kind being treated as if they were cases of larceny. The changes will not be objected to if they make more certain the definition of the treaty, and the distinction between civil and criminal cases. When so much care has been taken to exclude political offences of all kinds from the operation of the law, it would be absurdly wrong to allow a fugitive criminal to treat an absconding debtor as a criminal and imprison him for his failure to pay the liabilities he had incurred. The treaty is a great improvement on the existing treaty and will probably be found to cover all cases proper for extradition. It will not apply to cases prior to its ratification, nor will it be lawful for a person arrested on one offence to be tried for another. There is a concession of the principle so much insisted on by the British government and so stoutly resisted by the Dominion. The treaty will come into operation without delay in that Canada may cease to be a place of refuge for American rascals.

A foolish complaint.

The following editorial paragraph appears in the Telegraph of this morning:—The Dominion franchise act costs the country some \$800,000 a year. One year's cost would be about \$200,000. The effect of it is to prevent some thousands, mostly young men, from voting, who would have a vote if the provincial law were used, as they were before the Dominion act. Our readers may note that these citizens pay burdensome taxes, not only without representation, but also, in some cases, without being represented. It is very surprising to find a paper which professes to have some regard for its reputation, giving utterance to such opinions as the above. The impression which the facts would convey to a reader who had no other means of arriving at the facts would be that before the Dominion law came into operation we had a very liberal provincial franchise, and that thousands of young men who had votes under our provincial law were prevented from voting under the Dominion act. This is the impression which any man would gather from the paragraph so quoted. Would such a view of the matter be a true one? Our readers may note that from being a true statement of the case it is a false one. In this Province the Dominion act, under which an election was first held in 1867, instead of reducing the number of voters as the Telegraph seeks to make its readers believe, greatly increased them. Under the St. John city vote increased from 4,100 to 6,200, and the county list from 7,710 to 10,620. The increase was not much greater than that of the people themselves, but of the people themselves many of whom neglected to have their names placed on the list. These people had been long accustomed to a very restricted franchise under which they were taxed but not allowed to vote, that it was difficult to make many of them believe that under the Dominion Act this right had been granted to them. The revision of last year has added about 2,000 to the St. John county vote so that there is now little difference between the Dominion list and the Provincial under the act of last year, which came as a treaty with the Dominion. The young men of this province, if the Telegraph was so anxious that no man in New Brunswick should be taxed without representation who did it at all these years while the young men of this province were disfranchised. The Telegraph was a supporter of the King government and of the Fraser government from 1872 down to 1882 and of the Blair government since the present Attorney General took office, yet it is now a supporter of the Dominion franchise act, which it never even attempted to have the franchise enlarged, although it well knew that our franchise, especially as applied to the city of St. John was a rank absurdity, utterly incapable of being defended and that it was the means of disfranchising thousands of our most active and meritorious citizens. The Dominion franchise act came as a reasonable relief to these people and gave them at all events a voice in the Dominion affairs. More than this it gave the provincial government in action, for we greatly doubt this day if it had not been for the passing of the Dominion Act.

The French question.

Last evening Mr. Beaulieu's amendment to Dalton McCarthy's dual language bill was defeated by a vote of 117 to 63. This amendment was the one which resolved that the official use of the French and English languages in the Legislature and the Courts of the Northwest Territories was established by this Parliament in the way that the French of the people of the said Territories, in order to promote the good understanding and harmony between the two races, and with a view to a liberal policy, should be the dominant and settlement of these vast domains.

That nothing has happened since the date of the withdrawal of the privileges granted only a few years ago.

The result of the proposed legislation would be to create uneasiness and discontent throughout the Dominion and to put in doubt the stability of our institutions, and thereby to hinder and delay for a long time the development of the immense resources of the Canadian Northwest.

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CHAPTER XXXIII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXIV. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXV. The day after he had seen Margaret...

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CHAPTER XXXVIII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXIX. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XL. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XLI. The day after he had seen Margaret...

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CHAPTER XLVIII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XLIX. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER L. The day after he had seen Margaret...

Mr. Fretwell went to bed early that night, and the next morning he awoke with a headache...

Some days afterwards Fitzgerald received a letter from the woman who had been in the cab...

CHAPTER XXX. After all, the true religion of Pat...

CHAPTER XXXI. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXIII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXIV. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXV. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXVI. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXVII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXVIII. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XXXIX. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XL. The day after he had seen Margaret...

CHAPTER XLI. The day after he had seen Margaret...

Very Shabby Treatment. Montreal, Feb. 17.—A special from St. Petersburg says that Louis Rubenstein...

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