

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été filmées.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transarence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips,
tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the
best possible image / Les pages totalement ou
partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata,
une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de
façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or
discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best
possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des
colorations variables ou des décolorations sont
filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image
possible.

Pagination is as follows : [i]-ix, 1-370, 1-5, 1-8, 1-26, iii-vi, 1-68, 1-54, 1-2, 1-20, 1-4, 1-44, i-ix p.

In Appendix No. 2, Fifth report, page 13 is incorrectly numbered page 1.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

VOLUME IX.

1891
9

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM THE 4TH FEBRUARY TO THE 8TH APRIL, 1875,
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
SOVEREIGN LADY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 3RD PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1875.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRINTED BY MACLEAN ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

0 300845

CANADA.



PROCLAMATIONS.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the SIXTH day of JULY next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of MAY last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the SIXTH day of the month of JULY next, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on FRIDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
R. W. Scott,
Secretary of State.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the FOURTEENTH day of AUGUST instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of JUNE last past, We thought fit to prorogue our Parliament of Canada to the FOURTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby con- voking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parlia- ment of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem neces- sary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER instant, to have been com- menced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the SEVENTH day of the month of AUGUST last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and

constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on **FRIDAY**, the **THIRTIETH** day of the month of **OCTOBER** next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of **OTTAWA**, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir **FREDERIC TEMPLE**, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House in Our City of **OTTAWA**, this **SEVENTEENTH** day of **SEPTEMBER**, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

W. O'G. HALY.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of Parliament of Canada, at Our City of **OTTAWA**, on the **THIRTIETH** day of **OCTOBER** instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every one of you—**GREETING** :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the **SEVENTEENTH** day of the month of **SEPTEMBER** last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the **THIRTIETH** day of the month of **OCTOBER** instant, at which time at Our City of **OTTAWA**, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on **WEDNESDAY**, the **NINTH** day of the month of **DECEMBER** next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of **OTTAWA**, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Lieutenant-General WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, Companion of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN. †

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the NINTH day of DECEMBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of OCTOBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the NINTH day of the month of DECEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the EIGHTEENTH day of JANUARY instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY instant, nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to THURSDAY the FOURTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither of you, nor any of you on the said EIGHTEENTH day of JANUARY instant, at our City of Ottawa, to appear and to be held and constrained : for We do Will that you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY the FOURTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our Dominion, this NINTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
CANADA.

SECOND SESSION, THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1875.

Thursday, 4th February, 1875.

A Message was brought by *Réné Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER:—

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber:—And having returned;

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, Certificates and Reports relating to the Elections—

For the Electoral District of the County of *Essex*; for the Electoral District of the County of *Lincoln*; for the Electoral District of the Town and Township of *Cornwall*; for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*; for the Electoral District of the County of *Addington*; for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*; for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Renfrew*; for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*; for the Electoral District of *Montreal Centre*; for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; for the Electoral District of *Richmond and Wolfe*; for the Electoral District of *Joliette*; for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*; for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*; for the Electoral

District of the North Ridings of the Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*; for the Electoral District of *Colchester*; for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria (Ont.)*; for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Simcoe*; for the Electoral District of the Town and Township of *Niagara*; for the Electoral District of *L'Assomption*; for the Electoral District of the City of *Kingston*; for the Electoral District of *Chambly*; for the Electoral District of *Toronto East*; for the Electoral District of the County of *Halton*; for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Middlesex*; for the Electoral District of the City of *London*; for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Huron*; and for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*.

And the same were read, as follow:—

ESSEX CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 16th September, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the Petition against the return of the sitting Member for the County of *Essex*, was tried before me at *Sandwich*, on the 24th August last and succeeding days, and I certify that *William McGregor*, Esquire, the Member elected for said County, and whose return was complained of, was not duly returned or elected, and that his Election was void.

I also certify that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed with the knowledge and consent of said *William McGregor*.

That one *William Marentette* was proved to have been bribed.

That corrupt practices did prevail, and treating especially prevailed at the said Election.

And I further certify that the said *William McGregor*, the respondent in said trial, was ordered and adjudged to pay the costs in that behalf.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the notes of the evidence and findings, and also certain exhibits fyled and produced at said trial.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HAGARTY,

Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

LINCOLN CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 16th September, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the Petition against the return of the sitting Member for the County of *Lincoln*, was tried before me at *St. Catharines* on the 7th instant, and I certify that *James Norris*, Esquire, the Member elected for said County, and whose return was complained of, was not duly returned or elected, and that his Election was void.

I also certify that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed with the knowledge and consent of the said *James Norris*;

That one *Alexander Howell* was proved to have been guilty of bribery, and that one *William H. Bonham* was bribed;

That corrupt practices did prevail at the said Election.

I further certify that the said *James Norris* was adjudged to pay the costs in that behalf.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the notes of the evidence, and of my finding at the said trial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GALT,
J.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

(Duplicate.)

CORNWALL CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Ontario, }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I certify that the trial of the Petition of *Darby Bergin*, of the Town of *Cornwall*, in the County of *Stormont*, Doctor of Medicine, against the return of *Alexander F. McDonald*, was had before me at the Town of *Cornwall*, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the third, fourth, fifth and seventh days, respectively, of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and that at the conclusion of said trial I did determine and adjudge that the above referred to *Alexander F. McDonald* was not duly elected and returned at the Election above referred to, and that the said Election of the said *Alexander F. McDonald* was and is void.

And it being charged in the said Petition that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I further certify that it has not been proved before me that any corrupt practice has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Alexander F. McDonald*.

I further certify that at the said trial it was proved before me that corrupt practices have been committed by the following persons, viz:—

(1) *Henry Sanfield McDonald*; (2) *Donald B. McLennan*; (3) *George McDonald* (of *Moulinette*); (4) *Donald Miles McMillan*; (5) *Duncan G. McDonald*; (6) *John Morrisette*; (7) *Alexander Mulhearn*; (8) *Gilbert Runnions*; (9) *Samuel Wood*; (10) *David Olgar* (the father); (11) *James Cannan*; (12) *William Cline*; (13) *John Murray*; (14) *John Angus Grant*; (15) *Charles Dupuis*; (16) *Aaron Walsh*; (17) *Homer Styles*; (18) *Miles Leclair*; (19) *Stephen Conliffe*; (20) *John D. McLennan*; (21) *A. K. McDonald*; (22) *Hector Craig*; (23) *Angus McGillis*; (24) *Duncan McCrea*; (25) *John Sheets*; (26) *John McLennan*; (27) *John B. McDonald*; (28) *Donald McDonald* (brother and partner of *George McDonald*, of *Athole*, Postmaster at *Cornwall*).

I further certify that it appeared to me upon the said trial that there was reason to believe that corrupt practices prevailed somewhat extensively, though not very extensively, at the said Election.

And I have determined and adjudged that all costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent

thereon, shall be paid by the said *Alexander F. McDonald*, he being the party opposing the said Petition.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated this 16th day of September, A. D. 1874.

SOUTH RENFREW CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the South Riding of Renfrew, holden on the twenty-second day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and continued until the twenty-ninth day of the same month.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Ontario, }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I certify that the trial of the Petition of *William Bannerman*, of the Township of *McNabb*, in the County of *Renfrew*, lumber merchant, against the return of *John Lorn McDougall*, was had before me at the Village of *Renfrew*, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the eighth and ninth days of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and that at the conclusion of such trial I did determine and adjudge that the above named *John Lorn McDougall* was not duly elected and returned at the election above referred to, and that the said Election of the said *John Lorn McDougall* was and is void.

And it being charged in the said Petition that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I further certify that it has not been proved before me, that any corrupt practice has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *John Lorn McDougall*.

I further certify that at the said trial, upon the opening of the Court on the second day thereof, it was stated and admitted by Counsel for the said *John Lorn McDougall*, in the presence of the said *John Lorn McDougall*, that corrupt practice was committed at the said Election by an Agent of the said *John Lorn McDougall*, for whose acts in the premises he, the said *John Lorn McDougall*, was and is responsible, whereby his Election was and is void.

I further certify that it did not appear before me that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that they have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

And I have determined and adjudged that all costs, charges and expenses of, and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, shall be paid by the said *John Lorn McDougall*, he being the party opposing the said Petition.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated this 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.

ADDINGTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the County of Addington, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Ontario, }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons :

I hereby certify that the trial of the Petition of *James N. Lapierre*, merchant, *James Nimmo*, farmer, *George Paul*, farmer, *David S. Bell*, farmer, and *Thomas Hinch*, farmer, all of the Township of *Camden*, in the County of *Addington* and Province of *Ontario*, against the return of *Schuyler Shibley*, was had before me at the Town of *Napanee*, on Monday, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at the conclusion of such trial I did determine and adjudge that the above named *Schuyler Shibley* was not duly elected and returned at the Election above referred to, and that the said Election of the said *Schuyler Shibley* was and is void.

And it being charged in the said Petition that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I further certify that it has not been proved before me that any corrupt practice has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Schuyler Shibley*.

I further certify that at the said trial it was proved before me that corrupt practices were committed by the following persons, viz. :—(1) *Henry Couter* ; (2) *James Deeks*.

I further certify that at the said trial, upon the opening of the Court, it was stated and admitted by the Counsel for the said *Schuyler Shibley*, in the presence of the said *Schuyler Shibley*, that corrupt practice was committed at the said Election by an Agent of the said *Schuyler Shibley*, for whose acts in the premises, he the said *Schuyler Shibley*, was and is responsible, whereby his Election was and is void.

I further certify that it did not appear before me that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that they have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

And I have determined and adjudged that all costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, shall be paid by the said *Schuyler Shibley*, he being the party opposing the said Petition.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated this 30th day of September, A. D. 1874.

ARGENTEUIL CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
 Province of Quebec, Montreal Division. } *In re* ARGENTEUIL.

LEMUEL CUSHING, Junior,

Petitioner,

AND

The Honorable JOHN JOSEPH CALDWELL ABBOTT,

Respondent.

I, *Francis Godschall Johnson*, Judge of the Superior Court for Lower *Canada*, and an Election Judge of the *Montreal* Division named to try this Petition, do hereby certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, in conformity with the provisions of section 19 of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, that on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, at the Court House at *Lachute*, in the said Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, at the conclusion of the trial of this Election Petition, I did determine that the Respondent, the Honorable *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott*, was not duly returned or elected, and that the parties should each of them bear and pay his own costs; and I further append hereto a copy of such my determination, and of the notes of the evidence given, and also copies of the admissions and declarations made by the parties respectively at the said trial. Dated at *Montreal*, the eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

F. G. JOHNSON,

J. S. C.

To the Honorable the Speaker
 of the House of Commons.

NORTH RENFREW CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the North Riding of the County of Renfrew, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
 Province of Ontario, } To Wit:

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I certify that the trial of the Petition of *John Rowan*, of the Township of *Alice*, in the County of *Renfrew*, miller; *Arthur Taylor*, of the Township of *Stafford*, in the said County, farmer; *Ithiel Bostwick Boyce*, of the Village of *Pembroke*, in the said County, wool carder; and *Thomas Joyce*, of the said Village of *Pembroke*, painter, against the return of *Peter White*, the younger, was had before me at the said Village of *Pembroke*, on Monday, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and that at the conclusion of such trial I did determine and adjudge that the above named *Peter White*, the

younger, was not duly elected and returned at the Election above referred to, and that the said election of the said *Peter White*, the younger, was and is void.

And it being charged in the said Petition that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I further certify that it has not been proved before me that any corrupt practice has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Peter White*, the younger.

I further certify that on the said trial it was stated and admitted by Counsel for the said *Peter White*, the younger, in the presence of the said *Peter White*, the younger, that corrupt practice was committed at the said Election by *George C. Bolton*, an Agent of the said *Peter White*, the younger, for whose acts in the premises he, the said *Peter White*, the younger, was and is responsible, whereby his election was and is void.

I further certify that at the said trial it was proved before me, that corrupt practices have been committed by the following persons, viz.:—(1) *George C. Bolton*; (2) *John Ross*; (3) *William Cole*; (4) *Thomas Hill*; (5) *Elias M. Wade*; (6) *John Hoare*; and (7) *James McFarlane*.

I further certify that at the said trial it did not appear to me that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that they have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

And I have determined and adjudged that all costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, shall be paid by the said *Peter White*, the younger, he being the party opposing the said Petition.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1874.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the West Riding of Northumberland, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four..

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Ontario, }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I certify that the trial of the Petition of *William Lemuel Burnham*, of the Township of *Hamilton*, in the County of *Northumberland*, and *Angus Henry McDonald*, of the Township of *Haldimand*, in the said County, yeoman, against the return of *William Kerr*, was had before me at the Town of *Cobourg*, on Friday and Saturday, the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and that at the conclusion of such trial I did determine and adjudge that the above named *William Kerr* was not duly elected and returned at the Election above referred to, and that the said election of the said *William Kerr* was and is void.

And it being charged in the said Petition that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I further certify that it has not been proved before me that any corrupt practice has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *William Kerr*.

I further certify that at the said trial it was proved before me that corrupt practices have been committed by the following persons, namely:—

(1) *Walbridge Cunningham*; (2) *John Knox* (of Lot 30 in 2nd Concession of the Township of *Hamilton*); (3) *Eber Byam* (of the Township of *Hamilton*); (4) *Alexander Fraser*.

I further certify that at the said trial, upon the opening of the Court, it was stated and admitted by the Counsel for the said *William Kerr*, in the presence of the said *William Kerr*, that corrupt practice was committed at the said Election by an Agent of the said *William Kerr*, for whose acts in the premises he, the said *William Kerr*, was and is responsible, whereby his election was and is void.

I further certify that it did not appear before me that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that they have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

And I have determined and adjudged that the general costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition and proceedings consequent thereon, shall be paid by the said *William Kerr*, he being the party opposing the said Petition; but that the said *William Kerr* is not to pay the increased costs occasioned by evidence and proceedings on the part of the Petitioners in order to prove that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *William Kerr*, and I do not adjudge that any costs be paid by the said Petitioners to the said *William Kerr*.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated the sixth day of October, A. D. 1874.

MONTREAL WEST CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Montreal West.

In the matter of the Petition of

ALEXANDER A. STEVENSON, *et al.*

AND

FREDERICK MACKENZIE,
Respondent.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dominion of Canada :

SIR,—1. I have the honor to inform you that I was appointed to try the Election Petition fyled against the return of *Frederick Mackenzie*, Esquire, a Member for the Electoral Division of *Montreal West* for the House of Commons.

2. The trial was held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd days of October last.

3. I do hereby certify that the Election of the said *Frederick Mackenzie*, as such Member, held on the 29th January last, was void, and I also append hereto a copy of the notes of the evidence given at said trial, and a copy of my judgment as recorded in this matter.

4. I have the honor further to report that corrupt practice has not been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at said Election.

5. I further report that the following persons have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at said Election:—*Moses Malone*, *William Russell* and *Patrick Findlay*.

6. I cannot report whether corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election, inasmuch as the trial terminated after the examination of a few witnesses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. TORRANCE,
J.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, Montreal Division. }

IN THE ELECTION COURT.

(The Controverted Elections Act of 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Montreal West, the twenty-second day of October, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

PRESENT:—The Honorable Mr. Justice TORRANCE.

ALEXANDER A. STEVENSON *et al.*

Petitioners,

AND

FREDERICK MACKENZIE,

Respondent.

I, the undersigned, Justice of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, having heard the parties and the witnesses of the Petitioners, having examined the procedure of record and the declaration and affidavit of the Respondent, *Frederick Mackenzie*, filed this day, and having deliberated, do determine that the Election of the Respondent, *Frederick Mackenzie*, as Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*, had on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, 1874, was void, and do condemn the Respondent to pay all costs.

F. W. TORRANCE,
J.

MONTREAL CENTRE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Judgment as Recorded, 13th June, 1874.

(Dominion of Canada, Montreal Division, Controverted Elections Act of 1873)

Montreal Centre Election.

PRESENT:—The Honorable Mr. Justice MACKAY, Judge of the Superior Court, and an Election Judge of the *Montreal* Division.

In the matter of the Petition presented to the Election Court, *Montreal Division*, by *Thomas Caverhill*, *Duncan McIntyre*, *Robert McCready* and *George Horne*, all Merchants of the City of *Montreal*, by which Petition it was prayed as follows:—
“Wherefore your Petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said *Michael Patrick Ryan* was not duly elected or returned, and that the said Election was void, “and that the said *Michael Patrick Ryan* was and is incapable of being a candidate, “or of being elected or returned during the present Parliament,” and which Petition I was appointed to try.

The trial of this Petition commenced before me at *Montreal*, upon the ninth day of May, 1874, and was continued upon subsequent days until the thirteenth day of June, in presence of the parties and their Counsel, and having taken and heard all

the evidence, having heard the parties and their Counsel, and deliberated, I did at the conclusion of the trial, on the thirteenth of June, 1874, determine that the Petitioners had not proved their quality; had not proved, in manner required by law, their *status* alleged of duly qualified voters; that they appeared never to have had right to present a Petition; that they appeared without interest to complain; that they had no *locus standi*, and that there were no legal Petitioners before me; and I rejected therefore the said Petition with costs, declaring at the same time, that under the circumstances, I did not feel bound to pronounce upon the other parts of the case, but that if the House of Commons called for further Report, I would be ready to make one. I now therefore adjudge that the said Petitioners have not proved their quality alleged, to wit: have failed to prove their first allegation of Petition; that they have not proved in manner required by law their *status* alleged of duly qualified voters; that they appear never to have had right to present a Petition; that they appear without interest to complain, and that they have no *locus standi*; that there are no legal Petitioners before me; and I reject their Petition with costs, all which I shall report to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

R. MACKAY,

Judge Superior Court and an Election Judge for the *Montreal* Division,
and specially appointed to try the above Petition.

Montreal, 13th June, 1874.

CANADA, }
Province of Quebec, }

Court of Review sitting under the Controverted Elections Act, 1874, giving jurisdiction to review Judgments of the Election Court sitting under Act of 1873.

Re MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned Judges of the Superior Court for Lower *Canada*, sitting in *Review*, have the honor to report and certify that by our judgment rendered on the thirty-first day of October, 1874, we have determined in the matter of the Petition in this case:—

1st. That the return of the Respondent, *Michael P. Ryan* is void, and that he has not been duly returned or elected.

2nd. That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the said Respondent.

3rd. That the names of the persons who have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices, are those that follow (some of them are mentioned by their surname only in the evidence, and we have no other means of indicating them),—*Thomas Carrall, James Callaghan, Patrick Wright, Francis Connor, John McLaughlin, Philip Kennedy, Michael Costello, Butler, Thomas Massey, McCallum, Pettigrew, Forrester, Woods, James Noonan or Noomen, Polette, Bourque, Bourdeau, Lefebvre, Trudell, Champagne, Gallagher, Dixon, William Waters, Brosseau, Henessy, Michael Meighan, Poupart, J. Pettigrew, Grace, Mitchell, J. Cochrane, Richard McShane, George Purden, Huddell, Wells, Brian Donnelly, John Forrester, Dixon, Dennis Tansley, John McDonnell, John Melville, John Slattery, Gentle, James Cahill, Brady, John Hatchett, O'Brien, James O'Brien, Stafford, Francis Douse, Arthur Rowland, Michael Farmer, Francis Chauncey, John Ryan, Thomas Price, Moses O'Brien, Thomas Wells, Patrick Ryan, Morris Gaheny, John O'Brien, Thomas Carroll, Patrick Doran, Connolly, Marshall, W. Brennan, Francis O'Connor, Loughlan McGoverin, F. X. Theriault, Patrick Meehan, Ashton, J. Bpte. Belanger.*

4th. That there is reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election.

5th. That it was further determined that each party should pay their own costs.

6th. We append hereto a copy of the notes of evidence taken at the trial before Mr. Justice Mackay.

F. W. TORRANCE,
J. U. BEAUDRY,
F. G. JOHNSON,
JJ.

Montreal, 7th November, 1874.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, November 7th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the trial of the Petition in the matter of the Controverted Election for the Electoral Division of *East Northumberland* took place before me at *Cobourg*, on Tuesday, October 27th, 1874;

That by my decision *James Lyons Biggar*, Esquire, the Respondent, was not duly elected or returned, and that his Election was void;

That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent;

That corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at said Election;

That the Respondent shall pay the Petitioners costs, save and except any costs incurred in obtaining, amending, briefing or placing the particulars on the Record, which are disallowed.

I enclose herewith a copy of my notes of the evidence and finding.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HAGARTY,

Chief Justice H. M. Court of Common Pleas for *Ontario*.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

RICHMOND AND WOLFE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Contested Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of Quebec, *Montreal* Division. }

Electoral District of the United Counties of Richmond and Wolfe.

WILLIAM HOSTE WEBB,

Petitioner,

AND

The Honorable HENRY AYLMER, the Younger,

Respondent.

I, the Judge assigned to preside at and take the trial of the Election Petition in this case, commenced proceedings as such Judge, sitting in open Court at *Richmond*,

in the said District, on the fifteenth day of September last, and having proceeded on that and subsequent days, with two adjournments, until the twenty-fourth day of October, instant, to hear and take in writing the evidence produced before me by the Petitioner and Respondent, respectively, a copy whereof is hereto appended, I did on the day last mentioned, at the place aforesaid, after having examined said evidence and proceedings upon said Petition, and heard the parties by their Counsel respectively, and deliberated thereon, determine and adjudge that the Respondent, whose Election was complained of by said Petition, was not duly returned or elected, and that the Election so complained of by Petitioner was void.

And I do now hereby certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons the foregoing determination, accompanied by a true copy of the notes of the evidence taken at the trial of said Petition, the whole to avail as of right and as by law provided.

M. DOHERTY,
J. S. C. and J. E. C.

Richmond, 24th October, 1874.

And I, the Judge, have the honor to report to the Honorable the Speaker that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any candidate at the said Election, and that there is not reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

That Joseph Beigue, Henry Wayland, Jean Guilmette, — Desmandis and Salmon Willard were proved at the trial to have been guilty of certain corrupt practices, to wit: bribery.

All which is respectfully reported.

M. DOHERTY,
J. S. C. and J. E. C.

(Translation.)

JOLIETTE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Joliette.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Quebec, Montreal Division.

AMABLE BEAUPRÉ,

Petitioner,

vs.

LOUIS FRANÇOIS GEORGE BABY,

Respondent.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada:

I, the undersigned, the Honorable L. A. Olivier, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, and one of the Judges of the Election Court for the Division of Montreal, charged with the trial of the Election Petition aforesaid, certify as follows:—

At a Court held for the trial of the Election Petition of the said Amable Beupré, at Joliette, in the County of Joliette, before the Honorable L. A. Olivier, one of the Judges for the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, and one of the Judges of the Election Court for the Division of Montreal, on

Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four :

The Court, after having heard the parties by their Advocates, on the said Petition of the said *Amable Beaupré*, on the evidence submitted to the Court on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of the month of October instant, and on the respective declarations also laid before the Court by the Respondent on the twenty-seventh day of October instant, and by the Petitioner on this day, mutually consenting that the last Election of a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada*, which took place for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, at which the Respondent was, on the second day of February last, declared elected to represent the the said Electoral District of *Joliette* in the said House of Commons of *Canada*, be declared to have been null and void, and the said Petitioner desisting from his claim to be declared duly elected at the said Election; and having thereon fully deliberated;

Whereas it appears from the evidence that, during the said Election, means of corruption were employed by partizans of Respondent, and that corrupt practices were committed by them for the purpose of inducing, by corruption, electors to vote for the Respondent and of preventing other electors from voting for the Petitioner, and that in fact certain electors, with respect to whom the said corrupt practices were committed, voted for the Respondent, and others refrained from voting for the Petitioner;

Whereas the Respondent, by his declaration in writing submitted to this Court, hath consented that his said Election be declared void by this Court, by reason of unlawful acts committed and practised in the said Election, by partizans of the Respondent, but without any participation on the part of the latter; and the Petitioner by his written declaration, also laid before this Court, hath consented that the said Election be declared void, withdrawing the demand made in the said Petition that he be declared duly elected at the said Election;

Doth in consequence declare and adjudge that the said last Election of a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada* for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, at which Election the said Respondent was on the second day of February last declared and returned elected to represent the said Electoral District of *Joliette*, in the said House of Commons of *Canada*, by *Charles Gaspard Beauvain*, Returning Officer at the said Election for the said Electoral District, was and is void. And the Court directs and adjudges that the costs and expenses incurred by the said Petitioner on and in relation to the said Petition be to him paid and reimbursed by the Respondent.

L. A. OLIVIER,

J. S. C. and J. E. C., Division of *Montreal*.

Dated at *Joliette*, this 6th November, 1874.

SOUTH NORFOLK CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, November 16th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the evidence taken before me at the trial of the Controverted Election for *South Norfolk*, and to report:—

That the Election was declared void for corrupt practices by Agents of the Respondent;

That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed with the knowledge or consent of any candidate at such Election, and that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GALT,

J.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

CENTRE WELLINGTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, November 17th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the trial of the Controverted Election for the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington* took place before me at *Guelph*, on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1874.

That my decision and judgment were—

That *George Turner Orton*, the Respondent, was not duly elected or returned, and that this Election was void;

That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent;

That corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at said Election;

That the Respondent do pay the Petitioner's costs, save and except such costs as may be on taxation shewn to have been properly incurred by the Respondent, in consequence of the allegations as to a scrutiny of votes or the polling of illegal votes, and the prayer for the seat as claimed by and stated in the Petition, which allegations and claims were abandoned by Petitioners at the opening of the trial, which costs are to be paid to the Respondent or offset against Petitioner's costs;

That *James M. Fraser, Edward Gainor, Andrew Forester, James Smith, Michael Kerby, Aaron Baker, James Kerby, Jeremiah Hallett, David B. Kelly* and *Bernard Campbell* were proved in my judgment to have been guilty of corrupt practices.

I enclose herewith a copy of the notes of the evidence.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HAGARTY,

Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas for *Ontario*.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 19th November, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the evidence given before me at *Brockville*, on the trial of the Controverted Election for the North Riding of *Leeds* and North Riding of *Grenville*.

I have also to report that the Election was declared by me to be void, on the ground of corrupt practices by the agents of the Respondent, *Charles Frederick Ferguson*.

Also, that I find that such practices were without the knowledge of the Respondent.

I also find that there was no evidence of corrupt practices generally.

I ordered the Respondent to pay the costs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GALT,

J.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

COLCHESTER CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of *Nova Scotia*, County of *Colchester*. }

In the matter of the Controverted Election between

FREDERICK M. PEARSON,
Petitioner,

AND

THOMAS MACKAY,
Respondent.

I, *Alexander James*, one of the Judges appointed under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, for the trial of Controverted Elections in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, to whom was assigned, under section 8 of said Act, the duty of trying the Controverted Election aforesaid, do hereby certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons for the Dominion of *Canada* that I have performed that duty, and that on the fourteenth day of November, instant, at the conclusion of a trial of thirteen days' duration, at which witnesses were examined on behalf of the Petitioner and Respondent, respectively, I did determine and publicly declare the Election of the said Respondent, *Thomas Mackay*, as a Member of the House of Commons for said County of *Colchester*, to be void for bribery by agents, and I do annex hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence given in such cause.

And whereas charges of corrupt practices were made in the Petition against the Respondent and his Agents, I do hereby, under section 20 of said Act, report to the Honorable the Speaker that no corrupt practice was proved at such trial to have been committed by, or with the knowledge and consent of any Candidate at such Election.

And further, that the names of the persons who have been proved at such trial guilty of corrupt practices are as follow, viz.:—*Martin Smith*, for bribery of *Watson Vance* with eight dollars; *William A. Fletcher*, for an offer to bribe *Samuel Mudden*; *Samuel Lindsay*, for bribery of *Samuel Brown* with five dollars; *Johnston McCallum*, for bribery of *Henry Snook* with eight dollars, and *Graham Murray*, for bribery of *Daniel Lynds* with eight dollars; and that said *Samuel Lindsay*, *Johnston McCallum*, and *Graham Murray* were proved to have been Agents of the Respondent.

And I do further report that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the Election to which the petition relates.

Dated at *Halifax*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, this 21st day of November, A.D., 1874.

ALEX. JAMES.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

NORTH VICTORIA CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*, held on the twenty-ninth day of January last, that a Petition was duly presented under the Statute, against the return of *James MacLennan*, Esq., a Member to represent the said North Riding of the County of *Victoria* in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

That the trial of such Petition came on before me at the Court House in the Town of *Lindsay*, in the County of *Victoria*, on Wednesday, the fourth day of November, instant, and continued by adjournment from day to day, until Tuesday the tenth day of November then following.

At the conclusion of the said trial on the day last aforesaid, I determined that the said Election was void, and I certify such determination to you pursuant to the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence at the trial.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Jos. C. MORRISON,

Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; *Ontario*.

Toronto, 26th November, 1874.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa :

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, in addition to the certificate herewith sent you, that the Election for the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*, held on the twenty-ninth day of January last, at which *James Maclellan*, Esquire, was returned as a Member in the said Riding to serve in the House of Commons of *Canada*, was void, I beg to report as to the trial before me of the Petition in relation to such Election under the said Act :

(a.) That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of either of the Candidates at the Election to which the Petition relates.

(b.) That no person in the said trial has been proved to have been guilty of any corrupt practice at such Election.

(c.) That I have not reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election, but on the contrary I have reason to believe that they did not so prevail.

I think it my duty to make a special Report in relation to the proceedings had before me on the trial of this Election Petition.

The trial commenced on Wednesday, the fourth day of November instant, and continued until the tenth day of the same month.

The total number of votes polled at the Election for *Mr. Maclellan*, the Respondent, was five hundred and sixty four; and the number for *Mr. Cameron*, the Petitioner, was five hundred and sixty, making the majority for the Respondent, four.

That upon the trial evidence was given as to the charges of corrupt practices by the Respondent and his agent, which evidence I determined to be insufficient to establish such charges.

That upon proceeding with the scrutiny of votes polled at the Election, nine votes were struck off from those polled for the Respondent, and five votes off those polled for the Petitioner, thus leaving an equality of votes, when the Petitioner and Respondent declined to proceed further with the Election. And it was agreed by both the Petitioner and Respondent that it was best for the interest of all parties that the case should be disposed of by my determining the Election to be void, as was proper to do when there was an equality of votes.

The number of votes to be enquired into on either side in the objection taken to them was great, the witnesses were very numerous and the expenses of their attendance such that both parties felt that it would be less burdensome to themselves and the Electors even to have a new Election than to continue that enquiry which would probably be protracted for many days.

I was not prepared to dissent from these views and saw no reason why the parties should not be allowed to carry them out. Neither of the parties asked for the costs of these proceedings.

I therefore adjudged and returned that there was an equality of votes as between the Petitioner and the Respondent, and I finally determined, as already reported, that the said *James Maclellan* was not duly elected in this, that it then appeared that there was an equality of votes between him and the said Petitioner, and therefore the said Election was void.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. C. MORRISON,

Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario.

Toronto, 26th November, 1874.

NORTH SIMCOE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa:

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the North Riding of the County of *Simcoe*, holden on the twenty-ninth day of January last, that a Petition was duly presented under the Statute against the return of *Herman Henry Cook*, Esquire, as Member to represent the said North Riding of the County of *Simcoe* in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

That the trial of such Petition came on before me at the Court House, in the Town of *Barrie*, in the County of *Simcoe*, on Tuesday, the tenth day of November instant, and continued by adjournment until Wednesday, the eleventh day of November then following.

At the conclusion of the said trial on the day last aforesaid, I determined that the said Election was void, and I certify such determination to you pursuant to the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence at the trial, and my adjudication thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GWYNNE,

J. C. P., Ontario.

Toronto, November 27th, 1874.

Toronto, November 27th, 1874.

SIR,—In addition to my certificate of adjudication upon the trial of the North Riding of *Simcoe* Election Petition, herewith transmitted to you, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Firstly, That on the trial of the said Election Petition no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any candidate at such Election;

Secondly, That no evidence was offered before me of corrupt practices having extensively prevailed at the said Election, and therefore I cannot report whether or not corrupt practices have, or whether or not there is reason to believe that they have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GWYNNE,

Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

The Honorable the Speaker

of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

NIAGARA CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, November 30th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the trial of the Controverted Election Petition for the Town of *Niagara*, with the Township of *Niagara* attached thereto, took place before me at *Niagara* on the 20th October last and two following days.

That my judgment was :—That the Respondent, *Josiah B. Plumb*, was not duly elected, and that said Election was void ;

That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent ;

That corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at said Election ;

That *William Longhurst*, *David Lowry* and *Robert Best* were guilty of corrupt practices.

And I ordered that the Respondent should pay the Petitioner's costs, except as to witnesses summoned in attendance, respecting any charge of undue influence, threatening with loss of office, salary or income, or the opening or supporting of any house of entertainment for the accommodation or treating of Electors, such charges being unwarrantably made.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HAGARTY,

Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas of *Ontario*.

I enclose herewith a copy of my notes of the evidence.

This Report would have been made earlier but that an appeal against my decision was lodged, and has only this day been allowed to be withdrawn.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

L'ASSOMPTION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of *Quebec*, *Montreal* Division. } *Re* COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION.

LUDGER FOREST,
Petitioner,

AND

HILAIRE HURTEAU,
Respondent.

I, *Francis Godschall Johnson*, Judge of the Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, and an Election Judge of the *Montreal* Division, named to try this Petition, do hereby certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, in conformity with the provisions of section 19 of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, that on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, at the Court House at the Village of *L'Assomption*, in the Electoral District of *L'Assomption*, at the conclusion of the trial of this Election Petition, I did determine that *Hilaire*

Hurteau, the Respondent, was not duly returned or elected, and that the return made to the Writ of Election is void; and that the said Respondent should pay the costs of the said contestation, and I further append hereto a copy of the notes of evidence given, and of the admissions and declarations made by the parties respectively at the said trial.

And I further report that no corrupt practices were proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of either candidate.

And I further report that the names of the persons who have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices are *Onulphe Peltier* and *Achille Archambault*.

And I further report that I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the election to which the said Petition related.

F. G. JOHNSON,
J.

Dated at *Montreal*, the second day of December, 1874.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

KINGSTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, December 3rd, 1874.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Electoral District of the City of *Kingston*, held on the 22nd and 29th days of January, 1874,—

That a Petition was duly presented under the said Statute against the return of Sir *John Alexander Macdonald*, K.C.B., as Member to represent the said Electoral District of the City of *Kingston* in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*.

That the trial of such Petition came on before me, one of the Election Judges, at the Court House, in the City of *Kingston*, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of November, 1874, and was adjourned until the eighteenth day of November, 1874.

At the conclusion of the said trial I determined that the said Election was void, and I now certify such determination to you in pursuance of the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence taken on the trial of the said Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. RICHARDS,
C. J.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons,
Dominion of *Canada*, *Ottawa*.

Toronto, December 3rd, 1874.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, in addition to the certificate herewith sent you, that the Election for the Electoral District of the City of *Kingston*, held on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January last, at which Sir *John Alexander Macdonald*, K. C. B., was returned as a Member for the said Electoral District of the City of *Kingston* in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, was void, I beg to report,—

(a.) That no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such Election;

(b.) That the Respondent by his agents has been guilty of bribery at such Election, but they were not his authorized agents for that purpose, and no corrupt prac-

tices have been proven to have been committed at such Election by or with the knowledge and consent of the Respondent;

(c.) That *Patrick Harty, Isaac Noble, Thomas Hanly* and *Armstrong McCormick* were proved at the said trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at the said Election, and

(d.) There is reason to believe that corrupt practices prevailed extensively at the Election to which the Petition relates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. RICHARDS,

C. J.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons,
Dominion of *Canada, Ottawa.*

(Translation.)

CHAMBLY CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada :

The undersigned, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting as Judge of the Election Court, in the Montreal Division, in the Province of Quebec, under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, has the honor to report:—

That on the seventh day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, there was presented to the said Election Court, in the said Montreal Division, by *Pierre Basile Benoit*, Esquire, farmer, of the Parish of *St. Hubert*, in the Electoral District of *Chambly*, in the Montreal Division, Province of *Quebec*, duly qualified as elector to vote at the Election of Members of the House of Commons of *Canada*, an Election Petition complaining of the Election of *Amable Jodoin*, Junior, Esquire, returned, as having been duly elected Member to represent the County or Electoral Division of *Chambly*, in the said House of Commons, and of the return of which Election, notice was published on the seventh of March last, in the *Canada Gazette*.

That the grounds adduced by the said *Pierre Basile Benoit*, in support of his said Petition were the employment of illegal and corrupt practices, as well by the said *Amable Jodoin*, Junior, himself, as by his relations and friends; and he alleged that after rejecting the illegal votes of persons not qualified to vote, deprived of their right of voting, and of those whose votes should be rejected, the said *Amable Jodoin*, instead of having a majority of the votes of the electors of the said Electoral District, would be found to be in the minority.

The said *Pierre Basile Benoit*, by his said Petition, prayed that the Election of the said *Amable Jodoin* should be declared null and void, and that he himself should be declared to have been elected, and to be the representative of the said Electoral District of *Chambly* in the House of Commons of the Dominion, at the said Election for which he was a candidate.

The said Election Court appointed the twenty-second day of September last, for the examination of the contestation of the said Election, and the undersigned was charged with that examination.

The Petitioner caused several witnesses to be heard, and it appears from their evidence, that the purchase of votes by the friends of the said *Amable Jodoin* had been practised to a considerable amount, and that there had been spent by them for that purpose, about ten thousand dollars; nevertheless, it does not appear that the said *Amable Jodoin* had any participation therein, and the said Petitioner has not persisted in his prayer to be declared legally elected.

The said *Amable Jodoin*, by a written declaration, fyled on the twenty-fourth of

September last, declared that he was willing that his said Election should be held void, by reason of the acts and practices of his adherents, with costs against him.

In consequence of the proof made as above-mentioned, the undersigned, in his said quality of Judge of the Election Court declared, as he now declares the said Election of the said *Amable Jodoin* as representative of the Electoral District or County of *Chambly* in the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, null and of no effect, and made it void with costs against the said *Amable Jodoin*, rejecting the remainder of the conclusions of the Petitioner.

And in order to conform to the requirements of Section 20, of "The Controverted Elections Act, 1873," the undersigned reports, that it appears that several persons have been guilty of corrupt practices, and he takes the liberty of referring to the notes of evidence, a copy of which accompanies the present report, reserving to the undersigned the right to fyle a list of the same at a later date, if required,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. U. BEAUDRY,
J.

Montreal, Judges' Chambers, 4th December, 1874.

EAST TORONTO CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, December 5th, 1874.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada :

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Electoral District of *East Toronto*, held on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, 1874, that a Petition was duly presented under the said Statute, against the return of *John O'Donohoe*, Esquire, as Member to represent the Electoral District of *East Toronto*, in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*; that the trial of such Petition came on before me, one of the Election Judges at the Court House, in the City of *Toronto*, in the said Electoral District, on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of September, 1874, and was by me adjourned until Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November, 1874.

At the conclusion of the said trial, I determined that the said Election was void. And I now certify such determination to you in pursuance of the Statute. I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence taken on the trial of the said Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. RICHARDS,
C. J.

Toronto, 5th December, 1874.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, in addition to the Certificate herewith sent you, that the Election for the Electoral District of *East Toronto*, held on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth of January last, at which *John O'Donohoe*, Esquire, was returned as a Member for the Electoral District of *East Toronto*, in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, was void.

I beg to report :—

(a.) That no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any Candidate at such Election.

(b.) That *John Barron* and *Daniel Kelly* have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at such Election.

(c.) I cannot say from the evidence given before me, that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. RICHARDS,

C. J.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

HALTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the County of Halton, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Ontario. }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada:

I hereby certify that the trial of the Election Petition of *John Stewart*, of the Township in the County of *Halton*, farmer, and *Peter Mushat McKay*, of the Town of *Milton* in the said County, merchant, against the return of *Daniel Black Chisholm*, was had before me at the Town of *Milton*, on Tuesday, the eight day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at the conclusion of such trial I did determine and adjudge that the above named *Daniel Black Chisholm* was not duly elected and returned at the Election above referred to, and that the said Election of the said *Daniel Black Chisholm* was and is void.

J. G. SPRAGGE,

C.

Dated this seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1874.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit:
Province of Ontario. }

IN THE ELECTION COURT.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the County of Halton, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada:

It being charged in the Petition against the return of *Daniel Black Chisholm*, at the above Election, that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I do hereby report that at the trial of the said Petition it was not proved before me that any corrupt practices had been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Daniel Black Chisholm*. And I further report that at the said trial it was proved before me that corrupt practices were committed by the following persons, namely:—(1) *Archibald Campbell*, and (2) *Samuel Cook*.

I further report that at the said trial upon the opening of the Court it was stated and admitted by the Counsel for the said *Daniel Black Chisholm* that corrupt practice was committed at the said Election by an agent of the said *Daniel Black Chisholm*, for whose acts in the premises, he, the said *Daniel Black Chisholm*, was and is responsible, whereby his Election was and is void, but that such corrupt practice was so committed without the knowledge and consent of the said *Daniel Black Chisholm*.

I further report that it did not appear before me that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that they have extensively prevailed at the said Election; and I have determined and adjudged that the general costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceeding consequent thereon, be paid by the said *Daniel Black Chisholm*, saving however thereout the costs of and incidental to the application of the Petitioners to amend their Petition in this matter, as to which I give no costs.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated this seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1874.

EAST MIDDLESEX CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the East Riding of the County of Middlesex, holden on the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of Ontario. } To Wit:

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada:

I certify that the trial of the Petition complaining of the return of *Crowell Willson* was laid before me at the City of *London*, in the County of *Middlesex*, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December instant, and that at the conclusion of such trial I did determine and adjudge that the above named *Crowell Willson* was not duly elected and returned at the Election above referred to, and that the said Election of the said *Crowell Willson* was and is void.

And it being charged in the said Petition that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election, I further certify that it has not been proved before me that any corrupt practice has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Crowell Willson*.

I further certify, that at the said trial it was proved before me, that corrupt practices have been committed by the following persons, viz:—(1) *Thomas Thompson* and (2) *James Maddigan*.

I further certify, that it appeared to me upon the said trial, that there was no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election.

And I have determined and adjudged that all costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, shall be paid by the said *Crowell Willson*, he being the party opposing the said Petition.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
C.

Dated this 24th day of December, A.D. 1874.

CITY OF LONDON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Judgment delivered by His Lordship the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on 10th September, 1874.

The evidence has disclosed an enormous amount of bribery and corruption in this constituency.

The number of votes polled for the Respondent were about 1,260, and there was direct proof of an expenditure of at least \$9,000 on his side, or an average of over seven dollars for each vote. To this sum may be added various small amounts admitted to have been spent by parties in the course of the canvass.

Apart from the question of responsibility on Respondent's part, I am strongly of opinion that there would be sufficient ground for declaring this Election void, as not being free, but tainted and avoided by wholesale corruption.

It was not attempted to deny the prevalence of bribery, but it was urged that it was committed by persons for whose act the Respondent was not responsible.

The Respondent did not nominate Committees, but Committees were formed in the different wards by his friends.

This was a General or Central Committee.

It is clear that Mr. *Dixon*, the Secretary of the Reform Association, and also Secretary of the Respondent's Committee, recognized the Ward Committees, and paid moneys to them for expenses of the Election, being moneys received from Respondent for that purpose; and the expenses of these Committees were matters of discussion between him and Respondent.

I think there is no doubt on the evidence, that many of the persons who admit having given money in bribing, were agents of Respondent, to the extent of making him responsible for their acts, even though such acts were without his knowledge, and even against his orders.

In Dr. *Hagarty's* case, he was a Committee man; three weeks canvassing; had a canvassing book received from *Dixon*. Some \$600 passed through his hands, mostly received from *Smallman* and *Reeves*, Respondent's partners and agents, as I will notice hereafter; received some money from *Dixon* for the Committee of Ward No. 4; paid large sums, such as \$120 for livery stable bills; used to see Respondent every day and talk to him as to how he was getting on, but did not speak to him as to the expenses. I have no doubt of this gentleman being an agent. He deposes to at least nine cases of direct bribery.

H. C. Green also admitted bribery, and would be considered an agent in my judgment. He was an active canvasser, paid rent for rooms, and was, I consider, well known to be working for Respondent.

Frederick Fitzgerald was active, and canvassing to Respondent's knowledge, and admits several acts of bribery.

John Campbell, a gentleman who has been Mayor of London, and seconded Respondent's nomination, was undoubtedly such an agent, and Respondent well knew he was working for him. He admitted several distinct acts of bribery, chiefly in giving money to the wives of voters.

Joseph Broadbent was also an agent in my judgment, and admitted the most distinct acts of bribery of voters.

James Fitzgerald was an active Committee man, and made returns to the Ward Committee. He was foreman to Mr. *John Campbell*, and admitted paying money to bribe a voter through his wife.

John Doyle was on No. 1 Committee; canvassed for Respondent, and spent \$91 of Committee money. He admits he offered bribes to several, but found they had been offered more before.

Robert Henderson was Chairman of No. 1 Committee; received \$700 for the Ward, and received a small sum \$50 or \$75 from *Dixon* for Ward expenses. He admits

one distinct act of bribery of a voter through his wife. He also made lavish disbursements in his Ward.

George Hiscox was canvassing, I consider, with Respondent's knowledge. He admits distinct bribery.

Marvyn Knowlton had influence as a temperance man, and went with Respondent to canvass votes, and Respondent knew, I consider, that he was canvassing for him. He received about \$700 and paid \$500 to one *Robinson*, a foreman in a large oil refinery, as *Robinson* said he had much influence with certain voters, and would like to have \$500, and after consulting *Reaves* he gave him the sum. *Robinson* spent some of it in bribing, and I consider Mr. *Knowlton* in this transaction, if not in other reckless payments, acted corruptly.

William J. Thompson was canvassing for Respondent, and thinks (as I do) that Respondent knew it. He admits several distinct acts of bribery of voters.

John E. Robinson, the man who received the \$500 from *Knowlton*, and who admits having retained \$200 for himself, in my judgment, committed acts of bribery.

Philip Cook was Chairman of a Ward Committee: large sums passed through his hands, and he admits distinct acts of bribery.

John J. Magee, an active canvasser for the Respondent, received about \$900, which he paid away to various people for what he calls "Election purposes." He would give no definition of his understanding of the "purposes," but it seems impossible to suppose that he could have believed the money was to be spent otherwise than corruptly, and in my opinion he must, on these facts, be assumed to know it was corruptly done.

The very numerous acts of bribery proved with complete distinctness, must render it impossible to uphold this Election.

I have now to consider the evidence in which it is sought, to render the Respondent personally responsible. He admits having paid \$1,150 to Mr. *Dixon* for the expenses that he considered he would be lawfully liable for. There were seven Wards: the constituency consisted of several thousand voters, and he and Mr. *Dixon* consulted as to the amount that probably would be required. At first \$1,000 was considered sufficient. Mr. *Dixon* has given us an account of the expenditures of most of this money. Three hundred dollars went for payments to clerks and messengers; there were eight or ten clerks, and the work ran over nearly all January; messengers were also employed. Other items were for coal, furniture, rent of rooms; \$100 to a Mr. *McDonald* a lawyer, who sometimes acted for Mr. *Dixon*; and \$600 to \$700 was paid by him to Committees in the Wards for their expenses, rent of rooms, light, refreshments, vehicles, driving about, canvassing, etc.

I see no reason to think that Respondent or *Dixon* knowingly applied or intended to apply any of this money to illegal purposes. Respondent further admits having paid to the *Herald* newspaper \$100 for advertising; to the *Free Press* for the same, \$110; and to the *Advertiser* for advertising and for bills, posters and printing connected with Election, \$625. For ornamental canvass cards, \$20.50; stationery and books \$61.35, total \$946.85.

This would leave his admitted expenditures about \$2,100. It was not strongly pressed that such a sum would, under the circumstances, be extravagant, nor am I prepared to hold that it was.

I now turn to another branch of the case affecting the Respondent. Large sums of money were proved to have been received from *Thomas H. Smallman* and *George Reaves*. They were partners with the Respondent in a large oil refining business, called *Reaves & Co.* The Respondent was stated to have been not an active member of the firm. *Smallman* and *Reaves* were shown to have taken a very active and prominent part in promoting Respondent's return. *Reaves* is absent, but *Smallman* was examined. He admitted that between \$5,000 and \$6,000 passed through his hands in the Election contest; of this he himself furnished \$1,000. Mr. *Edward Harris*, a Barrister and Attorney here, belonged to a legal firm which did business for *Reaves & Co.*, and one of the firm was Respondent's own Solicitor.

Smallman says that he knew *Harris* was actively interested for Respondent, and he thought him the most likely person to go to for money, and he obtained from him \$4,000 in three or four sums. He never promised to repay it, took no receipt and gave no security; no one suggested his going to *Harris*; Respondent never mentioned *Harris* to him; nothing was elicited from this witness in any way to prove that the Respondent knew of the moneys advanced by *Harris*; or any communication between *Smallman* and Respondent as to Election expenses with which *Smallman* was concerned. He proved that Respondent and *Harris* were intimate. He said he paid *Reaves*, \$1,500; *Knowlton*, \$500; Dr. *Hagarty*, \$250; *F. Fitzgerald*, \$600; *John Campbell*, \$250; *Scandrett*, \$500; *W. J. Thompson*, \$100; Alderman *Magee*, \$600; Alderman *Partridge, jun.*, \$100; *Hiscox*, \$50; and spent himself \$150.

All this money he spent for "Election purposes," not asking the parties for what purposes they wanted it.

Mr. *George Harris* proved the great intimacy between his brother *Edward* and Respondent, and that he told his brother that the Election could not go on without money. *Edward* asked how much, and witness said \$5,000 would do. He (witness) said he would give \$1,000, but he has not paid any.

The Respondent swears positively that he had no knowledge whatever of any advance of moneys by *Harris*: that he never talked of financial matters with *Smallman* or *Reaves*, and had no reason to think that either was spending large sums in his behalf: never talked with *Harris* about money matters connected with the Election: never knew *Smallman* was in communication with *Harris*; that it is only within the last fortnight he heard of this payment by *Harris*: that he warned his friends not to spend money illegally or commit him: that he never treated, fearing to break the law: that he canvassed very diligently but never heard or knew anything from which he could suspect there was bribery on his side. He had sold stocks to Mr. *Harris* last fall, on which he still holds \$10,000 of his paper unpaid.

Mr. *Edward Harris* swears that he paid \$4,000 to *Smallman*, and \$2,000 to *Reaves*, for Election expenses. He had a strong feeling of resentment against Mr. *Carling*, and of friendship for Respondent. He had never before subscribed to an Election beyond \$5 or \$10. On the polling day *Reaves* got the \$2,000. He did not intend to advance over \$4,000, but he got excited. He was very intimate with Respondent: saw him every day during the canvass, but never spoke to him about money then or since the Election: does not think Respondent knew he had paid the money; that he has no claim whatever on the Respondent for any of this money, and no understanding whatever that he is to be repaid. He says that he never gave a thought how the money was to be expended. He did not go so far in thinking about it as to consider that it would go to buy votes. It was in the atmosphere that much money would be spent on both sides. On polling day *Reaves* came in and said their opponents were spending two or three dollars to our one dollar, and then he got \$2,000. Only a fortnight ago he mentioned to one of his partners that he had spent this money.

It is impossible to read the evidence without being convinced that this advance of money by Mr. *Edward Harris* was a most illegal and corrupt proceeding, and I deeply regret that a member of the legal profession should knowingly place in the hands of unscrupulous men a sum like six thousand dollars, to be used in debauching and corrupting a constituency. From his purse has been furnished nearly all the money which, in the course of this most startling enquiry, has been proved to have done nearly all the vast amount of mischief and wickedness resulting from extensive bribery.

It is pressed upon me with great force by Mr. *Robinson*, for the Petitioner, that notwithstanding the denials of the witnesses, it is impossible in the very nature of things to doubt: First, that the Respondent must have known that bribery was being extensively practiced: and, secondly, the source from which his partners in business must have obtained the money, that the Respondent could not possibly have

canvassed, as he says, extensively for three weeks without having come across traces of the bribery and of the expenditure of large sums of money.

I need hardly say that I am much impressed by the force of this reasoning, and that it is difficult to see how, in the nature of things, the bribery and the expenditure could both have remain unknown and unsuspected. Actual ignorance of the prevalence of bribery in this case can only be preserved by a wilful and determined resolution to be and remain ignorant by a studious and systematical refusal to listen to anything he hears as to the expenses of the Election; by insisting on the subject being always a forbidden subject of discussion: by shrinking from it, and averting the eyes from it whenever it appeared to be coming to the light, and by a tacit, if not an express understanding between all the instruments of corruption, that the party chiefly interested should be kept ignorant of the wickedness that was being daily practiced. I am compelled to conclude that only by the most rigid adherence to such a stringent system could the Respondent be able, with literal truth, to make the statement of innocence that he has made before me. I am profoundly impressed with a sense of the mischief that may be caused by allowing such a course to be adopted with success, that it must be in effect violating the spirit, while keeping outside the letter of the law. I am also well aware that, to the understanding of the public at large, for whose benefit and guidance laws are enacted, it is not easy to explain satisfactorily how such a course can be adopted by a Candidate for their suffrages, and yet the personal punishment provided by law be escaped. I am not here to deal with the case on moral, but on strictly legal ground; not as I think how the general understanding of intelligent men may regard it, looking at it in its prominent light, but unembarrassed by the heavy sense of responsibility that weighs on one filling my position, a position so forcibly described by the words of a great English judge: "I cannot imagine to myself a jurisdiction more painful or more responsible than that of a judge deciding, without the assistance of a jury, that the Candidate has been personally guilty of so grievous an offence."

All the circumstantial evidence, all the probabilities of the case point forcibly to the Respondent's knowledge; all the direct testimony that has been brought forward points the other way.

Witness after witness, after describing the days spent in bribery, winds up with the declaration that he never spoke to the Respondent on any matter connected with money, or with the expenses of the Election. The testimony of *Harris*, *Smallman*, and of the Respondent, declares the latter ignorant of the large payments by the former.

I feel far less difficulty in accepting the Respondent's denial of any knowledge of *Harris's* advances than on the general question of his knowledge of money being illegally spent, without reference to the sources of its supply.

If there were any testimony affirming Respondent's knowledge, or any balancing of evidence on the subject, I do not think I could accept his direct denial against the powerful pressure of the general facts, to say nothing of the general probabilities of the case. The latter would certainly turn the scale against his assertion.

I can appreciate the embarrassment of a jury, where a witness positively declares that he did not see, and was actually ignorant of the occurrence of an event, which, according to all human probabilities, he must have witnessed, and must have been cognizant of.

In such a case, they can perhaps only accept his denial, on the assumption that he wilfully shut his eyes and ears, and was resolved not to see or hear it. I feel very much in the same embarrassed state, with a larger measure of doubt and hesitation than I remember to have troubled me during a long legal life. I have come to the conclusion not to report the Respondent as personally guilty of the abominable and shameless conduct that has disgraced the last Election for this City.

I am pleased to remember that this finding, with all other findings, can be reviewed by the Court of which I am a member; and, if on the evidence, my decision should have been the other way, the learned Judges can so decide.

The Court can decide on the question of fact as readily as the Judge at the trial. There is no contradictory evidence—nothing will depend on the demeanor of the witnesses or their manner of giving their evidence.

An important question may also arise on the meaning of the Statute of 1873, governing this Election. The 18th section reads as follows:—

No Candidate at any Election shall, directly or indirectly, employ any means of corruption by giving any sum of money, office, place, employment, gratuity, reward, or any bond, bill, or note, or conveyance of land, or any promise of the same; nor shall he, either by himself or his authorized agent for that purpose, threaten any elector with losing any office, salary, income, or advantage, with the intent to corrupt or bribe any elector to vote for such Candidate, or to keep back any elector from voting for any other Candidate; nor shall he open and support, or cause to be opened and supported at his costs and charges, any house of public entertainment for the accommodation of the electors. And if any representative returned to the House of Commons is proved guilty before the proper tribunal, of using any of the above means to procure his Election, his Election shall be thereby declared void, and he shall be incapable of being a Candidate, or being elected or returned during that Parliament.

Mr. *Harrison*, in speaking to the agency question, argued, as I understood him, that in this section nothing but such personal bribery as would disqualify him could void the Election.

I hold that bribery was committed by agents of Respondent sufficient to void his Election, whether he knew or did not know of their acts.

If I be right in so holding, then perhaps it may be argued for the Petitioner, that if, in the words of the section, the Respondent "is found guilty of using any of the above means to procure his Election" his Election shall "be thereby declared void, and he shall be incapable of being a Candidate, or being elected or returned during that Parliament." In other words, to void the Election, I must find that the Respondent directly or indirectly employed means of corruption by giving any sum of money.

If I so find, as I do in the present case, it may be argued that the conclusion is irresistible—that as he is found guilty of using the prohibited means to secure his Election, not only is his Election to be declared void, but he shall be incapable of being a Candidate. The clause draws no distinction as to personal knowledge or assent. It may be, therefore, that the disqualifying must follow the voidance of the Election. The Act is peculiarly worded.

The Election is set aside, and all the costs must be paid by the Respondent. There were the most ample grounds to warrant the Petition, and the personal charges made against the Respondent, and I see no reason for adopting Mr. *Harrison's* argument, that the costs should be apportioned, not all the charges being proved. It was at the suggestion of the Court that Petitioner stopped calling further witnesses to prove bribery. I shall report that the Respondent was not duly returned, and that the Election was void; that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent:—that *Daniel Hagarty, Henry C. Greene, Frederick A. Fitzgerald, John Campbell, Joseph Broadbent, James Fitzgerald, John Doyle, Robert Henderson, George Hiscox, Marvyn Knowlton, William J. Thompson, John E. Robinson, Philip Cook, John J. Magee, Thomas H. Smallman, George Reaves and Edward Harris* have been proved, in my judgment, to have been guilty of corrupt practices, and that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at this said Election.

The trial is now over, and I may venture to hope, that these shameful disclosures will prove the death blow to the practice of bribery in this, if not in other constituencies. Public opinion will, it is hoped, at last stamp with emphatic disapproval, the practice of bribery. The briber and the bribed should stand on precisely the same footing. Many will, with perfect justice, attribute a far larger blame to men of education and position who tempt the ignorant and the poor to the sin of selling their votes to the highest bidder.

THURSDAY, September 10th, 1874.

FORMAL FINDINGS.

1. That the Respondent, through and by his Agents in that behalf, did employ means of corruption in the bribery of voters.

2. That the Respondent was not duly returned or elected, and that the Election was void.

That no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent:—that *Daniel Hagarty, Henry C. Greene, Frederick A. Fitzgerald, John Campbell, Joseph Broadbent, James Fitzgerald, John Doyle, Robert Henderson, George Hiscox, Marvyn Knowlton, William J. Thompson, John S. Robinson, Philip Cook, John J. Magee, Thomas H. Smallman, George Reaves, and Edward Harris*, have been proved, in my judgment, to have been guilty of corrupt practices.

That corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at said Election.

That the Respondent do pay all the costs.

JOHN H. HAGARTY,
C.J. C.P.

CROWN OFFICE, C. P.

Toronto, January 20th, 1875.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons

For the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the trial of the Controverted Election Petition for the Electoral Division of the City of *London*, on the Petition of *George Pritchard* against the return of *John Walker* as a Member of the House of Commons was tried at *London* before the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas on the seventh day of August last and succeeding days; that the finding of the said Chief Justice at said trial was brought before the said Court of Common Pleas by way of appeal therefrom by said Petitioner, *George Pritchard*, and also by the Respondent *John Walker*; that the said parties were heard before the said Court by their Counsel and that by the judgment of the said Court it was ordered:—

1st. That the said *John Walker* was not duly returned and elected at the late Election of the City of *London* to represent the said City as a Member of the House of Commons;

2nd. That the Election of the said *John Walker* was and is declared to have been void by reason of divers acts of bribery committed by the said *John Walker* by and through his agents at the said Election and with his knowledge and consent;

3rd. That the said *John Walker* did use and employ means of corruption at the said election to procure his Election by his agents—authorised by him to procure his Election at the said Election, giving divers sums of money with the knowledge and consent of him, the said *John Walker*, to divers electors at the said Election with intent to corrupt and bribe such electors respectively to vote for the said *John Walker* at the said Election;

4th. That corrupt practices have been proved to have been committed by and with the knowledge and consent of the said *John Walker* at the said Election, which corrupt practices consisted in the bribing of divers electors at the said Election by the agents of the said *John Walker*, with his knowledge and consent, to vote for him, the said *John Walker*, at said Election;

5th. That Dr. *Daniel Hagarty, Henry C. Greene, Frederick A. Fitzgerald, John Campbell, Joseph Broadbent, James Fitzgerald, John Doyle, Robert Henderson, George Hiscox, Marvyn Knowlton, William J. Thompson, John T. Robinson, Philip Cook, John J. Magee, Thomas H. Smallman, George Reaves and Edward Harris* have been proved to

have been guilty of corrupt practices, and further that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election, and the said Court did order that the said *John Walker* do pay to the said *George Pritchard*, the Petitioner, all the costs of the said trial and, of his, the said *John Walker's* own appeal, and that the deposit paid into Court by the said *George Pritchard* upon his own appeal should be returned to him, the said *George Pritchard*, or to his attorney, and that each party should pay their own costs of the appeal of him the said *George Pritchard*.

All which I now have the honor to certify to you pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, together with a copy of the notes of the evidence taken at said trial at the City of *London* aforesaid, and a duplicate of the Rule of Court granted in the matter of said appeal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M. B. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Crown and of the Court of Common Pleas for *Ontario*.

SOUTH HURON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

I declare the Election void on the ground of bribery by agents.
I find that the Respondent was not himself guilty of corrupt practices.
I order the Respondent to pay the cost of the Petitioners.

THOMAS GALT,
J.

CROWN OFFICE, C.P.,
Toronto, January 21st, 1875.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons
For the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that at the trial of the Controverted Election Petition for the Electoral Division of the South Riding of the County of *Huron* on the Petition of *David Hood Ritchie* and *Joseph Acheson*, against the return of *Malcolm Colin Cameron* as a Member of the House of Commons, was tried at the Town of *Goderich* before the Honorable *Thomas Galt*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on the twentieth and twenty-first days of October last; that the finding of the said Judge at said trial was brought before the said Court of Common Pleas by way of appeal therefrom by the said Petitioners, *David Hood Ritchie* and *Joseph Acheson*, and that the said parties, Petitioners and Respondent, were heard before the said Court by their Counsel, and that by the judgment of the said Court it was ordered that the said Election was void on the grounds of bribery by agents—that the Respondent was not himself guilty of corrupt practices, and that the Respondent should pay the costs of the Petitioners, and the said Court did further order that each party should pay their own costs of said appeal, and that the deposit paid into Court by the said *David Hood Ritchie* and *Joseph Acheson* should be returned to them or their Attorney.

All which I now have the honor to certify to you pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, together with a copy of the notes of the evidence taken at said trial at the said Town of *Goderich*, and a duplicate of the Rule of Court granted in the matter of said appeal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. B. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Court of Common Pleas for *Ontario*.

TWO MOUNTAINS CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

CANADA,
Province of *Quebec*. } RE COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

JAMES WATTS,

Petitioner,

AND

WILFRED PRÉVOST,

*Respondent.**To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada:*

I, the undersigned, Judge of the Election Court named to try the Election Petition in this case, have the honor to report and certify; that on the fourteenth day of January, instant, at *St. Scholastique*, in the Election Court, then and there held for the trial of the said Petition, I did adjudge and determine that the said Respondent was not duly elected or returned, and that his Election was void; and I append a copy of the said judgment and determination, and a copy of the notes of evidence taken at the said trial; and I further certify, that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of either of the Candidates at the said Election; and that the names of the persons who have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices are *Alfred Trudel* and *Olivier Pâquette*; and that I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

F. G. JOHNSON,
J. S. C.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1875.

And the said Certificates and Reports were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker then informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 36 Victoria Chapter 28, Section 24, he had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out new Writs for the Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral Districts.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Chief Justice Wood, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, Certificate and Report relating to the Election—

For the Electoral District of Marquette.

And the same were read as follow:—

MARQUETTE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

I certify that the foregoing, and appended hereto, are the correct copies of the proceedings and notes of evidence had and taken before me at the sittings of the Election Court in and for the Province of *Manitoba*, held at *High Bluff* on this the 25th day of August, 1874, to try and determine the Election Petition of *Joseph Ryan*,

in respect of the Election of a Member for the House of Commons of *Canada*, held on the seventh day of February, 1874, and continued unto the thirteenth day of the same month, both days inclusive,—in and for the Electoral District of *Marquette*, in the said Province; and I further certify, that at the said Election, the said *Joseph Ryan* did receive, and that there was recorded for him a majority of the legal votes polled at the said Election, and that his majority of such votes over the legal votes recorded for *Robert Cunningham*, the only other Candidate at the said Election, was and is twenty-two votes, and that therefore, the said *Joseph Ryan* was and is duly elected the member for the House of Commons, from the said Electoral District of *Marquette*, at the said Election, to serve in the Third Parliament of *Canada*, and I further certify that the grounds of this my determination appear in the foregoing proceedings, evidence and judgment.

E. B. WOOD,
C. J.

Dated at *High Bluff*, in the County of *Marquette*, this 25th day of August, 1874.
To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 36 Victoria, Chapter 28, Section 24, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, directing him to alter the Return to the Writ of Election for the said Electoral District of *Marquette*, bearing date the seventeenth day of February last, by expunging the name of *Robert Cunningham* therefrom, and substituting in lieu thereof, the name of *Joseph Ryan*, as the Member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament; and that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate, which was read as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
Ottawa, 28th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of the Warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, bearing date the twenty-second day of January, instant, and to me directed to that effect, I have altered the Return to the Writ of Election for the Electoral District of *Marquette*, Province of *Manitoba*, bearing date the seventeenth day of February last, by expunging the name of *Robert Cunningham* therefrom, and substituting in lieu thereof, the name of *Joseph Ryan*, as the member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To Alfred Patrick, Esq.,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

And the said Certificates and Report were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That he had received from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, Certificates and Reports relating to the Elections—

For the Electoral District of *Lévis* ;
For the Electoral District of *Cumberland* ;
For the Electoral District of the County of *Cardwell* ;
For the Electoral District of *Pictou* ;
For the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, and
For the Electoral District of *Hants*.

And the same were read as follow:—

LEVIS CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, the Quebec Division. }

The Election Petition of the Electoral District of Lévis.

JULIEN CHABOT,

Petitioner.

AND

LOUIS HONORÉ FRÉCHETTE,

Respondent.

To the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin,
Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada:—

I have the honor to report, that a Petition complaining of the undue Election and return of *Louis Honoré Fréchette*, Esquire, as a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral Division of Lévis, in the Province of Quebec, having been presented by *Julien Chabot*, Esquire, a Candidate at the said Election, on the ground of want of property qualification in the sitting Member, and also, of corrupt practices by him at the said Election, such proceedings were had thereupon, that on the twenty-second day of April last, the Election Court for the Quebec Division ordered that the said Petition should be tried before me in the Town of Lévis, on the twelfth day of May following, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

That at the place and time prescribed, I proceeded with the trial of the said Petition, and sat from day to day until the thirtieth day of May, when the Petitioner moved with the consent of the Respondent, that the Petition be finally heard on its merits on the twelfth day of June following.

That on the twelfth day of June, I heard on its merits the said Petition. That in the exercise of the power conferred by the 23rd Section of the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, I submitted for the consideration and determination of the Election Court a question of law arising on the property qualification of the Respondent.

That on the third day of July the Election Court rendered its decision on the question submitted.

On the ninth day of July, instant, I finally disposed of the said Petition, by the following decision:—“*Having heard the parties by their Counsel, and maturely weighed the Petition, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, and upon the whole maturely deliberated, I do hereby determine that the Petitioner has failed to prove the allegations of his Petition, and that the sitting Member was duly returned. I do condemn the Petitioner to pay the costs of the said Petition, the trial, and the other proceedings therein.*”

Which decision, with a copy of the notes of evidence, and of the essential proceedings before the Election Court, I have the honor to certify, in pursuance of the 19th Section of the Controverted Elections Act, to avail as to law and justice shall appertain.

I allowed the delay granted for going into revision to elapse before transmitting this Certificate.

The whole respectfully submitted,

A. STUART,

E. J.

Quebec, 20th July, 1874.

CUMBERLAND CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Dominion of CANADA,
Province of *Nova Scotia*, County of *Cumberland*. }'

In the matter of the Controverted Election for the House of Commons, between

GEORGE HIBBARD,
Petitioner.

AND

CHARLES TUPPER,
Respondent.

I, *Alexander James*, one of the Judges appointed under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, for the trial of Controverted Elections in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, to whom was assigned under section 8 of said Act, the duty of trying the Controverted Election for the County of *Cumberland*, do hereby certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, that *Charles Tupper*, the Respondent in the above cause, whose Election and Return were complained of in the Petition, was duly returned and elected for said County of *Cumberland*, on the fifth day of February last past, and that no other person was duly returned or elected.

And because I am unable to annex to this my Certificate, a copy of the evidence taken at the trial as required by law, inasmuch as no trial has been held and no evidence taken in said cause, it becomes my duty to report specially to the Honorable the Speaker the special circumstances attending the investigation so committed to me, and my reasons for certifying that the said *Charles Tupper* was duly elected as aforesaid.

And I do report as follows :—

The Election in this case was sought to be avoided on the ground of corrupt practices by Respondent and his agents.

On the 26th day of August last, the cause was set down for trial on the fifteenth day of September, and full notice of trial was given on the same day, in all respects conformably to law, except that the Sheriff failed to publish it in the County, pursuant to Rule 69.

On the fifteenth day of September I opened my Court at *Amherst*, in the said County, for the trial of the Petition; Counsel for the Petitioner, and the Respondent, his Counsel and agent being present. And inasmuch as the original papers sent by the Clerk to the Registrar by mail had not arrived, I, at the request of the Counsel of both parties, adjourned the Court until the following day.

On the sixteenth day of September, at the opening of the Court, the papers having arrived, the Petitioner's Counsel moved for a postponement of the trial for an indefinite period of several weeks, upon the ground that he had not had sufficient time to prepare for the trial, and was not ready to proceed. This motion was strenuously resisted by Respondent's Counsel, and after argument I refused the application, upon the ground that the affidavit did not disclose that any exertions had been made by Petitioner to prepare for the trial; but I allowed the Petitioner to renew his applications on the following day, on a better affidavit.

On the seventeenth day of September the motion was renewed on an affidavit which shewed that the Petitioner had made no exertions, but had culpably neglected to prepare for the trial, or to perform the duty to the electors opposing the Respondent which he had assumed.

After hearing several affidavits on the part of the Respondent, and after a lengthy argument, I on the following morning (eighteenth day of September) delivered a writ-

ten judgment, in which I refused the application for postponement, but offered to go on with the investigation, and adjourn from day to day to enable the Petitioner to procure his witnesses—any of whom it appeared by the Respondent's affidavit could have been obtained in twenty-four hours.

This offer the Petitioner's Counsel refused, and declared his intention to apply to withdraw his Petition, in order that other parties might apply to be substituted for the Petitioner to contest the seat under section 42.

The Petitioner thereupon filed the notice of application to withdraw his Petition, and at his request I fixed the ninth day of October for the hearing of the application, and the notice was duly published in two newspapers issued in the County. I also required the Petitioner then to appear before me, to be examined to negative any corrupt bargain.

Up to the day appointed for the hearing no application was made by any Elector of *Cumberland* to be substituted for the Petitioner under section 42.

On the seventh day of October, the Respondent and his agent appeared before me, and the Respondent made an affidavit that the application to withdraw the Petition "was not the result of any corrupt arrangement, or in consideration of the withdrawal of, or application to withdraw any other Petition."

On the ninth day of October I held a Court for the hearing of the applications and the Petitioner's agent, *Wallace Graham*, Esquire, and the Respondent and his agent appeared before me, the Clerk being also present; and the Petitioner not being present, his agent moved for withdrawal of the Petition upon an affidavit of the Petitioner which had been used on the motion for postponement, which I would not have considered sufficient, had not the Respondent's Counsel then read the affidavit of Respondent above-mentioned.

Thereupon, fully believing that no corrupt bargain or arrangement had been made, and that the application was in perfect good faith on both sides, I granted the order for withdrawal of the Petition.

Having, as I considered, given every opportunity to the Electors of *Cumberland* to contest the validity of the Election, and believing that no person desired to assume the responsibility of so doing, I was much surprised when on the following morning (Saturday, 10th October), I was waited upon by Mr. *Amos Purdy*, an Elector of the County of *Cumberland*, who stated to me that he had endeavored to have himself substituted as a Petitioner; that he had applied to Mr. *Graham* for that purpose, on the previous day twice, while the hearing was in progress; but that owing to the answers that he had received from Mr. *Graham* he had been prevented from making the application, and that he was aware of the existence of a corrupt bargain or compromise in relation to such application.

I thereupon recommended Mr. *Purdy* to take the advice of Counsel, as I could not entertain any application not made in a regular manner upon affidavit. And on Monday the twelfth, and again on the fourteenth day of October, I was waited on by Mr. *Purdy* and *Robert Motton*, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, who made an application on an affidavit of Mr. *Purdy* for time to prepare affidavits. I thereupon granted fourteen days to prepare affidavits and renew the application.

On the twenty-seventh day of October, the said *Robert Motton*, Esquire, and Mr. *Purdy* again appeared before me, and on an affidavit of Mr. *Purdy*, which in my judgment disclosed sufficient grounds of mistake, if not of fraud, on the part of others—parties concerned, I granted a *rule nisi* to rescind the order to withdraw the Petition, to admit the said *Amos Purdy* to become Petitioner in place of the said *George Hibbard*, and to allow the sureties of said *George Hibbard* on said Petition to stand as sureties for said *Amos Purdy*. Said *rule nisi* was made returnable in thirty days, and fourteen days were given to serve the Petitioner, the Respondent, and the gentlemen who had been their agents—the Rule further directed the Petitioner to appear before me to be examined personally in relation to the affidavit of said *Amos Purdy*.

On the twenty-sixth day of November I held a Court for hearing of the motion, and Messrs. *Motton* and *Purdy* appeared before me, the Clerk and Mr. *John S. D.*

Thompson, who had been the Respondent's agent, being also present. Mr. *Thompson* stated that he had had no communication with the Respondent and was not retained by him. Mr. *Motton* then applied for an enlargement of the *rule nisi*, upon the ground that although he had served the *rule nisi* on the two gentlemen resident in *Halifax* who had acted as agents, he had not served the Petitioner or Respondent; but inasmuch as the affidavit upon which he applied shewed that no effort whatever had been made by him, during the thirty days which had elapsed, to serve the Rule upon either the Petitioner or the Respondent, I felt bound to refuse the application and finally discharged the Rule, which I did at an adjourned meeting on the same day by a written decision which is on file in the cause.

All which I respectfully report.

Dated at *Halifax*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, this fifteenth day of December, in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

ALEXANDER JAMES.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

CARDWELL CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, December 23rd, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the trial of the Petition in the Controverted Election for the Electoral Division of *Cardwell* took place before me.

That my judgment was and is, that the Respondent, the Honorable *John Hilliard Cameron* was duly returned and elected, and that his Election was valid.

I further ordered that no costs be taxed by either party against the other.

There being no charges except as to property qualification, I have no further Report to make.

I have enclosed herewith a copy of the notes of the evidence.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HAGARTY,

C. J. C. C. P.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

PICTOU CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of *Nova Scotia*, *Pictou*, *S. S.* } To Wit.

ROBERT DOULL,

Petitioner.

AND

JAMES WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, and
JOHN ADAMS DAWSON,

Respondents.

The trial of the Election Petition in the above cause, complaining of the undue Election and Return of *James William Carmichael*, at the Election for the House of

Commons in the month of February, in the present year, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and charging him with the commission of corrupt practices at such Election by himself and agents, was assigned to me, *James W. Johnston*, one of the Judges of the Election Court for the Province of *Nova Scotia*; I proceeded to *Pictou* and there tried the merits of the Petition, and after such trial and hearing the evidence, I determined that *James William Carmichael*, whose Election and Return was complained of, was duly returned and elected, and such my determination I now certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

I have also to report that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any Candidate at such Election.

I have also to report that no person was proved at the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice at the Election.

I have to report also that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at such Election.

And I append hereto a copy of the notes of the evidence taken before me in this case. All which I have the honor to report and certify.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
J. E. C.

Pictou, 23rd October, 1874.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMENION OF CANADA,
Province of *Nova Scotia*, *Pictou*, S. S. } To Wit:

ROBERT DOULL,

Petitioner,

AND

JAMES WILLIAM CARMICHAEL and
JOHN ADAM DAWSON,

Respondents.

The trial of the Election Petition in the above cause, complaining of the undue Election and Return of *John Adam Dawson*, at the Election for the House of Commons in the month of February in this present year, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and charging him with the commission of corrupt practice at such Election by himself and agents, was assigned to me, *James W. Johnston*, one of the Judges of the Election Court for the Province of *Nova Scotia*; I proceeded to *Pictou* and there tried the merits of the Petition, and after such trial and hearing the evidence, I determined that *John Adam Dawson*, whose Election and Return was complained of, was duly returned and elected, and such my determination I now certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

I have also to report that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any candidate at such Election.

I have also to report that no person was proved at the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice at the Election.

I have also to report that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at such Election, and I append hereto a copy of the notes of the evidence taken before me in this case, all which I have the honor to report and certify.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
J. E. C.

Pictou, 22nd October, 1874.

L'ISLET CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

The 20th January, 1875.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of Quebec, Quebec Division. } To Wit:

Present:

Hon. JUDGE STUART,
Hon. JUDGE TASCHEREAU,
Hon. JUDGE TESSIER.

*Election Petition for the Electoral District of L'Islet.*LOUIS DUVAL, *et al.**Petitioners.*

AND

THADDIE MICHAUD,
PHILIPPE BABY CASGRAIN, *et al.*

*Respondents.**To the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada:*

SIR,—We have the honor to report that as a Court of Review in the Election Petition of the Electoral District of *L'Islet*, having heard the parties by their respective Counsel on the merits of their case, we, on the 29th instant, finally disposed of the said Petition by the following determination and decision:—

The Court, sitting in the present case by virtue of sections 33, 34 and 63 of the *Controverted Elections Act* of 1874, and upon the Inscription, by the Petitioners, of the said case for Review of the Judgment rendered in the same, the twentieth day of November last, by the Honorable Judge *Casault*,—having heard the parties on both sides, by their Attorneys, upon the final merits of the contestation between the said Petitioners and the said Respondents, examined the evidence on record and the proceedings, and on the whole duly deliberated:—

Confirms and maintains unaltered the said judgment, and decides by these presents that *Philippe Baby Casgrain*, the sitting Member, was duly elected, and decides that all the costs arising from the presentation of the above-mentioned Petition on which there has not already been pronounced a previous order or judgment, shall be paid by the parties, Petitioners or Respondents, who have incurred them, each of them paying their own as ordered by the said judgment of the twentieth day of November last, and the Court condemns the Petitioners to pay the cost of the present Review, in favor of the said Respondents, which decision we have the honor to certify, to avail as to law and justice shall appertain:—

The notes of evidence duly certified by the Clerk of the Court who took the same under the supervision of Mr. Justice *Casault*, at *St. Jean Port Joli*, we now transmit with said decision.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

A. STUART, J.
H. E. TASCHEREAU, J.
A. J. TESSIER, J.

Quebec, 29th January, 1875.

HANTS CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of *Nova Scotia, Hants, S. S.* } To Wit:

WILLIAM HENRY ALLISON,
Petitioner.

AND

MONSON GOUDGE,
Respondent.

The trial of the Election Petition in the above cause, complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Monson Goudge*, the above Respondent, at the General Election of Members for the House of Commons, held in the month of February in this present year, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and charging the said *Monson Goudge* with corrupt practices by himself and agents at said Election, was assigned to me, *James W. Johnston*, one of the Judges of the Election Court for the Province of *Nova Scotia*. At the time specified in the notice of trial, I proceeded to *Windsor* and opened my Court for the trial of said Petition. The Respondent appeared in person and by Counsel, but the Petitioner did not appear either by Counsel or personally. I caused the Petitioner to be publicly called, and not answering, I adjourned my Court, and on re-assembling, the Petitioner was again called but did not answer, and it having been proved to me on affidavit that the non-appearance of the Petitioner was not the result of any collusion or agreement between the Petitioner and the Respondent, I dismissed the Petition, and determined that the said *Monson Goudge* was duly elected and returned as a representative to the House of Commons, and such my determination I now certify to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons; for the reason stated above, I have no notes of evidence to append hereto, all which I have the honor to report and certify.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON.

J. E. C.

Windsor, 3rd November, 1875.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons.

And the said Certificates and Reports were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That during the recess he had received the following notifications of vacancies which had occurred in the representation of the Electoral Districts of *Napierville, Verchères, Elgin, (East Riding), Digby and Victoria, (N. S.)*; and that he had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new Writs for the Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral Districts:—

Ottawa, June 17th, 1874.

We, the undersigned, being two Members of the House of Commons, do by this notice in writing under our hands and seals, inform you that a vacancy has happened in the House of Commons by the acceptance by the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*,

Member for the Electoral District of *Napierville*, of an Office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: of the office of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada.

Given under our hands and seals this seventeenth day of June, A.D., 1874.

A. MACKENZIE, [L. S.]
D. LAIRD, [L. S.]

To the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Ottawa, July 13th, 1874.

We, the undersigned, the Honorable *Télesphore Fournier* and the Honorable *Isaac Burpee*, two of the Members of the House of Commons of *Canada*, do hereby, by writing under our hands and seals, give notice to you that the Honorable *Félix Geoffrion*, Member representing the Electoral District of *Verchères* in the said House of Commons, has accepted the office of Minister of Inland Revenue, being an office of emolument under the Crown, whereby the seat of the said *Félix Geoffrion* in the House of Commons has become vacant.

Dated at *Ottawa* this thirteenth day of July, 1874.

T. FOURNIER, [L. S.]
ISAAC BURPEE, [L. S.]

To the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*,
Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada :

We, the undersigned, Members of the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, by these presents, under our hands and seals, hereby inform and notify you that a vacancy in the representation of the people for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Elgin* in the said House of Commons has been occasioned by the death, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, of *William Harvey*, Member of the said House of Commons for the said Electoral District in the present Parliament.

Signed and sealed this twenty-fifth day of June, A.D., 1874.

GEO. W. ROSS, [L. S.]
GEO. E. CASEY, [L. S.]

Digby, September 24th, 1874.

To the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa :

I, the undersigned, *Edwin R. Oakes*, of *Digby*, Province of *Nova Scotia*, do hereby resign my seat as Member for the County of *Digby*, in the House of Commons, Dominion of *Canada*, of which all parties interested are requested to take due notice.

Signed and sealed in presence of

John Quirk;
G. B. Oakes.

E. R. OAKES, [L. S.]

Ottawa, 25th November, 1874.

We, the undersigned, being two Members of the House of Commons, do by this notice in writing under our hands and seals, inform you that a vacancy has happened in the House of Commons by the acceptance, by the Honorable *William Ross*, Member for the Electoral District of *Victoria*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, of an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: of the office of Collector of Customs at the Port of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, whereby the seat of the said Honorable *William Ross* in the House of Commons has become vacant.

Given under our hands and seals this twenty-fifth day of November, A.D., 1874.

L. S. HUNTINGTON, [L. S.]
T. FOURNIER, [L. S.]

To the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificates:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fourteenth day of July instant, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Verchères*, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Verchères*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Félix Geoffrion*, Esquire, who, since his Election as the representative of the said Electoral District, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown by means whereof the seat of the said *Félix Geoffrion*, as the representative of the said Electoral District, hath become vacant; the Honorable *Félix Geoffrion* has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the twenty-fifth day of July instant, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 2nd September, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fourteenth day of July last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Napierville*, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Napierville*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*, who, since his election as the representative of the said Electoral District, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, by means whereof the seat of the said *Antoine Aimé Dorion*, as the representative of the said Electoral District hath become vacant; *Sixte Coupal dit LaReine*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the thirteenth day of August last, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 2nd September, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixteenth day of July last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Elgin*, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Elgin*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the late *William Harvey*, who, since his election as the representative of the said Electoral District, has departed this life, by means whereof the seat of the said *William Harvey*, as the representative of the said Electoral District, hath become vacant; *Colin Macdougall*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the eleventh day of August last, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 26th September, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of July last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Provencher*, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Louis Riel*, who, since his election as the representative of the said Electoral District, has been expelled from the House of Commons, by a resolution thereof passed on the sixteenth day of April last, by means whereof the seat of the said *Louis Riel*, as the representative of the said Electoral District, hath become vacant; *Louis Riel*, Gentlemen, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the fourth day of September instant, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 5th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Renfrew*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *John Lorn McDougall*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *John Lorn McDougall*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 5th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the first day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Stormont*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Town of *Cornwall*, with the Township of *Cornwall* thereto attached, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Alexander Francis Macdonald*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Alexander Francis Macdonald*, of the Town of *Cornwall*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 6th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the first day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Digby*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Digby*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *E. R. Oakes*, Esquire, resigned; the Honorable *William B. Vail* has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 11th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twelfth day of October, instant, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Renfrew* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Peter White*, the younger, whose election has been declared to be void; *William Murray*, of the Town of *Pembroke*, Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventh day of October, instant, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Lennox* and *Addington*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Addington*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Schuyler Shibley*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Schuyler Shibley*, of the Township of *Portland*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of September last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Essex*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Essex*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *William McGregor*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *William McGregor*, of the Town of *Windsor*, Banker, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 20th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twelfth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Argenteuil* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *John Joseph Caldwell Abbott*, who hath been declared not duly elected; *Lemuel Cushing*, the younger, of *Montreal*, Advocate, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, November 24th, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Administrator, Lieut.-General *W. O'G. Haly*, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Lincoln*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Lincoln*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *James Norris*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *James Norris*, of the Town of *St. Catharines*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.
Ottawa, 27th November, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Administrator, Lieut.-General *W. O'G. Haly*, and addressed to the Registrar of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, excepting therefrom the Township of South *Monaghan*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *William Kerr*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *William Kerr*, of the Town of *Cobourg*, Barrister-at-Law, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.
Ottawa, 14th December, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to the Registrar of the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in room of *James Lyons Biggar*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *James Lyons Biggar*, of the Township of *Murray*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 29th December, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the eighteenth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Joliette*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Louis François George Baby*, whose election has been declared to be void; *Louis François George Baby*, Esquire, of the Town of *Joliette*, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 29th December, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Wolfe*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Richmond* and *Wolfe* in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Henry Aylmer*, the younger, whose election has been declared to be void; The Honorable *Henry Aylmer*, the younger, of the Township of *Melbourne*, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 29th December, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Montreal*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Montreal* West, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Frederick Mackenzie*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Frederick Mackenzie*, of the City of *Montreal*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the second day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Lincoln*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Town of *Niagara*, with the Township of *Niagara* thereto attached, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Josiah Burr Plumb*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void; *Josiah Burr Plumb*, of the Town of *Niagara*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Leeds*, and the North Riding of the County of *Grenville*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Charles Frederick Ferguson*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void; *Charles F. Ferguson*, of the Village of *Kemptville*, Doctor of Medicine, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Colchester*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Colchester*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Thomas McKay*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Thomas McKay*, of *Truro*, Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Victoria*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *James Maclellan*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *James Maclellan*, of the City of *Toronto*, Barrister-at-Law, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-fourth day of November last, issued by his Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Norfolk*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *John Stuart*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *William Wallace*, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, Printer and Publisher, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the City of *Kingston*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of *Kingston*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable Sir *John Alexander Macdonald*, K.C.B., whose election has been declared to be void; The Right Honorable Sir *John Alexander Macdonald*, K.C.B., has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1875

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to *George Ingraham, of Baddeck*, Gentleman, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Victoria*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *William Ross*, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; *Charles J. Campbell*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventh day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Chambly*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Chambly*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Amable Jodoin, Junior*, whose election has been declared to be void; *Amable Jodoin, Junior*, of the City of *Montreal*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1875,

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Wellington*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *George Turner Orton*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *George Turner Orton*, of the Village of *Fergus*, Physician, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 27th January 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the first day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Simcoe*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Simcoe*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Herman Henry Cook*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Herman Henry Cook*, of the City of *Toronto*, Lumber Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 27th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Montreal*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Montreal Centre*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Michael Patrick Ryan*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Bernard Devlin*, of *Montreal*, Esquire, Advocate, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 27th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Joliette*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Hilaire Hurteau*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Hilaire Hurteau*, Esquire, of *St. Lin*, Notary, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa 27th January, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-second day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the City of *Toronto*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *East Toronto*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *John O'Donohoe*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Samuel Platt*, Esquire, the elder, of the City of *Toronto*, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 4th February, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fourth day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Halton*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Halton*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Daniel Black Chisholm*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *William McCraney*, of the Town of *Oakville*, Lumberman, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Wilson*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "*The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*," Certificate and Report relating to the Election—

For the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*.

And the same were read as follow :—

SOUTH RENFREW CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 29th January, 1875.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada* :

SIR,—In pursuance of "*The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*," I have the honor to certify to you that I have avoided the Election and Return of *John Lorne McDougall*, Esquire, for the Electoral Division of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, and I also transmit herewith the copy of the notes of the trial of the said Controverted Election which includes my own judgment and determination in the cause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ADAM WILSON,
J.

And the said Certificate and Report were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker then informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 37 *Victoria*, Chapter 10, Section 36, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (Lambton) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

The Honorable *Félix Geoffrion*, Member for the Electoral District of *Verchères*; *Alexander Francis Macdonald*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the Town and Township of *Cornwall*; *William McGregor*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Essex*; *James Norris*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Lincoln*; *William Kerr*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; *James Lyons Biggar*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; *Louis François George Baby*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Joliette*; *Frederick Mackenzie*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*; *Josiah Burr Plumb*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the Town and Township of *Niagara*; *James Macleannan*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria (Ontario)*; The Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, K.C.B., Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Kingston*; *Amable Jodoin*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Chambly*; *Hilaire Hurteau*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *L'Assomption*; *Bernard Devlin*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Montreal Centre*; the Honorable *William B. Vail*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Digby*; *William McCraney*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Halton*; *Lemuel Cushing*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*; *Samuel Platt*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Toronto East*; *Colin Macdougall*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Elgin*; *Sixte Coupal dit La Reine*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Napierville*; *William Murray*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, and *Joseph Ryan*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Marquette*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, to ok their seats in the House.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor-General, this day, in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at this early and convenient season.

I have to congratulate you upon the organization of the North-West Police Force, and the success of its operations. It has materially aided in the creation of confidence and good-will among the Indian tribes; in the suppression of the liquor traffic; the establishment of legitimate trade; the collection of Customs duties; and, above all, in maintaining security for life and property within the Territory.

Another effect of the presence of the Police in the North-West has been to enable the Government to largely reduce the strength of the Military establishment in that country.

The negotiation of a friendly Treaty with the Crees and Sauteux of the North-West for the cession of territory may be regarded as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relation with the Indian tribes of that vast region.

During the past summer, I had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of *Ontario*, including the whole coast of *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Superior*. This official tour enabled me to form a better idea of the great extent of the comparatively well-settled country, and of that which is still almost wholly undeveloped. I was everywhere received with the kindest welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment, and loyalty manifested in every quarter.

Your attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court. The necessity for such a measure has yearly become more and more apparent, since the organization of the Dominion; it is essential to our system of jurisprudence and to the settlement of constitutional questions.

You will also be invited to consider a Bill relating to the important subject of Insolvency.

Measures will be submitted to you providing for the re-organization of the Government of the North-West, and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country; for a general Insurance law; and on the subject of Copyright.

Gratifying progress has been made in the survey of the Canada Pacific Railway route. Measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the *Georgian Bay* branch, and to provide a connection with the Eastern Railway system. The report of the surveys of the road from *Lake Superior* to *Fort Garry*, which will be ready in a few days, will afford information upon which tenders may be invited for the construction of the Eastern and Western portions of that section, so as to reach the navigable waters of the interior.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted; they will, I believe, be found to have been framed with every regard to economy, consistent with efficiency in the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am happy to believe that notwithstanding the general and wide-spread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of *Canada* is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry for the past year has not been greater than might naturally have been anticipated.

Papers will be submitted to you on the *North-West* troubles, and in reference to the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of *British Columbia* on the subject of the *Pacific* Railway.

Steps have been taken during the recess for a combination of effort on the part of the several Provinces and the Dominion, to promote immigration from Europe under the general direction of the Dominion officials. It is hoped that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this branch of the public service.

I rely with confidence on your prudence and ability, and on your patriotic devotion to the great public interests entrusted to you; and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your labors.

On motion of *Mr. Mackenzie* (Lambton), seconded by *Mr. Fournier*,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Dominion of *Canada*, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On Public Accounts.—8. On Banking and Commerce.—9. On Immigration and Colonization,—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, 1st.—That if anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate; and all Members returned upon double Returns are to withdraw until their Returns are determined.

Resolved, 2nd.—That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or hath endeavoured so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery, or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, 3rd.—That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the House of Commons, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever, depending or to be transacted in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*)

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the Report of the Librarian upon the state of the Library of Parliament. (*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 5th February, 1875.

Schuyler Shibley, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Addington*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Fr chet*,—The Petition of *R. A. R. Hubert* and others, of the Province of *Quebec*.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That the management of the House reporting be entrusted for this Session to the Joint Committee on Printing, and that until the Committee is organized, the Chairman and Clerk of the said Committee of last Session be authorised to act.

Mr. *Geoffrion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament ;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Mr. *Fréshette* moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session ; and further to assure His Excellency,—

2. That we are grateful to His Excellency for having convoked Parliament at this early and convenient season.

3. That we rejoice to learn that the organization of the *North-West Police Force* has materially aided in the creation of confidence and good-will among the Indian tribes ; in the suppression of the liquor traffic ; the establishment of legitimate trade ; the Collection of Custom duties ; in maintaining security for life and property within the Territory, and which has enabled the Government to largely reduce the strength of the Military establishment in the *North-West*.

4. That we regard the negotiation of a friendly Treaty with the *Crees* and *Sauteux* of the *North-West* for the cession of the territory as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that vast region.

5. That we learn with much satisfaction that during the past summer His Excellency had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of *Ontario*, including the whole coast of the *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Superior* ; that this official tour enabled His Excellency to form a better idea of the great extent of the comparatively well-settled country and of that which is still almost wholly undeveloped ; and that His Excellency was everywhere received with the kindest welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment, and loyalty manifested in every quarter.

6. That we are gratified by the announcement that our attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court ; the necessity for such a measure having yearly become more and more apparent since the organization of the Dominion ; it being essential to our system of jurisprudence and to the settlement of constitutional questions.

7. That we are glad to be informed that we shall be invited to consider a Bill relating to the important subject of Insolvency.

8. That our best attention will be given to any measures which may be submitted to us providing for the reorganization of the government of the *North-West*, and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country ; for a general Insurance law ; and on the subject of Copyright.

9. That it is gratifying to be informed that considerable progress has been made in the survey of the *Canada Pacific* Railway route, and that measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the *Georgian Bay* branch, and to provide a connection with the Eastern railway system ; and we feel satisfaction in learning that the report of the surveys of the road from *Lake Superior* to *Fort Garry*, which will be ready in a few days, will afford information upon which tenders may be invited for the construction of the Eastern and Western portions of that section, so as to reach the navigable waters of the interior.

10. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the accounts of the

past year, and the estimates for the present financial year, will be laid before us, and that the estimates have been framed with every regard to economy, consistent with efficiency in the public service.

11. That we are gratified in sharing His Excellency's belief that notwithstanding the general and wide-spread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of *Canada* is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry for the past year has not been greater than might naturally have been anticipated.

12. That we shall be glad to receive the papers to be submitted to us concerning the *North-West* troubles, and the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of *British Columbia* on the subject of the *Pacific* Railway.

13. That we learn with satisfaction that steps have been taken during the recess for a combination of efforts on the part of the several Provinces and the Dominion, to promote immigration from Europe under the general direction of the Dominion officials, and we share in the hope that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this branch of the public service.

14. That we assure His Excellency that our best endeavors will be used to justify His Excellency's expression of confidence in our prudence and ability, and in our patriotic devotion to the great public interests confided to us; and we join with His Excellency in the prayer that the Divine blessing may rest upon our labors.

Ordered, That the Question be put upon each paragraph of the said motion.

And the first to the eighth paragraphs inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The ninth paragraph being read a second time, and the Question being put thereon; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The subsequent paragraphs, being read a second time, were agreed to, and it was resolved accordingly.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, *Smith (Westmoreland)*, *Fournier*, *Cartwright*, *Laird*, *Fréchette* and *Macdougall (Elgin)*, to prepare and report the draft of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament, in conformity to the said Resolution.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* reported, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir *Frederic Temple*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Glandeboye* of *Glandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron *Dufferin* and *Glandeboye* of *Ballyleddy* and *Killeleagh*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *St. Patrick* and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We are grateful to Your Excellency for having convoked Parliament at this early and convenient season.

We rejoice to learn that the organization of the *North-West* Police Force has materially aided in the creation of confidence and good-will among the Indian tribes; in the suppression of the liquor traffic; the establishment of legitimate trade; the collection of customs duties; in maintaining security for life and property within

the territory, and which has enabled the Government to largely reduce the strength of the military establishment in the *North-West*.

We regard the negotiation of a friendly treaty with the *Crees* and *Sauteux* of the *North-West* for the cession of the territory as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that vast region.

We learn with much satisfaction that during the past summer Your Excellency had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of *Ontario*, including the whole coast of the *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Superior*; that this official tour enabled Your Excellency to form a better idea of the great extent of the comparatively well-settled country and of that which is still almost wholly undeveloped; and that Your Excellency was everywhere received with the kindest welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment and loyalty manifested in every quarter.

We are gratified by the announcement that our attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court; the necessity for such a measure having yearly become more and more apparent since the organization of the Dominion; it being essential to our system of jurisprudence and to the settlement of constitutional questions.

We are glad to be informed that we shall be invited to consider a Bill relating to the important subject of Insolvency.

Our best attention will be given to any measure which may be submitted to us providing for the reorganization of the government of the *North-West* and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country; for a general Insurance law; and on the subject of Copyright.

It is gratifying to us to be informed that considerable progress has been made in the survey of the *Canada Pacific* Railway route, and that measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the *Georgian Bay* branch, and to provide a connection with the eastern railway system; and we feel satisfaction in learning that the report of the surveys of the road from *Lake Superior* to *Fort Garry*, which will be ready in a few days, will afford information upon which tenders may be invited for the construction of the eastern and western portions of that section, so as to reach the navigable waters of the interior.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the accounts of the past year, and the estimates for the present financial year, will be laid before us, and that the estimates have been framed with every regard to economy, consistent with efficiency in the public service.

We are gratified in sharing Your Excellency's belief that notwithstanding the general and wide-spread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of *Canada* is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry for the past year has not been greater than might naturally have been anticipated.

We shall be glad to receive the papers to be submitted to us concerning the *North-West* troubles, and the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of *British Columbia* on the subject of the *Pacific* Railway.

We learn with satisfaction that steps have been taken during the recess for a combination of efforts on the part of the several Provinces and the Dominion, to promote immigration from Europe under the general direction of the Dominion officials, and we share in the hope that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this branch of the public service.

We assure Your Excellency that our best endeavors will be used to justify Your Excellency's expression of confidence in our prudence and ability, and in our patriotic devotion to the great public interests confided to us; and we join with Your Excellency in the prayer that the Divine blessing may rest upon our labors.

The said Address, being read a second a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed,

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John N.B.*),
Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John, N.B.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 8th February, 1875.

Thomas McKay, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Colchester*, and *William Wallace*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a Report from the Commissioners on the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, in reference to the Canadian Hansard, and the same was read, as follows:—

The Commissioners for the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, who were authorized to do all things necessary to secure the commencement of a "Hansard" for the present Session, have the honor to report, That for this purpose they issued advertisements, calling for tenders for the several services connected therewith, viz:—Reporting, Printing and Binding—in answer to which they received the following tenders:—

REPORTING AND EDITING.

	1ST SCHEME.	2ND SCHEME.
	Chief Reporter, for Reporting, Editing, &c. Annual Salary, House Furnishing the necessary Assistants.	Total charge per week during Session for Reporting &c., including all costs, Assistants, &c.
1. J. T. Richardson	\$2,000.00 per annum.....	Or \$550 per week.
2. J. D. Ensor.....		\$25 per week.
3. J. Dunn.....	\$2,500.00 per annum	Or \$300 per week.
4. H. Watt.....	\$1,500.00 do	„ 500 per week.
5. J. E. Munson.....	\$200 per week and 4 Assistants at \$2,500.00 each per Session.	
6. — Monagle.....	\$2,000 per Session as Assistant.	
7. Isaac Watson.....	\$1,600.00 per annum	Or \$800 per week.
8. A. M. Burgess.....		500 do
12. L. A. Grison & Co.....		400 do
13. C. W. Mitchell.....	(Afterwards withdrawn).....	200 do
14. Thos. Dixon.....	\$800	300 do
15. B. Russell.....	\$1,600	

FOR THE PRINTING.

	Composition per M. ems.	Press Work per Token.	Folding, &c., per 100.
4. H. Watt	40 cents.	1 dollar.	15 cents.
11. MacLean, Roger & Co.	45 "	20 cents.	50 "
12. L. A. Grison & Co.	37½ "	21 "	45 "
13. C. W. Mitchell	45 "	40 "	20 "

FOR THE BINDING.

	Per Vol. 400 pp.	400 to 600 pp.	Over 600 pp
9. J. Hope & Co	20 cents.	23 cents.	25 cents.
10. A. Mortimer	23 cents, any size.	.....	.....
11. MacLean, Roger & Co.	30 " "	.....	.....
12. L. A. Grison & Co.	25 " "	.....	.....
13. C. W. Mitchell	20 cents.	23 cents.	25 cents.

The tenders for the reporting were asked for under two heads,—1st. As Chief Reporter on an annual salary, the House furnishing the necessary assistance. 2ndly. A tender for a weekly sum, the party tendering to furnish his own assistants.

Under the first scheme the Commissioners felt a difficulty in arriving at any probable estimate of the cost, and as efficiency as well as economy was a requisite mentioned in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to obtain the publication of a Canadian "Hansard," they selected, under the 2nd scheme, the tender of Mr. A. M. Burgess, who appears to the Commissioners to be well fitted for the duties. His tender of \$500 per week is a price at which the Commissioners conceive the work can be properly and efficiently performed.

For the same reasons the Printing was awarded to Mr. C. W. Mitchell, and the Binding to Mr. A. Mortimer, at the prices mentioned in their respective tenders.

At the above prices, for a Session of ordinary duration, the Commissioners have reason to believe that the work can be performed for the appropriation made for that purpose last Session.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 6th February, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the eighth day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Middlesex*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Middlesex*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Crowell Wiltson, Esquire*,

whose Election has been declared to be void; *Duncan Macmillan*, of the City of *London*, Barrister-at-Law, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, (L.S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of *New Brunswick*, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., Cap. 28, Sec. 32. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Holton*.—The Petition of *William McNaughton* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachie d'Ormstown*; the Petition of *Robert Houston* and others, of *English River Centre*; the Petition of *Thomas Gebbie, Jr.*, and others, of *Howick*; the Petition of *John Pyke* and others, of *Jamestown*; the Petition of *James Templeton* and others, of the Parish of *St. Martin*; and the Petition of *James Esdon* and others, of *South Georgetown*, all of the County of *Chateauguay*.

By Mr. *Macdougall (East Elgin)*.—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*.—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Masham*, County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Laurier*.—The Petition of *James Riddell* and others, of *Kinsey Falls*; the Petition of *James Miller* and others, of *Durham*; and the Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Durham*, all of the County of *Drummond*.

By Mr. *Mousseau*.—The Petition of *John Hamilton* and others.

By Mr. *Jetté*.—The Petition of *Charles D. Day* and others; and the Petition of the Honorable *J. J. C. Abbott* and others.

By Mr. *Scriver*.—The Petition of *James W. Mack* and others, of *Clyde's Corners*, County of *Huntingdon*.

By Mr. *Cushing*.—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *St. Andrews*; and the Petition of the Venerable Archdeacon *Lonsdell, M.A.*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Andrews*.

By Mr. *Pettes*.—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Potton*; and the Petition of the Council of the Municipality of the Township of *Brome*.

By Mr. *Donahue*.—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *St. Georges de Clarenceville*; the Petition of *Adam Best* and others, of the Township of *Stanbridge*; the Petition of *H. G. Trepanier* and others, of *St. Thomas*; and the Petition of *L. H. Bissell* and others, of *Clarenceville*, all of the County of *Missisquoi*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *R. A. R. Hubert* and others, of the Province of *Quebec*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of *Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of His Excellency's Commission and of the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers, Orders in Council, and correspondence relating to the commutation of the sentence passed on *A. Lepine* in *Manitoba*, for the death of *Thomas Scott*.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Pelletier*, seconded by Mr. *De St. Georges*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement showing the names, ages and places of residence of all Militiamen of 1812-13, who have transmitted to the Imperial Government their claims for a pension, or indemnity.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (Lambton), seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House on Thursday 4th February instant; and that Messieurs *Mackenzie* (Lambton), *Smith* (Westmoreland), *Fournier*, *Holton*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Tupper* and *Masson*, do compose the said Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs *Mackenzie* (Lambton), *Wright* (Ottawa County), *Cameron* (Cardwell), *Cartwright*, *Gauchon*, *Cameron* (Ontario, S. R.), *Holton*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Smith* (Westmoreland), *Tupper*, *Baby*, *Brouse*, *Delorme*, *Fréchette*, *Mills*, *Young* and *Laurier*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (Lambton), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency,

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, copies of a correspondence which has taken place with the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the commutation of the sentence of death passed on *Ambroise Lepine*, for the murder of *Thomas Scott*, at Fort Garry.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

(*Sessional Papers*, No. 11.)

Ottawa, 8th February, 1875.

Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, by *Alfred R. C. Selwyn*, F.R.S., F.G.S., Director for 1873-74. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Mr. *Vail*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for copies of all Reports, Orders and correspondence between the Militia authorities and the Militia, or any other Department in reference to the military movements on the Niagara Frontier, in the year 1866. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 9th February, 1875.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received the following notification from *Anselme Homère Pâquet*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Berthier*, resigning his seat in this House; and that he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral District:—

Ottawa, 9th February, 1875.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa:

SIR,—I, the undersigned, *Anselme Homère Pâquet*, of *St. Cuthbert*, in the Province of *Quebec*, do hereby resign my seat as Member for the Electoral District of *Berthier*, in the House of Commons for the Dominion of *Canada*, of which all parties interested are requested to take due notice.

DR. A. H. PAQUET, [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of
Wm. Fanning, and *Wm. C. Bowles*.

Duncan Macmillan, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Middlesex*; *Herman Henry Cook*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Simcoe*; and the Honorable *Henry Aylmer*, Member for the Electoral District of *Richmond and Wolfe*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*),—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),—The Petition of *Robert Armour*, of the Town of *Bowmanville*, Solicitor for the Provisional Directors of the *London and Canada Bank*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of *John Mather* and others, Provisional President and Directors of a Company to be called "The Lower *Ottawa* Eoom Company."

Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, reported, That they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read as follow:—

1. ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messieurs *Blake*, *Brooks*, *Cameron* (*Cardwell*), *Cauchon*, *Colby*, *Devlin*, *Fournier*, *Geoffrion*, *Holton*, *Irving*, *Kirkpatrick*, *Laflamme*, *Langlois*, *Macdonald*, *Sir J. A.*, *McDougall* (*Three Rivers*), *McIsaac*, *MacKay*, (*Cape Breton*), *Mills*, *Moss*, *Mousseau*, *Oliver*, *Palmer*, and *Scatcherd*.—23.

2. ON EXPIRING LAWS.—Messieurs *Bain*, *Blackburn*, *Borron*, *Brooks*, *Brown*, *Buell*, *Burk*, *Campbell*, *Casey*, *Cheval*, *Cimon*, *Dawson*, *Dewdney*, *Donahue*, *Ferguson*, *Ferris*, *Fournier*, *Gill*, *Hall*, *Kerr*, *Kirk*, *Lajoie*, *Lanthier*, *Little*, *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), *McQuade*, *Monteith*, *Montplaisir*, *Ouimet*, *Pettes*, *Ray*, *Robillard*, *Ryan*, *Shibley*, and *Smith* (*Peel*).—35. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

3. ON RAILWAYS, CANALS, AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Messieurs *Aylmer*, *Baby*, *Bécharde*, *Bertram*, *Blake*, *Bordon*, *Bourassa*, *Bowell*, *Buell*, *Burpee* (*St. John*), *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), *Cameron* (*Ontario*), *Carmichael*, *Caron*, *Cartwright*, *Cauchon*, *Church*, *Colby*, *Cook*, *Costigan*, *Coupal*, *Cunningham*, *Currier*, *Davies*, *DeCosmos*, *Delorme*, *Dewdney*, *Domville*, *Donahue*, *Ferris*, *Flesher*, *Fournier*, *Geoffrion*, *Gill*, *Gillies*, *Hagar*, *Haggart*, *Harwood*, *Holton*, *Huntington*, *Hurteau*, *Irving*, *Jones* (*Halifax*), *Jones* (*Leeds*), *Killam*, *Kirkpatrick*, *Laflamme*, *Langlois*, *Lanthier*, *Laurier*, *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),

Macdonald, Sir John A., Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Masson, McCallum, Moss, Mousseau, McGreevy, Metcalfe, Mitchell, Norris, Pelletier, Pickard, Pozer, Ray, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Schultz, Sinclair, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephenson, Stirton, Thomson (Welland), Thibaudeau, Trou, Tupper, Vail, Wallace (Albert), Wilkes, Wright (Ottawa), and Wright (Pontiac).—85.

4. ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs *Baby, Blain, Bourassa, Bowman, Brooks, Brouse, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Casey, Cheval, Church, Cimon, Coffin, Currier, Devlin, Dymond, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Flynn, Fréchette, Fournier, Galbraith, Gaudet, Geoffron, Gillmor, Huntington, Jetté, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Laurier, MacDonnell (Inverness), MacKay (Cape Breton), MacLennan, Macmillan, McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, Mills, Moffat, Moss, Mousseau, Oliver, Ouimet, Pinsonneault, Platt Ray, Rochester, Roscoe, Scriver, Skinner, Tremblay, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (Norfolk), and White.—55.* And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

5. ON STANDING ORDERS.—Messieurs *Appleby, Baby, Bunster, Casgrain, Charlton, Cook, Costigan, Cushing, De St. Georges, Ferris, Flesher, Forbes, Fréchette, Galbraith, Gaudet, Gibson, Hall, Jodoin, MacDonnell (Inverness), MacDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Colchester), Murray, Orton, Paterson, Perry, Plumb, Pouliot, Pozer, Ross (Durham), Rymal, Schultz, Scriver, Shibley, Smith (Peel), and Wright (Pontiac).—35.* And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

6. ON PRINTING.—Messieurs *Bowell, Bourassa, Church, Delorme, De Veber, Dymond, Goudge, Lanthier, Laird, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), and Wallace (Norfolk).—15.*

7. ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs *Archibald, Bertram, Blain, Blake, Bourassa, Bowell, Boyer, Brouse, Burpee (St. John), Cartwright, Colby, Davies, Delorme, Desjardins, De Veber, Domville, Dugas, Dymond, Fiset, Galbraith, Geoffron, Gillmor, Gibson, Goudge, Gordon, Harwood, Holton, Irving, Jetté, Jones (Halifax), Landerkin, Laurier, Little, Macdonald, Sir J. A., Macdougall (Etgin), Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Masson, McGregor, McGreevy, McLeod, Metcalfe, Mills, Mitchell, Pelletier, Plumb, Pozer, Richard, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Smith (Selkirk), Snider, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tremblay, Tupper, Vail, Wright (Ottawa), and Young.—64.* And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

8. ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Messieurs *Archibald, Béchard, Biggar, Blain, Blake, Boyer, Brown, Brouse, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Ontario), Caron, Cartwright, Cauchon, Cockburn, Currier, DeCosmos, De St. Georges, De Veber, Domville, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Haggart, Holton, Horton, Jetté, Jodoin, Jones (Halifax), Killam, Laflamme, Laird, Langlois, Landerkin, Laurier, Macdonald, Sir J. A., Mackenzie (Lambton), MacLennan, McDonald (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLeod, Mitchell, Moss, Oliver, Paterson, Pickard, Plumb, Power, Robillard, Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Rymal, Smith (Westmoreland), Stirton, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, Wilkes, Wood, and Yeo.—65.* And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

9. ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Messieurs *Bain, Barthe, Béchard, Bernier, Biggar, Borron, Burpee (Sunbury), Caron, Charlton, Cockburn, Coupal, Dugas, Farrow, Ferris, Fiset, Flynn, Forbes, Gaudet, Hagar, Huntington, Jones (Leeds), Little, Macdonald (Glengarry), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Moffat, Palmer, Paterson, Pettes, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Richard, Rochester, Ryan, Smith (Peel), Stephenson, St. Jean, Thompson (Cariboo), Tremblay, Trou, White, Wright (Ottawa), and Yeo.—45.* And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the Legislature of *Nova Scotia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 *Victoria*, Cap. 4, intitled: "An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain cases," accompanied by a statement of the cases in which (since last Return) additions have been made to the actual number of years services of persons employed in the Civil Service, who have been Superannuated. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

And also,—Statement of Expenditure charged to Unforeseen Expenses, under Orders in Council, by authority of Act 37 *Victoria*, Cap. 1, Schedule B, from 1st July, 1874, to date. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for all correspondence, instructions given to the Steamboat Inspectors, or any of them, Reports, &c., concerning the destruction by fire of the Steamboat "*Bavarian*," in November, 1873. (*Sessional Papers* No. 16.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 23rd May, 1874, for all papers and correspondence and Minutes of Council in reference to the dismissal of Mr. *H. J. Chaloner* of *Quebec*, as Shipping Master. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 17.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for all correspondence between the Government, and any other persons in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Pilots; also all correspondence between the Government and any Member of the Government, and any other person or persons in reference to the dismissal of Mr. *Hamilton*, as Collector of Customs at North Sydney. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Vail* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the "Dominion Militia and Defence Acts."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Enlistment in the service of any Foreign State, in certain cases not provided for by "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

His Excellency the Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the appointment of the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, Minister of Public Works; the Honorable *Télesphore Fournier*, Minister of Justice and Attorney General; the Honorable *Isaac Burpee*, Minister of Customs; and the Honorable *Thomas Coffin*, Receiver General, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 27, intituled: "An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, and for other purposes."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
9th February, 1875.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,
Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Thursday next.

And then The House adjourned till Thursday next.

Thursday, 11th February, 1875.

One other Member having taken the Oath and subscribed the Roll, took his seat.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *Aaron Miller* and others, of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. Johns*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Marston*; the Petition of *Allan McLeod* and others, of *Marston*; the Petition of *James Rich* and others, of *Brookbury*; the Petition of *William Ellis* and others, of *Hereford*; the Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Lingwick*; and the Petition of the Reverend *T. Brassard*, Curé, and others, of *St. Romain de Winslow*, County of *Compton*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *William McNaughton* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachie de Ormstown*, of *Robert Houston* and others, of *English River Centre*, of *Thomas Gebbie, jun.*, and others, of *Hovick*, of *John Pyke* and others, of *Jamestown*, of *James Templeton* and others, of the Parish of *St. Martin*, and of *James Esdon* and others, of *South Georgetown*, County of *Chateauguay*; of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*; of the Council of the Municipality of *Masham*, County of *Ottawa*; of *James Riddell* and others, of *Kingsey Falls*, of *James Miller* and others, of *Durham*, and of the Council of the Municipality of *Durham*, County of *Drummond*; of *James W. Mack* and others, of *Clyde's Corners*, County of *Huntingdon*; of the Council of the Municipality of *St. Andrews*, and of the Venerable Archdeacon *Lonsdell, M. A.*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Andrews*; of the Council of the Municipality of *Potton*, and of the Council of the Municipality of the Township of *Brome*; of the Council of the Municipality of *St. George de Clarenceville*, of *Adam Best* and others, of the Township of *Stanbridge*, of *H. G. Trepanier* and others, of *St. Thomas*, and of *L. H. Bissell* and others, of *Clarenceville*, County of *Missisquoi*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *John Hamilton* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Pictou Coal and Iron Company*.

Of *Charles D. Day* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Gas Lighting Company.

Of the Honorable *J. J. C. Abbott* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Industrial Life Insurance Company.

Of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of "The Imperial Loan and Investment Company."

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying for certain Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Robert Armour*, of the Town of *Bowmanville*, Solicitor for the Provisional Directors of the *London* and *Canada* Bank; praying that the Act incorporating the said Bank be amended in such a manner as to permit the Directors to reduce the capital stock to two millions of dollars, and the amount to be paid up to two hundred thousand dollars, and to extend the time therefor to a further period of one year from the date when the same would otherwise expire.

Of *John Mather* and others, Provisional President and Directors of a Company to be called "The *Lower Ottawa* Boom Company;" praying for an Act of Incorporation under the aforesaid name, and also for power to erect Booms on the *Ottawa River*, wherever the same may be deemed necessary, between the City of *Ottawa* and the Village of *Hawkesbury*, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and informing their Honors, that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz:—Messieurs *Bowell, Bourassa, Church, Delorme, De Veber, Dymond, Goudge, Lanthier, Laird, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince-Edward), Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), and Wallace (Norfolk)*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,
Ordered, That the Public Accounts of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1874; and the statement of Expenditure charged to Unforeseen Expenses, under Orders in Council, by authority of Act 37 *Victoria*, Cap. I., Schedule B., from 1st July, 1874, to 8th February, 1875, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. *Oliver* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the General Railway Acts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual protection of Carriers by Land, and for the regulation of Traffic throughout the Dominion.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Charlton* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent cruelty to Animals while in transit by Railway, or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Ordered, That Mr. Wood be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, in the place of Mr. Irving; and that Messieurs Wilkes, Ouimet and Caron, be added to the said Committee.

Ordered, That Messieurs Irving, Young, Macdonald (Glengarry), Devlin, Cimon and Desjardins, be added to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Messieurs Plumb and Shibley be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker. all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I receive with much satisfaction your loyal Address, and I thank you for the promise of your assistance which it contains.

Ottawa, 10th February, 1875.

Ordered, That Mr. Irving have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton,) moved, seconded by Mr. Fournier, and the Question being proposed, That from the Evidence reported to this House by the Committee appointed last Session on the questions arising out of the North-West troubles, it appears that the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defence, and during Sir J. A. Macdonald's illness, acting Minister of Justice, leader of the Government, and its representative in its negotiations with the delegates from the North-West, at various times, gave divers persons of prominence in the North-West, amongst whom were Archbishop Taché, Father Ritchot, the Hon. M. A. Girard, and the Hon. J. Royal, assurances that a complete amnesty would be granted by the Imperial Government in respect of all acts committed by all persons during the North-West troubles, and requested that these assurances should be, as they were, communicated to the interested parties. That from the same evidence it further appears that the envoy of the Canadian Government, Archbishop Taché, acting in the *bona fide* belief that he was authorized to do so, assured the people of the North-West that the Imperial Government would grant such an amnesty; and the Canadian Government did not communicate to the people any disavowal of his action.

That from the same evidence it further appears that the interested parties became, by means of the said assurances, convinced that such an amnesty would be granted; and that this conviction so effected their action as to facilitate the acquisition of the territory by Canada.

That from the same evidence it further appears, that on the occasion of the raid of Fenians, led by W. B. O'Donohue, one of the actors in the North-West troubles, the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, by proclamation, called on all the inhabitants to rally to its defence; and especially asked through Father Ritchot, the aid of L. Riel and A. D. Lépine, and in reply to a letter from Father Ritchot on the subject, wrote the following letter:—

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Oct. 5th, 1871.

“ REVEREND SIR,—Your note has just reached me. You speak of difficulties which might impede any action of Mr. *Riel* in coming forward to use his influence with his fellow-citizens, to rally to the support of the Crown in the present emergency.

“ Should Mr. *Riel* come forward as suggested, he need be under no apprehension that his liberty will be interfered with in any way; to use your own language, “ *pour la circonstance actuelle.*”

“ It is hardly necessary for me to add that the co-operation of the French half-breeds, and their leaders, in the support of the Crown under present circumstances, will be very welcome, and cannot be looked upon otherwise than as entitling them to most favorable consideration.

“ Let me add, that in giving you this assurance with promptitude, I feel myself entitled to be met in the same spirit.

“ The sooner the French half-breeds assume the attitude in question, the more graceful will be their action and the more favorable their influence.

“ I have the honor to be, Revd. Sir,

“ Yours truly,

“ (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD,

“ Lieutenant Governor.

“ Revd. Père *Ritchot*,

“ *St. Norbert.*”

And subsequently in reply to a letter to him on the same subject from *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine* and *P. Paranteau*, caused the following letter to be sent:—

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“ FORT GARRY, Oct. 8th, 1871.

“ GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, assuring His Excellency of the hearty response of the Métis to the appeal made to them in His Excellency’s Proclamation.

“ You may say to the people on whose behalf you write, that His Excellency is much gratified to receive the assurance which he anticipated in his communication with the Rev. Père *Ritchot*, and which your letter conveys, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to transmit to His Excellency the Governor General this evidence of the loyalty and good faith of the Métis of *Manitoba*.

“ His Excellency will be pleased to be furnished as soon as possible with a nominal list of persons in each parish who desire to enrol for active service in the present emergency.

“ His Excellency will rely upon their readiness to come forward the moment they receive notice.

“ I have the honor to be, Gentlemen.

“ Your obedient servant,

“ W. F. BUCHANAN,

“ Acting Private Secretary.

“ To *M. L. Riel*,

“ *A. D. Lépine*,

“ *Pierre Paranteau.*”

That from the same evidence, it further appears that the said *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine* and *P. Paranteau*, accordingly raised a large body of men to assist in the defence of the Province, and marched them to the vicinity of *Fort Garry*, where they were received and their services accepted by the Lieutenant Governor, who shook hands with *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* as leaders of the force, and by a subsequent proclamation recognized their services; and the action of the Lieutenant Governor was not

disavowed by the Canadian Government which continued him in his place and there-
after promoted him to the Lieutenant Governorship of *Nova Scotia*.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, then
First Minister of *Canada* and Minister of Justice, in Dec. 1871, after the Fenian Raid
was over, entered into negotiations through Archbishop *Taché*, with the said *L. Riel*,
for his retirement from the Province of *Manitoba* for the space of a year, and for his
maintenance during this expatriation out of the public funds of *Canada*, and in order
to induce him so to retire, pointed out to the Archbishop that the proposed step
would improve the chances of obtaining the amnesty from Her Majesty's Govern-
ment, and stated that he would exert his personal influence to procure action in the
matter by Her Majesty's Government, and that he would so far make *Riel's* case his
own, and having so induced the Archbishop to interfere, sent him the promised sum
which was taken from the Secret Service Fund, placed at the disposal of his Govern-
ment by Parliament, with the following letter:—

“(Private and strictly Confidential.)”

“Ottawa, Dec. 27th, 1871.”

“MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have been able to make the arrangement for
“the individual that we have talked about. I now send you a sight draft on the Bank
“of Montreal for \$1,000. I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the
“money being paid to him periodically (say monthly or quarterly), and not in a
“lump, otherwise the money would be wasted and our embarrassments begin again.
“The payment should spread over a year.

“Believe me, your Grace's very obedient servant,

“JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

“His Grace

“The Archbishop of *St. Boniface, Manitoba*.”

That from the same evidence it further appears, that Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister
of Militia and Defence, afterwards communicated with Archbishop *Taché*, requesting
that *A. D. Lépine* should be included in the same arrangement, and that the Arch-
bishop was, on his return to *Manitoba*, further requested by Lieutenant Governor
Archibald to procure the expatriation of the said persons, and in order to make a
sufficient provision for the maintenance of themselves and their families, the Lieut-
enant Governor procured from the Hudson's Bay Company, the further sum of £600,
and that the Archbishop thereupon induced *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* to consent to
the request of Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, Sir *G. E. Cartier* and *A. G. Archibald*, and
they departed accordingly, and they and their families received for their maintenance
said sums of \$1,000 and £600.

That thereafter, and during the General Election of 1872, *L. Riel* was contesting
Provencher with Attorney-General *Clarke*, when, at the request of Sir *John A. Mac-*
donald, First Minister and Minister of Justice, Lieutenant Governor *Archibald*
arranged that both the said Candidates should retire in order that Sir *G. E. Cartier*,
Minister of Militia, might be elected for the County, and he was elected accordingly,
and publicly received and acknowledged the congratulations of *L. Riel* and *A. D.*
Lépine on the event.

That from the said evidence, it further appears that Sir *John A. Macdonald*, First
Minister and Minister of Justice, gave assurances to Archbishop *Taché*, to his *Quebec*
colleagues and others, that he would on his intended visit to *England*, press on Her
Majesty's Government to take up the question, thinking that they might see their
way to granting a complete amnesty without the Canadian Government being res-
ponsible for it, to which he had no objection, and which would be believed, be loyally
accepted by the Canadian people.

That in the opinion of this House, it is not for the honor or interest of *Canada*
that the question of amnesty should remain longer in its present shape.

That in the opinion of this House, the facts developed in the said evidence can-

not be ignored by the people or the Parliament of *Canada*, and must be considered in the expression of their views as to the disposition of the question.

That in the opinion of this House, it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the *North-West* troubles, for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, saving only *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine* and *W. D. O'Donohue*.

That in the opinion of this House, it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a like amnesty should be granted to *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* conditional on five years' banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions.

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General embodying this Resolution, and praying that he will be pleased to take such steps as may be best calculated to carry it into effect;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 12th February, 1875.

And the Debate continuing;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before Three of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 12th February, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of the *St. Catharines* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Richard*,—The Petition of *D. McHarg* and others, of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *Henry William Peterson*, of the Town of *Guelph*, in the County of *Wellington* and Province of *Ontario*, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of sums required for the Service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1876; and, in accordance with the provisions of "*The British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 8th February, 1875.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follow :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, copies of a correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the non-fulfilment of the Terms of Union with the Province of *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 12th February, 1875.

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, copies of a correspondence which has taken place with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of a Bill passed in the last Session of the Dominion Legislature, entitled: "*An Act to regulate the Construction and Maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs.*" (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 12th February, 1875.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for copies of all correspondence and papers connected with the appointment of *Wm. J. Morden*, as Postmaster for the Village of *Greenville*, in the County of *Wentworth*, and the removal of said office to *Bullock's Corners*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21.*)

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That from the evidence reported to this House by the Committee appointed last Session on the questions arising out of the *North-West* troubles, it appears that the late Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister of Militia and Defence, and during Sir *J. A. Macdonald's* illness, acting Minister of Justice, leader of the Government, and its representative in its negotiations with the delegates from the *North-West*, at various times gave divers persons of prominence in the *North-West*, amongst whom were Archbishop *Taché*, Father *Ritchot*, the Hon. *M. A. Girard* and the Hon: *J. Royal*, assurances that a complete amnesty would be granted by the Imperial Government in respect of all acts committed by all persons during the *North-West* troubles, and requested that these assurances should be as they were communicated to the interested parties. That from the same evidence it further appears that the envoy of the Canadian Government, Archbishop *Taché*, acting in the *bonâ fide* belief that he was authorized to do so, assured the people of the *North-West*, that the Imperial Government would grant such an amnesty; and the Canadian Government did not communicate to the people any disavowal of his action.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that the interested parties became, by means of the said assurances, convinced that such an amnesty would be granted; and that this conviction so affected their action as to facilitate the acquisition of the territory by *Canada*.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that on the occasion of the raid of Fenians, led by *W. B. O'Donohue*, one of the actors in the *North-West* troubles, the Hon. *A. G. Archibald*, Lieutenant Governor of *Manitoba*, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, by proclamation, called on all the inhabitants to rally to its defence; and especially asked through Father *Ritchot*, the aid of *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine*, and in reply to a letter from Father *Ritchot* on the subject, wrote the following letter :—

" GOVERNMENT HOUSE, October 5th, 1871.

" REVEREND SIR,—Your note has just reached me. You speak of difficulties which might impede any action of Mr. *Riel* in coming forward to use his influence

“with his fellow-citizens, to rally to the support of the Crown in the present emergency.

“Should Mr. *Riel* come forward as suggested, he need be under no apprehension that his liberty will be interfered with in any way; to use your own language, “*pour la circonstance actuelle.*”

“It is hardly necessary for me to add that the co-operation of the French half-breeds and their leaders in the support of the Crown under present circumstances, will be very welcome, and cannot be looked upon otherwise than as entitling them to most favorable consideration.

“Let me add that, in giving you this assurance with promptitude, I feel myself entitled to be met in the same spirit.

“The sooner the French half-breeds assume the attitude in question, the more graceful will be their action and the more favorable their influence.

“I have the honor to be, Rev'd Sir,

“Yours truly,

“(Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD,
Lieutenant Governor.

“Rev'd Père *Ritchot*,
“*St. Norbert.*”

And subsequently, in reply to a letter to him on the same subject, from *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine* and *P. Paranteau*, caused the following letter to be sent:—

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
“*Fort Garry*, Oct. 8th, 1871.

“GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge receipt of your note of this morning, assuring His Excellency of the hearty response of the Métis to the appeal made to them in his Excellency's Proclamation.

“You may say to the people, on whose behalf you write, that His Excellency is much gratified to receive the assurance which he anticipated in his communication with the Rev. Père *Ritchot*, and which your letter conveys, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to transmit to His Excellency the Governor General this evidence of the loyalty and good faith of the Métis of *Manitoba*.

“His Excellency will be pleased to be furnished, as soon as possible, with a nominal list of persons in each parish who desire to enrol for active service in the present emergency.

“His Excellency will rely upon their readiness to come forward the moment they receive notice.

“I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

“Your obedient servant,

“W. F. BUCHANAN,

“Acting Private Secretary.

“To *M. L. Riel*,
“*A. D. Lépine*,
“*Pierre Paranteau.*”

That from the same evidence, it further appears that the said *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine* and *P. Paranteau* accordingly raised a large body of men to assist in the defence of the Province, and marched them to the vicinity of *Fort Garry*, where they were received and their services accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, who shook hands with *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* as leaders of the force, and by a subsequent proclamation recognized their services; and the action of the Lieutenant Governor was not disavowed by the Canadian Government, which continued him in his place, and thereafter promoted him to the Lieutenant-Governorship of *Nova Scotia*.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, then First Minister of *Canada*, and Minister of Justice in December, 1871, after the Fenian Raid was over, entered into negotiations, through Archbishop *Taché*, with the said *L. Riel* for his retirement from the Province of *Manitoba* for the space of a year, and for his maintenance during this expatriation out of the public funds of *Canada*, and in order to induce him so to retire, pointed out to the Archbishop that the proposed step would improve the chances of obtaining the amnesty from Her Majesty's Government, and stated that he would exert his personal influence to procure action in the matter by Her Majesty's Government, and that he would so far make *Riel's* case his own, and having so induced the Archbishop to interfere, sent him the promised sum, which was taken from the Secret Service Fund, placed at the disposal of his Government by Parliament, with the following letter:—

“(Private and strictly confidential.)

“Ottawa, December 27th, 1871.

“MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have been able to make the arrangement for the individual that we have talked about. I now send you a sight draft on the Bank of *Montreal* for \$1,000. I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the money being paid to him periodically (say monthly or quarterly) and not in a lump, otherwise the money would be wasted and our embarrassments begin again. The payment should spread over a year.

“Believe me, your Grace's very obedient servant,

“JOHN A. MACDONALD.

“His Grace The Archbishop of *St. Boniface*,
“*Manitoba*.”

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister of Militia and Defence, afterwards communicated with Archbishop *Taché*, requesting that *A. D. Lépine* should be included in the same arrangement, and that the Archbishop was, on his return to *Manitoba*, further requested by Lieutenant Governor *Archibald* to procure the expatriation of the said persons, and in order to make a sufficient provision for the maintenance of themselves and their families, the Lieutenant Governor procured from the *Hudson's Bay* Company the further sum of £600, and that the Archbishop thereupon induced *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* to consent to the request of Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, Sir *G. E. Cartier* and *A. G. Archibald*, and they departed accordingly; and they and their families received for their maintenance said sums of \$1,000 and £600.

That thereafter, and during the General Election of 1872, *L. Riel* was contesting *Provencher* with Attorney General *Clark*, when, at the request of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, First Minister and Minister of Justice, Lieutenant Governor *Archibald* arranged that both the said Candidates should retire, in order that Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister of Militia, might be elected for the County; and he was elected accordingly, and publicly received and acknowledged the congratulations of *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* on the event.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir *John A. Macdonald*, First Minister and Minister of Justice, gave assurances to Archbishop *Taché* to his Quebec colleagues and others that he would, on his intended visit to *England*, press on Her Majesty's Government to take up the question, thinking that they might see their way to granting a complete amnesty without the Canadian Government being responsible for it, to which he had no objection, and which would, he believed, be loyally accepted by the Canadian people.

That in the opinion of this House, it is not for the honor or interest of Canada that the question of amnesty should remain longer in its present shape.

That in the opinion of this House, the facts developed in the said evidence cannot be ignored by the people or the Parliament of Canada, and must be considered in the expression of their views as to the disposition of the question.

That in the opinion of this House it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the *North-West* troubles for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, saving only *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine*, and *W. D. O'Donohue*.

That in the opinion of this House, it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a like amnesty should be granted to *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine*, conditional on five years' banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions.

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, embodying this Resolution, and praying that he will be pleased to take such steps as may be best calculated to carry it into effect;

Mr. *Mousseau* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That the last three paragraphs be left out, and the following paragraph, "That whilst regretting that the Ministers did not deem it their duty to advise His Excellency the Governor General to grant a full pardon to Mr. *A. D. Lépine*, this House is of opinion, as an obvious consequence of the premises laid down in said motion, that it would be proper that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the *North-West* troubles for all acts committed in said troubles," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 13th February, 1875.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three R.),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Rouleau, and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—23.</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bordon,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Scatcherd.</i>

<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Maclean,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bourassa.</i>	<i>Flesher.</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Forbes.</i>	<i>McCalum,</i>	<i>Sinclair.</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fréchette.</i>	<i>McGregor.</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIntyre.</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Geoffrion.</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Snider.</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies.</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor.</i>	<i>Metcalf.</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon.</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge.</i>	<i>Mitchell.</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Hagar.</i>	<i>Monteith.</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Moss.</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'nd),</i>
<i>Cartwright.</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Murray.</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Holton.</i>	<i>Norris.</i>	<i>Tremblay.</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver.</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Huntington</i>	<i>Orton.</i>	<i>Tupper.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Paterson.</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pelletier.</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Perry.</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pouliot.</i>	<i>Young—152.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Farrow* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *White*, That the following paragraphs be added after the words "be loyally accepted by the Canadian people," in the 19th paragraph:—

"That from the same evidence it appears that Bishop *Taché* had an interview with Messrs. *Dorion* and *Letellier*, Ministers of the Crown, in November, 1874, and that they informed him that they were personally in favor of an amnesty.

"That on the 25th November, the Hon. Mr. *Letellier* in his office said to Bishop *Taché*, 'I think (or I hope) that we shall be able to give the amnesty to our Lower Canadian friends as a New Year's gift.'

"That on the 30th November, Bishop *Taché* saw the Hon. Mr. *Dorion* and the Hon. Mr. *Letellier*, and says: 'I was led to believe that they themselves had some guarantee about it (the amnesty).' They were not explicit, but he was led to believe it. It was something to the effect that there was an agreement with their colleagues as to the granting of the amnesty. The words as near as I can say were these: 'We cannot settle everything. It is so soon after the formation of the Government. We have hopes that the thing will be arranged in a favourable way according to your wishes; and we see ourselves the necessity of the amnesty.'

"My impression was so strong that I asked Mr. *Dorion* in what way he and I could communicate together about the amnesty, after my departure for *Manitoba*, without its being known. He then wrote in my memorandum book two sentences, which he explained as to what their meaning would be in case we should communicate about the amnesty. I produce the sentences: 'Communication received, matter attended to immediately,' meant this: 'communication received' means 'amnesty.' 'Matter attended to immediately' means 'immediate promulgation of the amnesty.' Next sentence, 'Communication received' (same meaning), 'matter under consideration' meaning 'that the amnesty was under consideration by the Ottawa Government,' 'you may expect early decision,' meaning its inherent sense as bearing on the secret meaning of the prior part of the sentence.

“ It was agreed that he would add to the latter sentence the name of the month in which he expected the thing would be settled. The date is marked on the back of this memorandum. It is November 30th. The memorandum was written about the close of our interview of that day, which was my last interview with them. I left *Montreal* on the 2nd of December. The impression made on my mind was so favourable, that on my arrival I told many people that we had every reason to expect that the new Government would carry out the promises of the old Government.

“ That it further appears from the said evidence that the following telegrams passed between the Hon. A. A. *Dorion*, Minister of Justice, and others on his behalf, and Archbishop *Taché*.

“ ‘ FORT GARRY, 24th December, 1873.

“ ‘ To the Honorable A. A. *Dorion*, *Ottawa*,

“ ‘ Anxious hearing from you. Is communication received. *Lépine* bailed yesterday.

“ ‘ (Signed,) ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ. ’ ”

“ ‘ *Montreal*, December 25th 1873.

“ ‘ To Archbishop *Taché*.

“ ‘ I received the gratifying intelligence contained in your telegram. Matters here are progressing slowly but most satisfactorily. In a few days I will write result, and about some important questions.

“ ‘ (Signed,) A. A. DORION. ’ ”

“ ‘ *Ottawa*, 2nd January, 1874.

* * * * *

“ ‘ General election immediate. Governor *Morris* will communicate with you. Of paramount importance for friends to comply with his request. Answer by telegraph.

“ ‘ (Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ. ’ ”

“ ‘ *Ottawa*, January 2nd, 1874.

“ ‘ To *Alex. Morris*, *Fort Garry*, *Manitoba*.

“ ‘ Will you communicate confidentially to Bishop *Taché* that I am particularly desirous, in the interest of his people, in order to avoid excitement, that *Riel* should not be a candidate.

“ ‘ (Signed,) A. A. DORION. ’ ”

“ That on the 5th January, 1874, Governor *Morris* telegraphed to the Hon. A. A. *Dorion*, Minister of Justice, that he had seen Archbishop *Taché*, and that he (*Dorion*) could communicate with *Riel* through Father *Lascomb* at *Montreal*, who knew where he was.

“ That Bishop *Taché* says: ‘ I wrote to Father *Lascomb* immediately after the communication with Mr. *Morris*, about the first week in January, that very likely the *Canadian* Government would open negotiations with him about *Riel*’s election,’ and that Father *Lascomb* informed Bishop *Taché* that Mr. *Dorion* had communicated with him, either directly or through some one else.”

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glennegarry)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal)</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Walluce (Albert)</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Ferry,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young,—126.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three R.),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kgst)</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—50.</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs Mackenzie (Lambton), Fournier, Geoffrion, Holton, Cauchon and Blake, to

prepare and report the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in conformity to the said Resolution.

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*) reported, from the said Committee, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir *Frederic Temple*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye* of *Clandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye* of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *St Patrick*, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing :

That from the evidence reported to this House by the Committee appointed last Session, on the questions arising out of the *North-West* troubles, it appears that the late Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister of Militia and Defence, and during Sir *J. A. Macdonald's* illness, acting Minister of Justice, leader of the Government, and its representative in its negotiations with the delegates from the *North-West*, at various times gave divers persons of prominence in the *North-West*, amongst whom were Archbishop *Taché*, Father *Ritchot*, the Hon. *M. A. Girard*, and the Hon. *J. Royal*, assurances that a complete amnesty would be granted by the Imperial Government in respect of all acts committed by all persons during the *North-West* troubles, and requested that these assurances should be as they were communicated to the interested parties.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that the Envoy of the Canadian Government, Archbishop *Taché*, acting in the *bonâ fide* belief that he was authorized to do so, assured the people of the *North-West* that the Imperial Government would grant such an amnesty; and the Canadian Government did not communicate to the people any disavowal of his action.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that the interested parties became, by means of the said assurances, convinced that such an amnesty would be granted; and that this conviction so effected their action as to facilitate the acquisition of the territory by *Canada*.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that on the occasion of the raid of Fenians, led by *W. B. O'Donohue*, one of the actors in the *North-West* troubles, the Hon. *A. G. Archibald*, Lieutenant Governor of *Manitoba*, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, by proclamation, called on all the inhabitants to rally to its defence; and especially asked through Father *Ritchot*, the aid of *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine*, and in reply to a letter from Father *Ritchot* on the subject, wrote the following letter :—

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, October 5th, 1871.

“ REVEREND SIR,—Your note has just reached me. You speak of difficulties “ which might impede any action of Mr. *Riel* in coming forward to use his influence “ with his fellow-citizens, to rally to the support of the Crown in the present “ emergency.”

“ Should Mr. *Riel* come forward as suggested, he need be under no apprehension “ that his liberty will be interfered with in any way; to use your own language, “ *pour la circonstance actuelle.*”

“ It is hardly necessary for me to add that the co-operation of the French half “ breeds and their leaders, in the support of the Crown under present circumstances “ will be very welcome, and cannot be looked upon otherwise than as entitling them “ to most favorable consideration.

“ Let me add, that in giving you this assurance with promptitude I feel myself
“ to be met in the same spirit.

“ The sooner the French half-breeds assume the attitude in question, the more
“ graceful will be their action and the more favorable their influence.

“ I have the honor to be Revd. Sir,

“ Yours truly,

“ (Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD,

“ Lieutenant Governor.

“ Revd. *Père Ritchot*,

“ *St. Norbert.*”

And subsequently, in reply to a letter to him on the same subject, from *L. Riel*,
A. D. Lépine and *P. Paranteau*, caused the following letter to be sent:—

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“ *Fort Garry*, Oct. 8th, 1871.

“ GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant-
“ Governor to acknowledge receipt of your note of this morning, assuring His Excel-
“ lency of the hearty response of the Métis to the appeal made to them in His
“ Excellency's proclamation.

“ You may say to the people on whose behalf you write, that His Excellency is
“ much gratified to receive the assurance which he anticipated in his communication
“ with the Rev. *Père Ritchot*, and which your letter conveys, and that he will take the
“ earliest opportunity to transmit to His Excellency the Governor General this
“ evidence of the loyalty and good faith of the Métis of *Manitoba*.

“ His Excellency will be pleased to be furnished as soon as possible with a
“ nominal list of persons in each parish who desire to enrol for active service in the
“ present emergency.

“ His Excellency will rely upon their readiness to come forward the moment
“ they receive notice.

“ I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient servant.

“ W. F. BUCHANAN,

“ Acting Private Secretary.

“ To *M. L. Riel*,

“ *A. D. Lépine*,

“ *Pierre Paranteau.*”

That from the same evidence, it further appears that the said *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine* and *P. Paranteau* accordingly raised a large body of men to assist in the defence of the Province and marched them to the vicinity of *Fort Garry*, where they were received and their services accepted by the Lieutenant Governor, who shook hands with *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* as leaders of the force, and by a subsequent proclamation recognized their services; and that the action of the Lieutenant Governor was not disavowed by the Canadian Government which continued him in his place and thereafter promoted him to the Lieutenant Governorship of *Nova Scotia*.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, then First Minister of Canada and Minister of Justice, in Dec. 1871, after the Fenian Raid was over, entered into negotiations, through Archbishop *Taché*, with the said *L. Riel*, for his retirement from the Province of *Manitoba* for the space of a year, and for his maintenance during this expatriation out of the public funds of *Canada*, and in order to induce him so to retire, pointed out to the Archbishop that the proposed step would improve the chances of obtaining the amnesty from Her Majesty's Government, and stated that he would exert his personal influence to procure action in the matter by Her Majesty's Government, and that he would so far make *Riel's*

case his own, and having so induced the Archbishop to interfere, sent him the promised sum which was taken from the Secret Service Fund placed at the disposal of his Government by Parliament, with the following letter:—

“ (Private and strictly confidential.)

“ Ottawa, Dec. 27th, 1871.

“ MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have been able to make the arrangement for the individual that we have talked about. I now send you a sight draft on the Bank of *Montreal* for \$1,000. I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the money being paid to him periodically (say monthly or quarterly) and not in a lump, otherwise the money would be wasted and our embarrassments begin again. The payment should spread over a year.

“ Believe me, Your Grace's very obedient servant,

“ JOHN A. MACDONALD.

“ His Grace the Archbishop of *St. Boniface*,
“ *Manitoba*.”

That from the same evidence, it further appears, that Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister of Militia and Defence, afterwards communicated with Archbishop *Taché*, requesting that *A. D. Lépine* should be included in the same arrangement, and that the Archbishop was, on his return to *Manitoba*, further requested by Lieutenant Governor *Archibald* to procure the expatriation of the said persons, and in order to make a sufficient provision for the maintenance of themselves and their families, the Lieutenant Governor procured from the *Hudson's Bay Company* the further sum of £600, and that the Archbishop thereupon induced *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* to consent to the request of Sir *J. A. Macdonald*, Sir *G. E. Cartier*, and *A. G. Archibald*, and that they departed accordingly, and they and their families received for their maintenance said sums of \$1,000 and £600.

That thereafter, and during the General Election of 1872, *L. Riel* was contesting *Provencher* with Attorney General *Clarke*, when, at the request of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, First Minister and Minister of Justice, Lieutenant Governor *Archibald* arranged that both the said Candidates should retire, in order that Sir *G. E. Cartier*, Minister of Militia, might be elected for the County, and he was elected accordingly, and publicly received and acknowledged the congratulations of *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine* on the event.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir *John A. Macdonald*, First Minister and Minister of Justice, gave assurances to Archbishop *Taché*, to his Quebec colleagues and others, that he would on his intended visit to *England* press on Her Majesty's Government to take up the question, thinking that they might see their way to granting a complete amnesty without the Canadian Government being responsible for it, to which he had no objection, and which would, he believed, be loyally accepted by the Canadian people.

That in the opinion of this House, it is not for the honor or interest of *Canada* that the question of amnesty should remain longer in its present shape.

That in the opinion of this House, the facts developed in the said evidence cannot be ignored by the people or the Parliament of *Canada*, and must be considered in the expression of their views as to the disposition of the question.

That in the opinion of this House, it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the *North-West* troubles for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, saving only *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lépine*, and *W. D. O'Donohue*.

That in the opinion of this House, it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a like amnesty should be granted to *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lépine*, conditional on five years' banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as may be best calculated to carry into effect the measures which we have

ventured humbly to represent as being in our opinion desirable and right, under the circumstances to which we have respectfully called Your Excellency's attention.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Allan, Baillargeon, Bourinot, Chapais, Cornwall, Haythorne, Wilmot, Trudel, Ryan, Reesor, Miller* and *Alexander*, a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of their House are concerned, and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And also, the Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Aikins, Bellerose, Bureau, Carrall, Cochrane, Ferrier, Haythorne, Miller, Penny, Macfarlane, Simpson, Reesor, Scott* and *Wilmot*, a Committee to superintend the printing of their House during the present Session, and they are instructed to act on behalf of their House with the Committee of this House, as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 15th February, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Desjardins*,—The Petition of Sir *Hugh Allan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *Robert Lees* and others; and the Petition of the *Richelieu Company*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the Consolidated *European and North American Railway Company*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Danville*; and the Petition of the Council of the Municipality of the County of *Richmond*, Province of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Aaron Miller* and others, of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. Johns*; of the Council of the Municipality of *Marston*, of *Allan McLeod* and others, of *Marston*, of *James Rich* and others, of *Brookbury*, of *William Ellis* and others, of *Hereford*, of the Council of the Municipality of *Lingwick*, and of the Reverend *T. Brassard*, Curé, and others, of *St. Romain de Winslow*, all of the County of *Compton*; and of *D. McHarg* and others, of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liqueur Law.

Of the *St. Catharines* Board of Trade; praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland Canal* may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the *Upper Lakes* may pass freely downward to *Lake Ontario*.

Of *Henry William Peterson*, of the Town of *Guelph*, in the County of *Wellington*, and Province of *Ontario*, Barrister-at-Law; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Emma Grange* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Ordered, That *Mr. Rouleau* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That *Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton)* have leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of persons and property conveyed by Railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of Public Works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That *Mr. Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the institution of Suits against the Crown by Petition of Right, and respecting procedure in Crown Suits.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Cook* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of *Mr. Wilkes*, seconded by *Mr. Killam*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of Engineers Report on the condition of the Harbour of the City of *Toronto*; and also copies of Orders in Council, if any, concerning proposed improvements of the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Brouse moved, seconded by *Mr. Dymond*, and the Question being proposed, That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon a system of Military Drill in connection with the school systems of the several Provinces, with power to send for persons and papers; said Committee to consist of Messieurs *Blake, Tupper, Holton, Cameron (Cardwell), Dymond, Mills, Archibald, Bowell, Skinner, Masson, Laurier, Biggar, Kerr, Ross (Prince Edward)* and the mover;

Mr. Cameron (Ontario) moved, in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Forbes*, That all words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "so far from its being desirable that our youth should be taught in schools the art of war, and a military spirit engendered, that the doctrines of peace, love, and universal brotherhood should be inculcated, and that our Government would add greatly to its popularity, if it were to make an effort by Ministerial delegation to the Mother Country, to the *United States* at *Washington*, and to the Government at *Paris*, to endeavor to obtain a treaty of peace on a basis of *decision by arbitration*, in case of

“any difficulty arising with any one of those powers; that said difficulties be referred to a Committee of four persons, to be named by the other two,” inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 16th February, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *John S. Scarlett* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Bowell*,—The Petition of *David Sinclair*, of *Montreal*, and others; the Petition of *James Harrison* and others, of the County of *Hastings*; and the Petition of *James Harrison* and others, of the Village of *Bridgewater*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of the Great Western Railway Company.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of the South part of the Township of *Stukely*; the Petition of *P. A. Curtis* and others, of the Township of *Shefford*; the Petition *J. M. Watson* and others, of *Mawcook*; and the Petition of *William Hackwell* and others, of *Boscobel*, all of the County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Murray*,—The Petition of the *Upper Ottawa Improvement Company*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee beg to recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade,—of *R. A. Hubert* and others, of the Province of *Quebec*, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of *Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*,—Of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company, for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company,—Of the *London and Canada Bank*, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—Of the *Canadian Gas Lighting Company*, for incorporation,—Of the *Industrial Life Insurance Company*, for incorporation,—Of *John Mather* and others, Provisional President and Directors of a Company, to be called the *Lower Ottawa Boom Company*,—and of *Henry William Peterson*, of the Town of *Guelph*, in the County of *Wellington*, and Province of *Ontario*, Barrister-at-Law, for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Emma Grange* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *London and Canada Bank*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the name of the *Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company* to that of the *Imperial Loan and Investment Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend and amend the Law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill for suppressing Gaming Houses, and to punish the keepers thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Governor General Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 17th February, 1875.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-eighth day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Huron*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Huron*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Malcolm Colin Cameron*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Thomas Greenway*, of the Village of *Centralia*, in the County of *Huron*, Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Metropolitan Bank, on the 15th February, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Official Return of the distribution of the Dominion Statutes of *Canada*, being 37 *Victoria*, 1st Session of 3rd Parliament, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 1, Sec. 14. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 23.)

Mr. Vail, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return (in part) to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for a statement of the Fortifications, Lands, and Materials of War, which were transferred to the Government of this country by the Imperial Government; also a Report of a competent officer on the state of repair of the several Forts and Buildings so transferred, and of the condition of the Material of War; also a return of such properties as have been conveyed to Municipal Corporations, if any; or of any lands that it is proposed by the Government to transfer to such Corporations. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 8th February, 1875, for a statement showing the names, ages and places of residence of all Militiamen of 1812-13, who have transmitted to the Imperial Government their claims for a pension or indemnity. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 25.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By *Mr. Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of *W. J. Waddilove* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Strathroy*; and the Petition of *Thomas Gordon* and others, of *Melbourne* and vicinity, all of the County of *Middlesex*.

By *Mr. Cockburn*,—The Petition of *J. D. Beatty* and others, of *Parry Sound* and vicinity; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Muskoka*; and the Petition of *G. W. Eule* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*.

By *Mr. Brown*,—The Petition of the International Bridge Company.

By *Mr. Hall*,—The Petition of *George Clark* and others, of *Anson*; the Petition of *Henry Andrews* and others, of the Township of *Minden*; and the Petition of *R. G. Haight* and others, of the Townships of *Snowdon* and *Lutterworth*, all of the County of *Haliburton*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *Moses Crowder* and others, of the Township of *Mountain*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*),—The Petition of the Canadian Navigation Company.

By Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds*),—The Petition of *John A. Heaslip* and others, of *Lansdown*, County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *Matthew Gardener* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Almonte*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *J. Rutherford* and others, of *Shakespeare*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Brooks*,—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of the Town of *Sherbrooke*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *James Camplin* and others; the Petition of *John Hobbs* and others, of the Township of *Reach*; and the Petition of *S. Young* and others, of *Port Perry*, all of the County of *Ontario*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Sir *Hugh Allan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *St. Lawrence Bridge Company*, with power to build a bridge for railway and general traffic purposes, at or near *St. Helen's Island*, near the City of *Montreal*.

Of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to provide a more convenient and effective mode of issuing and securing the debentures of the Company to be issued under the borrowing powers already conferred upon them, and for regulating the powers of the Trustees.

Of *Robert Lees* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada*.

Of the *Richelieu Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the several Acts relating to their Incorporation, and also for power to change their name to that of the *Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company*.

Of the *Provincial Insurance Company of Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to amalgamate the several Acts relating to their Incorporation, and for certain amendments thereto.

Of the *Consolidated European and North American Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the articles of consolidation between the *European and North American Railway Company* for extension from *St. John* westward, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, and the *European and North American Railway Company* of the State of *Maine*, in the *United States*.

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Danville*, and of the Council of the Municipality of the County of *Richmond*, Province of *Quebec*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal Procedure.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Cook have leave to bring in a Bill to provide means of escape for persons falling into the water in the vicinity of wharves and docks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Cameron (*Ontario*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Returns setting forth,—

1st. The entire quantity of ground gypsum, or land plaster, imported into the Dominion of *Canada* from the *United States*, since the 1st day of April, 1874.

2nd. For the respective quantities of said ground gypsum, or land plaster, imported from the *United States*, as received at the several Lake and River Ports of the Dominion.

3rd. For the entire sum collected as Revenue from the said article of ground gypsum, or land plaster, between the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of December, 1874.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Roscoe moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson (*Cariboo*), and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the necessity of having the Boundary Line between *British Columbia* and *Alaska* defined and surveyed;

Mr. DeCosmos moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Cameron (*Ontario*), That the words "and to the desirability of acquiring that portion of the Territory of *Alaska* extending north-westwardly from 54° 40' north latitude, to the meridian of *Mount St. Elias*," be added at the end thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said proposed Amendment and Motion were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Cimon, seconded by Mr. Robitaille,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—

1st. A statement showing the number of Rivers in the Counties of *Saguenay*, *Chicoutimi* and *Charlevoix*, now under lease under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, the name of the lessee in each case, and the price for which each of them is so leased;

2nd. A statement showing the number of Fishing Leases now in existence, granted for carrying on fisheries in the waters of the River *St. Lawrence*, in the Counties of *Saguenay* and *Charlevoix*, the rent to be paid under each lease, and the name of the party to whom it was granted;

3rd. A statement of the number of penalties inflicted by the Fishery Officers for contraventions of the Fisheries Act, setting forth the nature of each contravention, within the limits of the Counties of *Chicoutimi*, *Charlevoix* and *Saguenay*, since 1867.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Young moved, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That the collection and early publication of full and accurate statistics affecting the Commerce, Revenues, Population and material progress of the Dominion, is a

matter of great importance, and in the opinion of this House it is highly desirable that the Government should establish a Board of Statistics, or take such other means as may be necessary to have our statistics as complete, reliable, and early published, as possible; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all special rates granted for freight on the Intercolonial Railroad, giving names of person or persons obtaining same, and dates.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence connected with the contract for supplies to the Intercolonial Railway, from the 1st of June to the 31st December, 1874, of Cars, Trucks, Bar Iron and railway materials; together with copies of tenders, giving names and dates.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Brouse*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any correspondence which may have taken place relating to Addresses of this House, presented last Session, to His Excellency on the subject of the Act to amend the Act respecting Copyrights of 1872, which Act was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Appleby*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the memorandum of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, referred to in a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 7th June, 1873.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Galbraith*, seconded by Mr. *Cockburn*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of *L. G. Bell*, C.E., on the exploration made by him of the route of the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway, from *Ottawa City* to *Parry's Sound*; together with all maps or papers accompanying the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Norris*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Durham*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of *Canada* and that of the *United States* in reference to the stringent regulations compelling Canadian vessels to call and report at *Duncan City* in the Straits of *Mackinac*, before being allowed to enter into *Lake Michigan*; and also in reference to the tonnage dues imposed on all Canadian vessels, annually, in American ports.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all tenders for the construction of the *Georgian Bay* Branch of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, with Orders in Council, correspondence, and all papers relating thereto.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the prospectus and terms of the loan of 1874; the number and names of the parties or firms tendering; the names of the persons or firms to whom the loan was allotted, with the sums to each, respectively.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blake*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of *Great Britain* in reference to the monetary compensation to be paid by the *United States to Canada*, under the Treaty of *Washington*, for the liberty of fishing in Canadian waters; also, for any correspondence on the same subject between the Governments of *Great Britain* and the *United States*, communicated to His Excellency, for the information of the Canadian Government;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 18th February, 1875.

Charles Frederick Ferguson, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Bank of *Montreal*, on the 31st January, 1875,—Of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*, on the 11th February, 1875; and of the Bank of *St. Hyacinthe*, on the 13th February, 1875, under the provisions of the Act, 34 *Victoria*, Chapter 5, Section 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *George A. Laird* and others, of *Patterson* and vicinity, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of *Mrs. J. Holliday* and others, of *Myrtle* and vicinity, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. de Villers* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gertrude*, County of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Borden*,—The Petition of *A. C. Ells* and others, of the Village of *Scott's Bay*, County of *Kings*.

By Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*),—The Petition of *William George Shaw* and others, of *Wanstead* and vicinity, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. Blake,—The Petition of *J. Dewar* and others, of the Townships of *Bruce*, *Kincardine* and *Greenock*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. Galbraith,—The Petition of *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. K. McMorine* and others, of the Village of *Almonte*; the Petition of *John McDonald* and others, of the Village of *Almonte*; and the Petition of the Reverend *John Bennett* and others, of the Village of *Almonte*, all of the County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Donahue,—The Petition of *John Fair*, of the Township of *Durham*, County of *Missisquoi*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *John S. Scarlett* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*; praying that any measure brought before Parliament having for its object the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

Of *David Sinclair*, of *Montreal*, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of The *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company.

Of *James Harrison* and others, of the County of *Hastings*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of The *Belleville* and *Ottawa River* Railway Company.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm and declare valid certain indentures made between the *Niagara Falls International Bridge* Company, the *Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge* Company, and the Great Western Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm their present charter, and also for power to erect Booms, Dams and Piers wherever the same may be deemed necessary on the River *Ottawa*, between the City of *Ottawa* and a point known as *Des Joachims*, in the Province of *Quebec*.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying for certain amendments to their Acts of Incorporation.

Of *James Harrison* and others, of the Village of *Bridgewater*, County of *Hastings*; of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of *Ontario*; of the Council of the Municipality of the South part of the Township of *Stukely*; of *P. A. Curtis* and others, of the Township of *Shefford*; of *J. M. Watson* and others, of *Mawcook*; and of *William Hackwell* and others, of *Boscobel*, County of *Shefford*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Third Report of said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit as their Third Report,—

The First Report of their Sub-Committee appointed for the management of the Reporting and Publishing the Debates of the House of Commons, which is respectfully recommended for consideration.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, 18th February, 1875.

The Sub-Committee to whom were referred the reference of the House of Commons concerning the Reporting and the Publishing their Debates, submit as their

First Report the following rules, which, in their opinion should control the Contractors for the Reporting and Printing:—

Rule 1. That the Contractor for the Reporting keep a book, in which an entry shall be made of the copy sent to the Printer, the hour at which such copy is sent, the receipt of the copy to be acknowledged by the Printer when received.

Rule 2. That the Contractor for the Reporting be held responsible for a fair and impartial summary of the Debates, for a prompt delivery of copy; and that the Contractor for the Printing be held responsible for accurate proof-reading according to copy.

Rule 3. That no written speeches be received by the Contractor for the Reporting.

Rule 4. That Members shall be allowed to make any verbal corrections in the Report of their speeches as they first appear in sheet form, such correction not to involve any variation of idea or sentiment, or any lengthening of their remarks. These corrections being intended for the book form of the reports, cannot be entertained unless made on the same day as the reports are delivered at the Post Office.

Your Committee further recommend the following as the basis of distribution, both of sheets and bound volumes:—

DISTRIBUTION LIST.

DAILY SHEETS.

Members House of Commons, five copies each	1,030
Members Senate, one copy each	80
Privy Council	13
Press.....	400
Reporters	30
Reserve.....	47
Total	1,600

BOUND VOLUMES.

Members House of Commons, two copies each	412
Members Senate, one copy each.....	80
Privy Council	6
Departmental	20
	518
Library and Reserve	82
Total	600

Ordered, That Mr. Macdougall (*Elgin*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Dymond, seconded by Mr. Brouse,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct application to be made to the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces composing the Dominion of *Canada*, for Returns of all commitments for trial, with the acquittal or convictions resulting therefrom, for capital offences committed since 1st July, 1867; and also that His Excellency will be pleased to take such measures as may secure to this

House, which is charged with the duty of legislating in respect of Criminal Jurisprudence, full statistical information on all matters relating thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Roscoe*, and the Question being proposed, That owing to the almost immediate commencement of the works of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Island of Vancouver, and the prosecution of similar works on the Main land of British Columbia which will shortly follow, both of which will at once attract a large immigration into that Province for the purpose of settlement, it is very desirable that the Dominion Government should at once take steps to have the Dominion Lands of the Province surveyed, and an office established there where intending settlers can obtain reliable information, and be enabled to purchase lands with the utmost facility; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*, and the Question being put, That the wine refreshment part of this House be re-opened for the convenience of Members; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr *McIntyre*, seconded by Mr. *Pettes*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Contract entered into between *James King*, Esquire, of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*, and this Government, for the purpose of running a steamer between *Georgetown, P.E.I.*, and *Pictou, Nova Scotia*, during the winter season.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*, and the Question being proposed, That the following letter and telegram were printed and circulated in the South Riding of *Norfolk* during the late Election in that constituency:—

(Letter.)

“ *Ottawa, Nov. 23, 1874.*

“ MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of inquiry respecting the duties and salary of Mr. *W. Wallace*.

“ Mr. *Wallace* was employed as paymaster on the Intercolonial Railway from “ January, 1869, to January, 1871, at \$1,600 per annum.

“ From May 15, 1871, to July 31, 1872, he was employed as paymaster to the “ Canadian Pacific Railway Survey for the Eastern division.

“ In the latter capacity his duty was to purchase supplies as well as pay the “ salaries of the staff employed.

“ The professional accountant, in whose hands we have recently been compelled “ to place the books and accounts, reports to me that at the time Mr. *Wm. Wallace* “ resigned he had received for disbursements the sum of \$388,871.62, and that “ the vouchers fyled by him in the Department up to that date account for but “ \$142,675.26. After Mr. *Wallace* left, there continued, until June 30th, 1873, to be “ charged and credited in the same books, in his own handwriting, the receipts and “ disbursements for this service.

“ To that period the books show that \$584,579 had been received, and vouchers “ fyled accounting for \$373,663; and that from June, 1873, to August of the same “ year, there was further accounted for \$151,522, leaving at the latter date \$59,394 “ unaccounted for, and in reduction of which no vouchers have since been fyled.

“ With a view of arranging the accounts they were placed in the hands of Mr. “ *Thomas Steers*, Sen., in June, 1872, and in October of the same year his son was

“engaged to assist him. Since these respective periods Mr. *Steers*, Sen., has been continuously, and Mr. *Steers*, Jun., partially occupied in the unsuccessful endeavor to strike a balance. The accountant is now engaged in the effort to write up the sum of \$59,394 still unaccounted for, but he represents to me that he is beset with difficulty, owing to there being in the Department no cash or other book—if such book exists—in which the original entries were made, and the only material at his command is a mass of loose papers, including some vouchers which were in Mr. *Wallace's* office when the accountant took charge of the accounts, a few days ago.

“In regard to Mr. *Wallace's* salary, there does not seem to have been any Order in Council, or other official document, fixing it; but the Journal and Ledger kept by him alike show that it was intended to be \$1,800 per annum. There was paid him, as per his Ledger, on account of salary, from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872, the sum of \$2,251; against which he is credited in his Ledger with salary from May 15, 1871, to June 30, 1872, 13½ months, at \$150 per month, \$2,025; and cash in October, 1871, January and June, 1872, \$564.14; total \$2,589.14, showing a balance due him, June 30, 1872, of \$338.14, on account of which he was paid in July, 1872, \$132.30; and October, 1872, \$300; total \$432.30. And is credited with payments in November, 1872, amounting to \$96.97; leaving a balance in his favor on account of salary to June 30, 1872, of \$2.81.

“His Ledger shows that he subsequently received on same salary account, Dec. 30, 1872, \$550; Jan. 31, 1873, \$100; Feb. 28, 1873, \$100; total, \$750. And on a statement recently lodged by him in the Department, he acknowledges having received further payments as under, *which do not appear in his Journal or Ledger*: 1873—July, \$150; August, \$100; November, \$100; 1874—January, \$100; April, \$80; May, \$80; May, \$150; September, \$65.76; October, 200; total, \$1,025.76, shewing an amount overdrawn by him for salary, and after he had left the service, of \$1,775.76, less the balance in his favor 30th June, 1874, \$2.81; leaving him debtor for \$1,772.95.

“That no doubt may remain of the intention to fix his salary at \$1,800 per annum, the following entries are taken from the Journal:—

“ 1871—June 30—For salary from 15th May to June 30th, 1½ months, at \$150.....	\$225 00
July 31—Salary this month.....	150 00
August 31—Salary this month.....	150 00
September 30—Salary this month.....	150 00
December 31—Three months' salary from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., at \$150.....	450 00
“ 1872—March 31—Salary from 1st January to 31st March, 3 months, at \$150.....	450 00
June 30—Salaries account from 1st April to 30th June, 3 months, at \$150.....	450 00

“But in the statement sent in by him, within the past few days, occurs this entry, that portion of it following the date, “31st July, 1872,” being written in pencil:—

“ By salary from 15th May, 1871, till 31st July, 1872, 14½ months, at \$200.....	\$2,900 00
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

“Thus, apparently, by an attempt to get an increase of pay beyond what his books show him to have been entitled to, endeavoring to make his earnings more nearly balance the money he had drawn. But even at \$2,400 instead of \$1,800 per annum there is a considerable balance against him. The overdrawn amount, as previously stated, was.....

“ Claim for 13½ months, at \$50 extra per month.....	\$675 00
“ Extra work (July, 1872) claimed in statement.....	200 00

875 00

\$897 95

“ Apparently against this, and leading to what further demands their vagueness renders it impossible to say, there are in the statement these most extraordinary entries :—

“ By services since time of resignation, 31st July, 1872.

“ September, 1872—October, had gone to Toronto, was } During this time was a
“ taken ill and laid up—November, December. January, } Member of Parliament
“ 1873—February, sick about half the time in Ottawa. } and not legally entitled
“ June, November, from 6th. } to payment.

“ March, 1874—From 24th—April, May, June, about two weeks. September, except from 1st till 8th, and from 22nd till 29th. October, November, 10 days.

“ The above information, compiled from the statement furnished by the accountant, is the most exact statement I can give in reply to your question.

“ Yours truly,

“ (Signed) A. MACKENZIE.

“ John Stuart, Esquire,
“ Hamilton.”

(Telegram.)

“ Ottawa, 5th December, 1874.

“ None of these books or papers burnt. Demand made—Wallace yesterday telegraphed that cash books and cheques would be returned, but not to hand yet.

“ (Signed) A. MACKENZIE.”

That the said letter was addressed by the Hon. A. Mackenzie, to John Stuart, Esq., of Hamilton, and with the said telegram related to the accounts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Survey of William Wallace, now a Member of this House; that the letter and telegram aforesaid be referred to a Committee of five Members, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report thereon from time to time with all convenient speed—and that Messrs Blake, Cameron (Cardwell), Moss, Ross (Prince Edward), and Howell shall compose the said Committee; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the further consideration of the Amendment which was, on Monday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon a system of Military Drill in connection with the school system of the several Provinces, with power to send for persons and papers; said Committee to consist of Messieurs Blake, Tupper, Holton, Cameron (Cardwell), Dymond, Mills, Archibald, Howell, Skinner, Masson, Laurier, Biggar, Kerr, Ross (Prince Edward) and the mover; and which Amendment was, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, “so far from its being desirable that our youth should be taught in schools the art of war, and a military spirit engendered, that the doctrines of peace, love and universal brotherhood should be inculcated, and that our Government would add greatly to its popularity, if it were to make an effort by ministerial delegation to the Mother Country, to the United States at Washington, and to the Government at Paris, to endeavor to obtain a treaty of peace, on a basis of decision by arbitration in case of any difficulty arising with any of those powers; that said difficulties be referred to a Committee of four persons, to be named by the other two,” inserted instead thereof; The said proposed Amendment and original Motion were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to prevent

Cruelty to Animals while in transit by Railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause a Return to be prepared and laid before the House, showing with respect to the allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 4, since the beginning of the year 1874, the grounds of superannuation in each case, the age of each person superannuated, the names and ages of the persons appointed to succeed the person so superannuated, and the offices and salaries held by such successors respectively.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all applications made by persons who served in the Militia Volunteer Force in *Manitoba*, and who have been invalided or discharged before the termination of their term of enlistment, for grants of land in that Province.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do lay before the House, without delay, a statement showing, 1st. The vacancies which have occurred in this House since the last General Election, the date when each vacancy took place, and when the same was notified to Mr. Speaker; 2nd. The date of the warrant of Mr. Speaker for a new writ in each case; 3rd. The date of the issue of the writ in each case; 4th. The date of the transmission of the writ to the Returning Officer in each case; and also, a similar statement respecting the vacancies occurring during the two last Parliaments.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of books registered under the Copyright Act of 1868, during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; the Return also to show by whom the books were printed, and where; by whom the books were published, and where; and the names of the owners of copyrights.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with charges of Management, viz.:—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Toronto*, £7,500; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Halifax, N. S.*, \$10,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *St. John, N. B.*, \$11,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Fort Garry*, \$6,500; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Victoria, B. C.*, \$7,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings Bank, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia*, \$12,000; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand three hundred and

eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand two hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Treasury Board Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of re-adjustment of Salaries (to be made as provided in amended Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous Expenses in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Police of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Rockwood Asylum, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Halifax, N. S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Prisoners, *Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

30. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate acquaint this House, That the Hon. Mr. *Wilmot* is relieved from further attendance on the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, so far as the interests of their House are concerned, and that the Hon. Mr. *Fabre* is appointed in his stead.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 19th February, 1875.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Thibaudeau,—The Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *W. J. Waddilove* and others, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Strathroy*, and of *Thomas Gordon* and others, of *Melbourne* and vicinity, County of *Middlesex*; of *J. D. Beatty* and others, of *Parry Sound* and vicinity, District of *Parry Sound*; of *George Clarke* and others, of *Anson*, of *Henry Andrews* and others, of the Township of *Minden*, and of *R. G. Haight* and others, of the Townships of *Snowden* and *Lutterworth*, County of *Haliburton*; of *Moses Crowder* and others, of the Township of *Mountain*, County of *Dundas*; of *John A. Heaslip* and others, of *Lansdowne*, County of *Leeds*; of *Matthew Gardener* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*, County of *Grey*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Almonte*, of *J. Rutherford* and others, of *Shakespeare*, County of *Perth*; of the Council of the Municipality of the Town of *Sherbrooke*, of *James Camplin* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, of *John Hobbs* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, and of *Sylvenus Young* and others, of *Port Perry*, County of *Ontario*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Muskoka*, and of *G. W. Rule* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*, Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that any measure brought before Parliament, having for its object the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

Of the International Bridge Company; praying for the passing of an Act to make the Canadian Acts correspond with the enactments of the Legislature of the State of *New York*, and with the Acts of the Congress of the *United States*, with respect to the kind of bridge to be erected, and also with respect to the bridge now erected, and that the same may be declared a lawful structure, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Navigation Company; praying for the passing of an Act to remove doubts as to the powers conferred upon the said Company, by the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 21, by declaring that the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, may dispose of the stock of the Company for shares of the capital of any other incorporated Company.

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz.:

Message transmitting correspondence on the subject of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Union with *British Columbia*.

Message transmitting correspondence on the subject of a Bill passed in the last Session of the Dominion Legislature, entitled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs."

Statement of all allowances and gratuities under the Act for the better insuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases.

Statement of expenditure charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Order in Council, from 1st July to date.

Return to Address.—Statement showing the name, age, and place of residence, of all Militiamen of 1812-13, who have transmitted to the Imperial Government their claims for a pension or indemnity.

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz.:

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., concerning the destruction by fire of the steamer "Bavarian" in November, 1873.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of Mr. H. J. Chaloner, of Quebec, as Shipping Master.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., connected with the appointment of Wm. J. Morden, as Postmaster for the Village of Greensville, in the County of Wentworth, and the removal of said Office to Bullock's Corners.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Pilots; also, in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Hamilton, as Collector of Customs at North Sydney.

Return to Address,—Statement of the Fortifications, &c., which were transferred to the Government of this country by the Imperial Government, &c.

Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., relative to the military movements on the Niagara frontier in the year 1866.

Mr. Rymal, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of Robert Lees and others, for incorporation of the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company,—Of the Provincial Insurance of Canada, for amendments to their Act of incorporation,—Of the Consolidated European and North American Railway Company,—of the Pictou Coal and Iron Company, for an Act of incorporation,—Of the *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company, for an Act of incorporation,—Of the Great Western Railway Company, for the passing of an Act to confirm and declare valid certain indentures made between the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company and the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and for other purposes,—and of the Great Western Railway Company for certain amendments to their Acts of incorporation.

On motion of Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. Cameron (*Ontario*),

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second and Third Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd,

Resolved, That the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts be authorized to employ a Short-hand Reporter, to take down such evidence as they may find requisite.

Ordered, That Mr. Baby have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Pictou Coal and Iron Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Currier have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Bowell have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Baby have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Industrial Life Insurance Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fréchette* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate *La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Insolvency. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Geoffrion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 48, relating to the Inspection of Gas.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the Legislature of *Nova Scotia*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Tremblay* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to prevent Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, in certain cases not provided for by The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Goudge* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and six thousand, five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate (including Canadian Hansard), for the year ending 30th June, 1876,
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to her Majesty to defray expense of Grant to Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper and Bookbinding, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent expenses of Statistical Office, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of 316 Deputy-Registrars, Province of *Nova Scotia*, and allowance for getting Marriage Returns, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the Organization of the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required in the fiscal year for the Census, *i. e.*, the unexpected balance of the year 1874-75, which is to be carried forward, and which is estimated at \$55,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable expenditure required in connection with the *Philadelphia* Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, *viz.*: Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, \$24,450; salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec*, \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$12,200; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$3,400; Quarantine, *Miramichi, N.B.*; *Pictou, N.S.*, \$2,000; Quarantine, *Sydney and Yarmouth, N.S.*, \$2,000; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$5,260; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; to meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the Public Health, \$20,000; Contingencies of *Canadian* and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling Expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection

with Immigration, viz.: Mennonite Loan, \$100,000; transport of Mennonites, \$70,000; towards assisting Immigration and meeting Immigration expenses, \$190,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Pensions, viz.:—*Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *L. Gagné*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$72; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with New Militia Pensions, viz.: *Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$265; *Jane Lakey*, \$146; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110; *Janet Anderson*, \$110; *Margaret McKenzie*, \$80; *Mary Ann Ritchie* and two children, \$336; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73; *Alexander Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*, \$400; *George A. McKenzie*, \$73; *Edward Hilder*, \$146; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *Richard Pentecost*, \$91.25; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73; *Mary Connor*, \$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400; *Ensign Fahey*, \$200; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of War of 1812, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Military College, including two (2) ordinary Schools under District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armories and care of Arms, including the pay of Storekeepers and Caretakers, Storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armories, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five

thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of Efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Targets, (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of care and maintenance of Properties transferred from the Ordinance and the Imperial Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Improved Fire-arms (*Snider* Rifles and "*Henry-Martini*" Rifles), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses of Ordnance and Equipment of Field Batteries of Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay, Maintenance and Equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery, *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay and Maintenance of Dominion Force in *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of steamers "*Napoleon III.*," "*Druid*," "*Lady Head*," and "*Sir James Douglas*," for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Moiety payable to *Allan Line* between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Quebec* and the Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication, *Lake Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John via Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on *Lakes Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication from *St. John, New Brunswick*, to *Ports in Basin of Minas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and forty-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Trinity House, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty for the purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and Rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Tug Service, viz:—Salary for Secretary of Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *St. John, N.B.*, \$800; Salary for Secretary of Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *Halifax, N.S.*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner Packet Service, *Prince Edward Island*, to and from small Ports round the coast, and to adjoining Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal* Water Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty eight thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowance of Light-house Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the construction of New Light-houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries and disbursements, of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz:—*Ontario*, \$9,000; *Quebec*, \$10,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$13,200; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$10,200; *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, \$2,000; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Vessels for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Meteorological Observations, including instruments and cost of telegraphing Weather-warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Montreal* General Hospital, \$4,500; other ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Halifax* General Hospital, \$4,000; other ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—Hospital of *St. John*, \$5,000; other ports in *New Brunswick*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at Ports in *British Columbia*, in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, viz.:—Province of *Quebec*, \$1,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$3,500; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$2,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$500; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Montreal*, \$1,200; travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$1,100; Clerk to Board of Inspection, \$300; travelling and incidental expenses

of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* and contingencies of office, \$865; travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto District*, and contingencies of office, \$600; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250; travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405; inspecting *Prince Edward Island* steamers, \$500; for purchasing instruments and test gauges, \$550; travelling expenses of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Charles James Campbell, Member for the Electoral District of *Victoria, N.S.*, and *George Turner Orton*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 22nd February, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Union Bank of Lower *Canada*, on the 31st December, 1874,—Of the *Ontario Bank*, on the 1st February, 1875; of *La Banque du Peuple*, on the 15th February, 1875; and of *La Banque de St. Jean*, on the 30th January, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Victoria*, Chapter 5, Section 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Puslinch*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Bertram*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Caradoc*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of North *Gwillimbury*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of South *Dorchester*; the Petition of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*; and the Petition of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*,—The Petition of *William P. West* and others.

By Mr. *Fréchette*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of the County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Flesher*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Proton*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Dewdney*,—The Petition of *Edwin Russell* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Keppel*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sydenham*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of *John Beattie* and others, of the Town of *Seaforth*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McKillop*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hullett*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Richard*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas L. Ball* and others, of *South Ireland*; and the Petition of the Reverend *A. Pelletier* and others, of the Municipality of *Ste. Sophie de Halifax*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Colchester*, County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the Western Assurance Company.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *Alexander Morris* and others, of *Manitoba*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nepean*.

By Mr. *Casey*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Southwood*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of the *Canada Car and Manufacturing Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *George A. Laird* and others, of *Patterson* and vicinity, County of *York*, Province of *Ontario*; of *Mrs. J. Holliday* and others, of *Myrtle* and vicinity, County of *Ontario*; of the Reverend *P. de Villers* and others of the Parish of *Ste. Gertrude*, County of *Nicolet*; of *A.C. Ells* and others, of the Village of *Scott's Bay*, County of *Kings*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; of *William George Shaw* and others, of *Wanstead* and vicinity, County of *Lambton*; of the Reverend *J. K. McMorine* and others, of *John McDonald* and others, and of the Reverend *John Bennett* and others, all of the Village of *Almonte*, County of *Lanark*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Quebec Board of Trade*; praying that such steps may be taken as will cause the construction of a line of telegraph between *Matane* and *Fox River*, on the *Gaspé* coast.

Motions being made and seconded, That the Petition of *J. Dewar* and others, of the Townships of *Bruce*, *Kincardine* and *Greenock*, County of *Bruce*, praying for the construction of a *Breakwater* upon the small shoal lying outside *Inverhuron Pier*, and also for an extension of said *Pier*; the Petition of *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*, praying that a Committee may be appointed to enquire into, and allow him compensation for certain losses alleged to have been sustained by him through a decision of the Provincial Arbitrators; and the Petition of *John Fair*, of the Township of *Dunham*, County of *Missisquoi*, setting forth that he was severely wounded during the Fenian Invasion on the *Missisquoi* Frontier in the year 1866, and praying compensation for services rendered, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of the prayers thereof would involve the expenditure of public money."

Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House—Statements of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with Sick and Distressed Seamen,—Harbor Police, Montreal and Quebec; and the Decayed Pilot Fund, for the year ended 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

And also, Statement of Expenditure for the construction of Lights, Fog-Whistles, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*) have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*) have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm articles of Agreement and Consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company, for extension from *St. John* westward and the European and North American Railway Company of *Maine*, and for other purposes therein set forth.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Bellerose*, one of their Members, to attend, and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee of this House on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill touching the true construction of the Act respecting enquiries concerning public matters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Gwynne*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 37 *Victoria*, Cap. 10, a Certificate and Report relating to the Election—

For the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*,
And the same were read as follow :—

NORTH WELLINGTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa :

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of the Statute of the Dominion of *Canada*, 37 *Victoria*, Cap. 10, I have the honor to inform you that a Petition of *John Kennedy* against the Election and Return of *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, Esquire, as a Member of the House of Commons, at the last Election, held for the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, came on to be tried before me.

The Petition contained charges of corrupt practices having been committed by the Agents of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, at the said Election, with the knowledge and consent of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*.

In his answer fyled to the said Petition, the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham* admitted that a person, who was his Agent within the meaning of that term, as applied to the Election of Members of the House of Commons, was, before the said Election, guilty of corrupt practice without the knowledge and consent of him the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, whereby the Return of him, the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, became void; and he the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, in and by his said answer, submitted to have the said Election avoided, and to pay all costs lawfully incurred by the Petitioner up to the period of fyling his said answer, in so far as that part of the Petition which prays that the said Election may be avoided on account of the corrupt acts of Agents is concerned.

One *James Troy* was called as a witness before me, who admitted that he had received a bribe from one *John C. McLagan*, an Agent of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, employed to promote his Election.

Whereupon, and it appearing that this is the case referred to in the answer of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, fyled to the said petition, I did adjudge and find as follows :—

1. That the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham* was not duly returned or elected as a Member of the House of Commons for the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, at the said Election.

2. That the Election of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham* was and is void by reason of bribery committed by an Agent of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, authorized to act on his behalf at the said Election.

3. That no corrupt practices were proved before me to have been committed with the knowledge and consent of the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham*.

4. That *John C. McLagan* and *James Troy* have been proved to have been guilty of corrupt practice at the said Election, such corrupt practice consisting in the said *John C. McLagan* giving, and in the said *James Troy* receiving a bribe.

5. That the said case having proceeded in the manner appearing in my notes of the evidence, a copy of which I have the honor to transmit herewith, I am unable to report whether corrupt practices have or not, or whether there is or not reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election, and

6. I adjudged and ordered the said *Nathaniel Higinbotham* to pay the said Petitioner his costs, except such costs, if any, as may have arisen out of the order for amendment made in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GWYNNE,

J. C. P.

And the said Certificate and Report were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 36 *Victoria*, Cap. 28, Sec. 24, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament, for the said Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That he had, this day, received another Certificate, from the same Judge, intimating that a clerical error had occurred in his first Certificate, by giving the authority under which the case was tried as "37 *Vic. Cap. 10*," whereas it should have been "36 *Vic. Cap. 28*," under which last mentioned Act the case was tried, and his judgment given.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *London and Canada Bank*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the name of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company to that of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any Despatch or Despatches, received from the Imperial Government on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, since the Despatch of the Earl of *Kimberley*, of date the 3rd September, 1873.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement of the yearly expenses connected with the free delivery of letters and papers in the City of *Montreal*.

On motion of Mr. *Forbes*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the number of Counties in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* in which Examiners of Fish Inspectors have been appointed; the number of Inspectors appointed in each County; also, the quantity of fish or fish-oil inspected, with description of package, and by whom inspected, and amount of fees collected.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Roscoe*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will take the necessary steps to have the Boundary Line between *British Columbia* and the *North-West Territory* (especially towards the North-Eastern Boundary of the former) defined without delay, in view of the anticipated extensive immigration to the recently discovered gold mines on the Arctic Watershed; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn,

Mr. *Baby* moved, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, and the Question being proposed, That notwithstanding the adoption during last Session, of the Seventh Report of the Joint Committee of both House on the Printing of Parliament, reducing to two the copies of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons now distributed to each Member of this House, said number of copies be increased to eight, the number distributed before the adoption of said Report; The said Motion was referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government or their officers, and the *Spring Hill Mining Company*, for all Orders in Council relating to the said Company, and any agreements that may have been made with the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual protection of Carriers by Land, and for the regulation of Traffic throughout the Dominion;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend and amend the Law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,
Resolved, That during the remainder of the Session, Government Measures shall have precedence on Thursday, on the Orders of the Day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service;

Mr. Macdonald (*Glengarry*) moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,---Exemplification of Judgment Roll of Outlawry in the case of *Regina vs. Riel*.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of Persons and Property conveyed by Railways;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grant to Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grant to Indians, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grant to Indians, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians, viz: Payment of annuities under Treaty No. 1, \$16,870; Payment of annuities under Treaty No. 2, \$4,405; Agricultural Implements and farming stock to be furnished Indians under Treaties 1 and 2, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expense in connection with Treaties in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Office expenses in connection with Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenditure in connection with Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for Surveys of Boundary between *British Columbia* and the *United States*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada "Gazette,"* for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with the Noon Gun at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses: expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 23rd February, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cramahé*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Brighton*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of *James B. Neff, M.D.*, of *Port Colborne*, and others.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Granby*, County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Macmillan*,—The Petition of the *Niagara Falls International Bridge Company* and the *Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of *William Dunn*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Prescott*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Orford*, County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. H. Dostie* and others, of the Parish of *Gentilly*, County of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *McCallum*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Townships of *Moulton* and *Sherbrooke*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *T. James Claxton* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Blackburn*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Russell*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *New Edinburgh*; and the Petition of *William Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Moore*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of the Honorable *Alexander Campbell*, of the City of *Toronto*, and others.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place relating to Addresses of this House, presented last Session to the Governor General on the subject of the Act respecting Copyrights, which Act was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. (*Sessional Papers, No. 28.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 8th February, 1875, for a copy of His Excellency the Governor General's Commission; and of the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of the International Bridge Company, for the passing of an Act to make the Canadian Acts correspond with the enactments of the Legislature of the State of *New York*, and with the Acts of the Congress of the United States with respect to the said Bridge to be erected, and also with respect to the Bridge now erected, and that the same may be declared a lawful structure, and for other purposes,—Of the *Richelieu* Company, to amend the several Acts relating to their incorporation, and also to change their name to that of the *Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company*,—Of the Upper *Ottawa Improvement Company*, for an Act to confirm their present charter, and also for power to erect Booms on the River *Ottawa* between the City of *Ottawa* and a point towards *Les Joachims* in the Province of *Quebec*.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Thursday next; and Your Committee recommend that the same be extended for two weeks, and the time for receiving Private Bills, and Reports thereon, for a like period.

Mr. *Vail*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *MacLennan*,

Ordered, That the 49th Rule of this House be suspended; and that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended for two weeks, and the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon, for a like period.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the International Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned, respecting Banks and Banking.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the *Richelieu* Company, and to change its corporate name.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the "Dominion Militia and Defence Acts;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Friday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate gives leave to the Honorable Mr. *Bellerose* to attend and give evidence before the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, as desired by this House in their Message received this day, if he thinks fit.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Customs, Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports, viz. :— In Province of *Ontario*, \$223,476; in Province of *Quebec*, \$209,231; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$92,986; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$104,513.25; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$11,450; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$21,364; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$22,500; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, \$11,000; Contingencies of Head Office, covering Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000; to cover Appointments, Promotions, &c., \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$172,800; Travelling Expenses, Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., \$45,000; Preventive Service, \$4,000; to provide for payment of additional salary to special class of Excisemen, \$4,000; to provide for additions to Outside Service, \$10,000; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on Duties collected by them, \$1,700, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Culling Timber, viz.: Quebec Office, Supervisor \$2,000; Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper \$1,600; Cashier \$1,200; 2 Specification Clerks \$1,900; Messenger \$400; 9 Specification Clerks (8 months), viz.: 4 at \$600; 1 at \$500; 2 at \$700; 2 at \$1,000; Pay of Cullers \$57,000; Contingencies \$5,000; Montreal and Sorel Offices, Deputy Supervisor \$800; Book-keeper and Specification Clerks \$1,000; Pay of Cullers \$4,000; Contingencies \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Standard Weights and Measures, ordered in England but not yet delivered, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Inspectors of Weights and Measures (will be recouped by Fees), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and for Expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses under the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 8 (will be mainly recouped by Fees), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Repairs and working expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Railway, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and Contingencies, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Post-Office Service, &c., viz.:—For *Ontario and Quebec* \$1,198,000; for *New Brunswick* \$146,000; for *Nova Scotia* \$187,500; for *Manitoba* \$26,000; for *British Columbia* \$80,000; for *Prince Edward Island* \$52,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand dol-

lars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of land, *North-West* (including staff), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Estimate of amount for which a vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 24th February, 1875.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 24th February, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the second day of February instant, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Renfrew*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *John Lorn McDougall*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void; *John Lorn McDougall*, of the Village of *Renfrew*, Lumberer, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Desjardins*,—The Petition of *Edward H. Goff* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, and vicinity.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of the Reverend *G. M. Innes*, M.A., Rector of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, *London* (*Ontario*), and others.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *James Saurin McMurray* and others.

By Mr. *Rochester*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Anthony J. O'Loughlin* and others, of *North Gower*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McDougall*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Macaulay*, District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Devlin*,—The Petition of the Council of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By Mr. Jetté,—The Petition of *Edwin Fox*, by his Attorney, *J. Cassie Hatton*, and others; the Petition of the *Canada Guarantee Company*; and the Petition of *William H. Hingston* and others.

By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. Farrow,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stephen*, County of *Huron*.

John Lorn McDougall, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Puslinch*, County of *Wellington*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Peterborough*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Caradoc*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*, County of *York*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Dorchester*, of the Council of the Municipality of the County of *Ottawa*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Proton*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Keppel*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sydenham*, County of *Grey*; of *John Beattie* and others, of the Town of *Seaforth*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McKillop*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hullet*, County of *Huron*; of the Reverend *Thomas L. Ball* and others, of *South Ireland*, and of the Reverend *A. Pelletier* and others, of the Municipality of *Ste. Sophie de Halifax*, County of *Megantic*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Colchester*, County of *Essex*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nepean*; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Southwold*, County of *Elgin*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate or consolidate its stock with the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*, or with any other Railway Company, to form part of its railway system.

Of *William P. West* and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company, for the purpose of running a steamer, or steamers, to and from Ports in *Nova Scotia*, the Islands of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon*, *Newfoundland*, and elsewhere.

Of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Edwin Russell* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to some point in the Province of *British Columbia*, on the *Pacific Ocean*.

Of the *Western Assurance Company*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to increase their Capital Stock, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Alexander Morris* and others, of *Manitoba*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Manitoba and North-West Permanent Building Society*.

Of the *Canada Car and Manufacturing Company*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Ordered, That *Mr. Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion Notes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Devlin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate "The *Montreal Board of Trade*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Murray* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Upper *Ottawa Improvement Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Great Western Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents, recommended that they be printed, viz.:—

Return to Address,—Copy of His Excellency's Commission, and of the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same.

Exemplification of Judgment Roll of Outlawry in the case of Regina vs. Riel.

Return to Address,—Correspondence on the subject of the Act respecting Copy-rights of 1872, which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. (*The manuscript portion only*.)

Return to Address,—Copy of the Postal Convention recently made between the Postmaster-General of the *United States* and the Postmaster-General of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers only*.)

The Committee also recommended that the following document be *not printed*, viz.:—

General Rules of the Election Court of New Brunswick.

With regard to the reference to the Committee, by the House of Commons, of that portion of the Seventh Report of last Session, which recommended the reduction of the copies of the Votes and Proceedings to two copies to each Member, for the purpose of increasing the said number to eight, the Committee would respectfully state that they do not deem it expedient to interfere with the said Seventh Report of last Session by recommending an increase in the distribution of printed documents.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Ordered, That the Exemplification of Judgment Roll of Outlawry in the case of *Regina vs. Riel*, laid before the House on Tuesday the 22nd February, instant, be now read.

And the same was read by the Clerk at the Table, and is as follows:—

The Queen vs. Louis Riel.

Winnipeg, February 10th, 1875.

SEN.—Judgment of outlawry on an indictment for the murder of *Thomas Scott* at *Fort Garry*, on the 4th March, 1870, was this day pronounced in open Court at *Winnipeg* against *Louis Riel*, and a record of the proceedings to judgment of out-

lawry, and the judgment was duly filed and enrolled in Court. The judgment of outlawry in capital cases amounts to a conviction of the crime of which the defendant is indicted as much as if he had been actually tried and found guilty by the verdict of a jury; and if the defendant be apprehended and committed to prison (and any one with or without warrant may take and deliver him to prison) the Justices of gaol delivery may at once without any previous proceedings award execution against him.

The case would, therefore, seem to fall under 32-33 *Vic.*, Cap. 29, Sec. 107, as amended by 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 3, Sec. 1, by which I am required forthwith to report the case for the information of His Excellency, in order that the pleasure of the Crown may be known thereon.

I, therefore, in addition to what I have stated, transmit under cover herewith for the information of His Excellency, and that His Excellency's pleasure may be known in respect of the same, an exemplification of the proceedings and judgment of outlawry in this case as the same are contained of record in the Court of Queen's Bench at *Winnipeg*, all which you will be good enough to lay before His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. WOOD.

The Honorable

the Secretary of State for Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:—

[L.S.]

KNOW YE, that amongst the Pleas of the Crown before ourself in our Court of Queen's Bench at *Winnipeg*, in our Province of *Manitoba*, in our Dominion of *Canada*, in the thirty-eighth year of our Reign.

It is contained as follows:—

“In the Queen's Bench, between

OUR LADY THE QUEEN,

Plaintiff,

and

LOUIS RIEL,

Defendant.

Pleas before our Lady the Queen, at *Winnipeg*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, in our said Court of Queen's Bench.

Amongst the Pleas of the Queen:

MANITOBA, } Be it remembered that on the fifteenth day of November,
County of Selkirk. } in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in the Court of our said Lady the Queen, before the Queen herself at *Winnipeg*, in the County and Province aforesaid, upon the oath of twelve jurors, good and lawful men of our said Province of *Manitoba*, then there sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lady the Queen for the body of our said Province; it was presented as follows, that is to say:—

CANADA, } The Jurors for our Lady the Queen upon their oaths pre-
Province of Manitoba. } sent that *Louis Riel* on the fourth day of March, in the year
of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Upper *Fort Garry*, a place
then known as being lying and situate in the district of *Assiniboia*, in the *Red River*
Settlement, in *Rupert's Land*, and now known as lying, being and situate at *Winnipeg*,
in the County of *Selkirk* and Province of *Manitoba*, Dominion of *Canada*, feloniously,
wilfully, and of his own malice aforethought, did kill and murder, one *Thomas Scott*
against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace
of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. Wherefore, the Sheriff of the said
Province by our writ of *capias adrespondendum* bearing date the nineteenth day of
November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three,
was commanded by the said writ of our said Lady the Queen, that he should not for-
bear by reason of any liberty in his bailiwick, but that he should enter the same and
take the said *Louis Riel*, of the Parish of *St. Vital*, in the County of *Provencher*, in
our said Province of *Manitoba*, gentleman, if he should be found in his said bailiwick,
and him cause to be safely kept, so that he might have his body before our Justices
of our said Court sitting in term at *Winnipeg* aforesaid, in the County and Province
aforesaid, for the trial of causes, criminal and civil, and holding Assize of Oyer and
Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Province of *Manitoba* on the tenth day
of February, then next ensuing, to answer unto us concerning the said felony and mur-
der whereof he is indicted as aforesaid; on which said tenth day of February, which
was in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the said
Sheriff of the said Province returned the said writ endorsed as follows, that is to
say: That the said *Louis Riel* was not found in his said bailiwick whereby he could
be taken, as by the said writ he was commanded; and thereupon the said Sheriff by
another writ of our said Lady the Queen, called an *alias* writ of *capias adrespon-*
dendum bearing date the tenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand
eight hundred and seventy-four, was commanded as before he had been commanded,
that he should not omit by reason of any liberty in his bailiwick, but that he
should enter the same, and should take the said *Louis Riel*, of the said Parish of
Saint Vital, in the County of *Provencher*, in our said Province, gentleman, if he
should be found in his said bailiwick, and him cause to be safely kept, so that he
might have his body before our Justices as aforesaid, sitting in term at *Winnipeg*
aforesaid in our said Province for the trial of causes, civil as well as criminal, and
holding Assize of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for our said Province
on the tenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and
seventy-four, to answer unto us concerning a certain felony and murder whereof he
is indicted as aforesaid; on which said tenth day of June in the year of Our Lord
last aforesaid, the said Sheriff returned the said last mentioned writ endorsed as fol-
lows, that is to say: That the said *Louis Riel* was not found within his said bailiwick
whereby he could be taken as by the said writ he was commanded. And thereupon
the said Sheriff by another writ of our said Lady the Queen, called a *pluries* writ of
capias adrespondendum, was commanded, as often before he had been commanded,
that he should not omit by reason of any liberty in his bailiwick, but that he should
enter the same and should take the said *Louis Riel*, of the Parish of *Saint Vital*, in
the County of *Provencher*, in our said Province, if he should be found therein, and
him cause safely to be kept, so that he might have his body before the Justices of
our said Court, at *Winnipeg*, aforesaid, in and for our said Province sitting in term
for the trial of causes, civil as well as criminal, and holding Assize of Oyer and Ter-
miner and General Gaol Delivery for our said Province, on the tenth day of October
in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to answer
unto us concerning a certain felony and murder of which he is indicted; on which
said tenth day of October in the year last aforesaid, the said Sheriff returned the said
last mentioned writ endorsed as follows, that is to say: That the said *Louis Riel* was
not found within his said bailiwick whereby he could be taken, as by the said writ
he was commanded; whereupon, by the writ of our said Lady the Queen called a writ

of *Exigent*, bearing date the tenth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the said Sheriff of our said Province of *Manitoba* was commanded that he cause to be exacted the said *Louis Riel* of the said Parish of *Saint Vital*, in the County and Province aforesaid, from County Court to County Court for four successive County Courts in the said Province, and then at the succeeding Court of Queen's Bench, to be holden at *Winnipeg*, in our said Province, sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*. The last exaction being the *Quinto Exactus* until he should be outlawed according to the law and custom of England, if he should not appear; and if he should appear, then the said Sheriff was commanded to take him and him safely keep, so that he might have his body before us in our said Court at *Winnipeg*, aforesaid, in our said Province, on the tenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, to answer to us for a certain felony and murder of which he is indicted, and in respect whereof the said Sheriff hath, on divers times before, returned unto our said Lady the Queen that the said *Louis Riel* was not found in his said bailiwick: and, thereupon, at the same time to wit, on the tenth day of October, in the year last aforesaid, by the Writ of Proclamation of our said Lady the Queen, in which said Writ it is recited: "That our said Lady the Queen by her Writ of *Exigent*, having the same day of teste and return as that of her said Writ of Proclamation, had commanded the said Sheriff that he should cause to be exacted the said *Louis Riel* from County Court to County Court for four successive County Courts, and then at the succeeding Courts of Queen's Bench, sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*—the last exaction being the *Quinto Exactus*—until he should be outlawed according to the law and custom of *England*, if he should not appear; and if he should appear, that then he should take him and him safely keep, so that he might have his body before our Lady the Queen at *Winnipeg* aforesaid, in the Province aforesaid, on the tenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five to answer unto us for a certain felony and murder whereof he is indicted as aforesaid." The said Sheriff in and by the said last-mentioned writ was commanded that, by virtue of the statute in that case made and provided, he should cause three Proclamations to be made according to the form and statute in that case made and provided in the form following, that is to say: One of the same Proclamations in the open County Court, to be begun and holden in the County of *Selkirk*, in the Province aforesaid, on the fourth day of January, in the year last aforesaid. And another of the same Proclamations to be made at the succeeding sitting of the County Court to be begun and holden in and for the County of *Lisgar*, in the Province aforesaid, on the seventh day of January, in the year last aforesaid, and one other of the same Proclamations to be made one month at least before the *Quinto Exactus* by virtue of the said writ of *Exigent* at or near the most usual door of the Roman Catholic Church, in the Parish of *St. Norbert*, in the County of *Provencher* aforesaid, upon a Sunday, immediately after Divine service and sermon, if any there be, and if no sermon there be, then forthwith after Divine service, that he, the said *Louis Riel*, should surrender himself into the custody of him, our said Sheriff of *Manitoba*, before or at the time when he should be the fifth time exacted, so that he, the said Sheriff, might have his body before our said Court on the aforesaid tenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, at *Winnipeg*, aforesaid, to answer to us for the felony and murder aforesaid, whereof the said *Louis Riel* is indicted as aforesaid; on which said tenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, before our said Lady the Queen, at *Winnipeg*, aforesaid, the said Sheriff returned the said writ of Proclamation executed and endorsed as followeth, that is to say: At the County Court holden in and for the County of *Selkirk*, in the said Province, on the fourth day of January in the year last aforesaid, at the County site of the said County, in open County Court, he did make the first Public Proclamation; And at the succeeding County Court holden

in and for the County of *Lisgar*, in the Province aforesaid on the seventh day of January in the year last aforesaid at the County site of the said County, in open County Court, he did make the second Public Proclamation; And on the fourth day of January in the year last aforesaid, at and near the most usual door of the Roman Catholic Church, in the Parish of *Saint Norbert* in the County of *Provencher* aforesaid, upon a Sunday immediately after divine service and sermon, he did make another Public Proclamation, that the said *Louis Riel* should render himself to answer to our said Lady the Queen according to the exigency of the said writ, as he the said Sheriff was commanded; And on the same tenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, the said Sheriff of the said Province of *Manitoba* returned unto us in our said Court at *Winnipeg* aforesaid, that by virtue of our said Writ of *Exigent*—he did at the County Court holden at *Winnipeg* in and for the County of *Selkirk*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, on the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in open County Court, demand the said *Louis Riel* a first time and that he did not appear; And at the County Court holden at the County site in and for the County of *Lisgar* in the Province aforesaid, on the seventh day of January, in the year last aforesaid, he did in open County Court demand the said *Louis Riel* a second time and that he did not appear; And at the County Court holden in and for the County of *Provencher*, in the Province aforesaid, on the eleventh day of January in the year last aforesaid, at the County site in the said County in open County Court he did demand the said *Louis Riel* a third time and that he did not appear; And at the County Court holden at the County site in and for the County of *Marquette* East, in the Province aforesaid, on the thirteenth day of January in the year last aforesaid in open County Court he did demand the said *Louis Riel* a fourth time, and that he did not appear; And at the Court of Queen's Bench sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, holden at *Winnipeg* aforesaid in our said Province and in and for our said Province, on the tenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid in open County he did demand the said *Louis Riel* a fifth time, and that he did not appear as by the said writ he was commanded. Therefore, by the Judgment of *Curtis James Bird*, Esquire, Coroner for our said Lady the Queen, in and for the said Province of *Manitoba*, the said *Louis Riel*, according to the law and custom of *England*, is outlawed." All and singular which said premises, by the tenor of these presents, we command to be exemplified.

In testimony whereof we have caused these presents to be signed by *Daniel Carey*, Esquire, the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of our said Court, and the seal of our said Court to be hereto affixed.

Witness, the Honorable *Edmund Burke Wood*, Chief Justice of our said Court at *Winnipeg*, in our said Province, this the tenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of our reign the thirty-eighth.

Fyled in open Court, this tenth day of February, A.D. 1875.

DANIEL CAREY,

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*, and the Question being proposed, That it appears by the said Record that *Louis Riel*, a Member of this House, has been adjudged an outlaw for felony;

Mr. *Plumb* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*, That all the words after "appears," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "on the face of the Record of the proceedings brought before this House, that no legal nor valid judgment of outlawry has been rendered against the said *Louis Riel*, Member for *Provencher*, but that it appears also from the said Record, that the said *Louis Riel*, having been indicted for *Murder*, has not been arrested, nor appeared, nor pleaded to the said indictment, nor surrendered to take his trial thereon, but has been and continues to be voluntarily absent, and a fugitive from justice from the Province of

"Manitoba. Be it therefore Resolved, That the said *Louis Riel* shall be, and he is hereby expelled from this House," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Monteith.</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kgstn) Orton,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>		<i>White.—24.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin.</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bordon,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Rowman,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Scatcherd.</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harwood.</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Simon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Lockburn,</i>	<i>Jett,</i>	<i>Paterson.</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young—146.</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness)</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Devdney,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>MacIenman,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette.</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Young,—138.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Lanther,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Simon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper, and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk).—31.</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton) moved, seconded by Mr. Fournier, and the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in

Chancery to issue a new Writ for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the room of *Louis Riel*, adjudged an Outlaw; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fisct,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacIannan,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim' d),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Young.—141.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Gaulet,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Simon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Robitaille, and</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Rouleau.—16.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 25th February, 1875.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received, in obedience to an Order of this House, dated 22nd February, instant,—a Return for a Statement of the yearly expenses connected with the free delivery of letters and papers in the City of Montreal, as followeth:—

Salary of 1st Superintendent Letter Carrier.....	\$ 900 00
Salaries of 40 Letter Carriers	16,480 00
Uniforms for Letter Carriers.....	900 00
Salaries of 3 Receiving Office Keepers.....	1,640 00
Rent, Fuel and Light of 3 Receiving Offices.....	900 00
Conveyance of Letters and Papers to and from Receiving Offices.....	500 00
	\$21,320 00
Deduct former Expenditure, viz., Salaries of 24 Letter Carriers	10,720 00
	\$10,600 00

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Post-Office Department,
Ottawa, 24th February, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Fréchette*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. D. Déziel*, Curé, and others of the Parish of *Notre Dame de Lévis*, County of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *Gill*,—The Petition of the *Montreal Chambly and Sorel Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Béchar*,—The Petition of *J. Hogle* and others, of *Henryville*; and the Petition of *George Heslop* and others, of *Henryville*, County of *Iberville*.

By Mr. *Hagar*,—The Petition of The Municipal Council of the Township of *Longueuil*, County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Skinner*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Norwich*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*.

By Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*,—The Petition of *A. C. Munroe* and others, of the Township of *Kenyon*, County of *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Cushing*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John Corbett* and others, of the County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Pettes*,—The Petition of *B. T. Norris* and others, of the Township of *Bolton*; and the Petition of *M. B. Jewell* and others, of the Township of *Farnham*, County of *Brome*.

By Mr. *Scriver*,—The Petition of *Henry Rhanalds* and others, of *Hemmingford*; the Petition of *W. W. Dalgliesh* and others, of the Village of *Huntingdon*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Francis Hunt* and others, of the Township of *Franklin*, all of the County of *Huntingdon*.

By Mr. *Masson*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Demers*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Anne des Plaines*, County of *Terrebonne*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *C. L. Farnsworth* and others; and the Petition of *Edwin Crosby* and others, of *Compton*, County of *Compton*.

By Mr. *Devlin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Gales* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *Barnabas McGie* and others, of *Hopetown* and *Shigowake*; and the Petition of *William Scott* and others, of *New Carlisle*, both of the County of *Bonaventure*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cramahe*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Brighton*, County of *Northumberland*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Granby*, County of *Shefford*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Orford*, County of *Kent*; of the Reverend *L. H. Dostie* and others, of the Parish of *Gentilly*, County of *Nicolet*; of the Municipal Council of the Townships of *Moulton* and *Sherbrooke*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Russell*, and of *William Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *New Edinburgh*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Moore*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Niagara Falls* International Bridge Company, and the *Niagara Falls* Suspension Bridge Company; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm and declare valid certain indentures made between the said Companies and the Great Western Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*, County of *Lanark*; praying that a Committee may be appointed to enquire into certain losses alleged to have been sustained by him through a decision of the Provincial Arbitrators.

Of *T. James Claxton* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the European and American Express and Agency Company.

Of the Honorable *Alexander Campbell*, of the City of *Toronto*, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Steam-users' Association.

Motions being made and seconded, That the Petition of *James B. Neff*, M.D., of *Port Colborne*, and others,—and the Petition of *William Dunn*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Prescott*; severally praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland Canal* may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes may pass freely downward to *Lake Ontario*, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That “these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of the prayers thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money.”

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for copy of the Report of *L. G. Bell*, C.E., on the exploration made of the route of the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway from *Ottawa City* to *Parry Sound*; together with all maps or papers accompanying the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 27.)

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs, and appointed a Sub-Committee to consider whether there be any color of right capable of assertion in the Courts by the Anglo-American Company, which is interfered with by clauses 14 and 15 of the said Bill, which Report is as follows:—

“The Sub-Committee appointed to consider whether there be any color of right capable of assertion in the Courts by the Anglo-American Company which is interfered with by clauses 14 and 15 of this Bill, beg leave to report as follows:—

The Sub-Committee have heard Lord *William Hay*, and considered the Acts of the

Nova Scotia Legislature, and the agreement between the two Companies and the facts stated by Lord *William Hay*.

The claims of right set up as capable of assertion in a Court, are as follows:—

1. That the *Nova Scotia* Company having power to authorize, has authorized the *Newfoundland* Company to land and maintain its Cables on the shore of *Nova Scotia*.

The Sub-Committee are unanimously of opinion that the *Nova Scotia* Company had no such power, and that there is on this ground no color of right capable of assertion in a Court within the meaning of the reference.

2. That there has been such acquiescence or action on the part of the *Nova Scotia* Government in the action of the *Newfoundland* Company as to disentitle *Canada* to prevent the *Newfoundland* Company from continuing to use the *Nova Scotia* Line.

The Sub-Committee also are unanimously of opinion that there is not on this ground any color of right capable of assertion in a Court within the meaning of the reference.

The Sub-Committee, with some doubt, report that there may be, by reason of the acquiescence or action of the *Nova Scotia* Government, a color of right capable of assertion in a Court in the *Newfoundland* Company or its successors to compensation in case the 14th clause is put in force against them; and they recommend that a clause should be inserted providing that nothing in the Act contained shall have the effect of depriving the Company of any right they may have to such compensation."

Your Committee have, in conformity with the recommendation in the above Report, amended the said Bill and agreed to report the same as amended for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bernier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Brouse* have leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of accidents entailing loss of life in Breweries and Distilleries.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Devlin* have leave to bring in a Bill to define and settle the duties, rights and responsibility of Carriers by Land and Water.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 25th February, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-eighth day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the City of *London*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of *London*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *John Walker*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void; *James Harshaw Fraser*, of the City of *London*, Barrister-at-Law, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. Fournier,

Resolved, That the attention of the House having been called to the fact that Mr. Orton, Member elect for the Electoral District of *Centre Wellington*, sat and voted in this House during the present Session without having qualified himself to sit and vote, by taking and subscribing the Oath prescribed in the 128th section of "*The British North America Act, 1867*," the matter be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to consider and report to the House on the proper course to be pursued in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Vail, seconded by Mr. Geoffrion,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions with respect to the payment of certain Officers connected with the Militia.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rymal reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Rymal reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Officer to be appointed to command the Militia of the Dominion of Canada under the Bill to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts shall be paid at the rate of Four thousand dollars per annum, in full of all pay and allowances.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Adjutant General of Militia at Headquarters, to be appointed under the said Bill, shall be paid at the rate of Twenty-six hundred dollars per annum.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ross (*Prince Edward*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution; which was read, as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Governor General Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with charges of Management, viz. :—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Toronto*, £7,500; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Halifax, N. S.*, \$10,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *St. John, N. B.*, \$11,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Fort Garry*, \$6,500; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Victoria, B. C.*, \$7,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings Bank, *New*

Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, \$12,000; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand two hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Treasury Board Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of re-adjustment of Salaries (to be made as provided in amended Civil Service Act), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous Expenses in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Police of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Rockwood Asylum, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Halifax, N. S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Prisoners, *Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and six thousand, five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate (including Canadian Hansard), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to her Majesty to defray expense of Grant to Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper and Bookbinding, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent expenses of Statistical Office, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of 316 Deputy-Registrars, Province of *Nova Scotia*, and allowance for getting Marriage Returns, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the Organization of the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required in the fiscal year for the Census, *i.e.*, the unexpected balance of the year 1874-75, which is to be carried forward, and which is estimated at \$55,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable expenditure required in connection with the *Philadelphia* Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, *viz.*: Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, \$24,450; salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec*, \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$12,200; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$3,400; Quarantine, *Miramichi, N.B.*; *Pictou, N.S.*, \$2,000; Quarantine, *Sydney and Yarmouth, N.S.*, \$2,000; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$5,260; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; to meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the Public Health, \$20,000; Contingencies of *Canadian* and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling Expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration, *viz.*: Mennonite Loan, \$100,000; transport of Mennonites, \$70,000; towards assisting Immigration and meeting Immigration expenses, \$190,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Pensions, *viz.*:—*Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *L. Gagné*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$72; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with New Militia Pensions, *viz.*: *Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$285; *Jane Lakey*, \$146; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110; *Janet Anderson*, \$110; *Margaret McKenzie*, \$80; *Mary Ann Ritchie* and two children, \$336; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73; *Alexander Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*; \$400; *George A. McKenzie*, \$73;

Edward Hilder, \$146; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *Richard Pentecost*, \$91.25; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73; *Mary Connor*, \$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400; *Ensign Fahey*, \$200; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of War of 1812, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Military College, including two (2) ordinary Schools under District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armories and care of Arms, including the pay of Storekeepers and Caretakers, Storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armories, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of Efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Targets, (Revote) for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of care and maintenance of Properties transferred from the Ordinance and the Imperial Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Improved Fire-arms (*Snider Rifles* and "*Henry-Martini*" Rifles), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses of Ordnance and Equipment of Field Batteries of Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay, Maintenance and Equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery, *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay and Maintenance of Dominion Force in *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of steamers "*Napoleon III.*," "*Druid*," "*Lady Head*," and "*Sir James Douglas*," for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Moiety payable to *Allan Line* between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Quebec* and the Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication, *Lake Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John via Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on *Lakes Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication from *St. John, New Brunswick*, to Ports in Basin of *Minas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and forty-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Trinity House, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty for the purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and Rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Tug Service, viz:—Salary for Secretary of Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *St.*

John, N.B., \$800; Salary for Secretary of Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *Halifax, N.S.*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner Packet Service, *Prince Edward Island*, to and from small Ports round the coast, and to adjoining Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal Water Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty eight thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowance of Light-house Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the construction of New Light-houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries and disbursements, of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz:—*Ontario*, \$9,000; *Quebec*, \$10,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$13,200; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$10,200; *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, \$2,000; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Vessels for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Meteorological Observations, including instruments and cost of telegraphing Weather-warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Montreal* General Hospital, \$4,500; other ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Halifax* General Hospital, \$4,000; other ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—Hospital of *St. John*, \$5,000; other ports in *New Brunswick*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at Ports in *British Columbia*, in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, viz.:—Province of *Quebec*, \$1,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$3,500; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$2,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$500; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Montreal*, \$1,200; travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$1,100; Clerk to Board of Inspection, \$300; travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* and contingencies of office, \$365; travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto* District, and contingencies of office, \$600; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250; travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405; inspecting *Prince Edward Island* steamers, \$500; for purchasing instruments and test gauges, \$550; travelling expenses of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And the 1st to the 14th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Thomas Greenway, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Huron*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The 15th Resolution being read a second time;
 And a Debate arising thereupon;
 And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 26th February, 1875.

And the Debate continuing;
Ordered, That the further consideration of the said and remaining Resolutions be postponed till this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 26th February, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Pozzer*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. Catellier* and others, of *St. Georges*, County of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *Schultz*,—The Petition of *A. DeCosmos* and others, Members of the House of Commons.

By Mr. *Yeo*,—The Petition of *James Crozier* and others, of *Summerside*, County of *Prince*, *Prince Edward Island*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of the Religious Society of Friends in *Canada*.

By Mr. *Fiset*,—The Petition of *A. Drenman* and others, of *Métis*, County of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of *Adam Crozier* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Westmeath*, and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stafford*, all of the County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of the Reverend *François N. Fortier* and others, of *St. Francois*, *Island of Orleans*, County of *Montmorency*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Fort Erie*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:
 Of *Edward H. Goff* and others, of the City of *Montreal* and vicinity; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the National Insurance Company.

Of *James Saurin McMurray* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Dominion Railways Equipment Company.

Of the Council of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that such steps may be taken as will cause the construction of a Line of Telegraph between *Matane* and *Fox River*, on the *Gaspé* coast.

Of *Edwin Fox*, by his Attorney *J. Cassie Hatton*, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of The *Canada* Land Investment Guarantee Company.

Of the *Canada* Guarantee Company; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *William H. Hingston* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of *Canada*.

Of the Reverend *G. M. Innes*, M.A., Rector of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, *London*, *Ontario*, and others; of the Reverend *Anthony J. O'Loughlin* and others, of *North*

Gower, County of Carleton; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McDowgall*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Macaulay*, District of *Muskoka*; of the Municipal Council of the City of *Ottawa*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stephen*, County of *Huron*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Levis*, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—of *Edwin Russell* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*, for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of constructing a Railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to some point in the Province of *British Columbia* on the *Pacific Ocean*,—of the *Western Assurance Company*, for an Act authorizing them to increase their capital stock, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, for an Act empowering them to amalgamate or consolidate its stock with the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*, or with any other Railway Company, to form part of its railway system,—of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*, for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Canada Southern Railway Company*,—of *Alexander Morris* and others, of *Manitoba*, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the "*Manitoba and North-West Permanent Building Society*,—of the *Canada Car and Manufacturing Company*, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—of the *Canadian Navigation Company*, for an Act to remove doubts as to the powers conferred upon the said Company by the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 21, by declaring that the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, may dispose of the stock of the Company for shares of the capital of any other incorporated Company,—of the *European and American Express and Agency Company*, for an Act of incorporation,—of the *Honorable Alexander Campbell*, of the City of *Toronto*, and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Canadian Steam-Users' Association*,—of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*, for an Act to provide a more convenient and effective mode of issuing and securing the Debentures of the Company to be issued under the borrowing powers already conferred upon them, and for regulating the powers of the Trustees,—of *Sir Hugh Allan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for incorporation under the name of the *St. Lawrence Bridge Company*, with powers to build a bridge for railway and general traffic purposes, at or near *St. Helen's Island*, near the City of *Montreal*.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1875, for a Return showing, with respect to the allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 4, since the beginning of the year 1874, the ground of superannuation in each case, the age of each person superannuated, the names and ages of the persons appointed to succeed the person so superannuated, and the offices and salaries held by such successors respectively. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canadian Navigation Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *European and American Express and Agency Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Manitoba and North-West Permanent Building Society*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Desjardins* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Desjardins* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Lawrence Bridge Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dewdney* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a company to construct, own and operate a Railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to a point in *British Columbia* on the *Pacific Ocean*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *MacLennan* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate The Canadian Steam-Users' Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for 1st. The entire quantity of ground gypsum, or land plaster, imported into the Dominion of *Canada* from the *United States*, since the 1st day of April, 1874; 2nd. For the respective quantities of said ground gypsum, or land plaster, imported from the *United States*, as received at the several Lake and River Ports of the Dominion; 3rd. For the entire sum collected as Revenue from the said article of ground gypsum, or land plaster, between the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of December, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 30.*)

A Bill to amend the Acts for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Fournier*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Blake*, *Holton*, *Cameron* (*Cardwell*), *Wilkes*, *Cauchon*, *Devlin*, *Jetté*, *Davies*, *Pelletier*, *Thibaudeau*, *De Veber*, *Laflamme*, *Colby*, *Jones* (*Halifax*), *Wood*, *Cunningham*, *Appleby*, *Moss*, *Irving*, *Ryan*, *Barthe*, *Mousseau*, *Palmer* and *MacLennan*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; and the 79th Rule of this House was suspended as regards the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the postponed Resolutions which were yesterday reported from the Committee of Supply.

The 15th Resolution being again read was agreed to.

The 16th Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Masson* moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That the words "and that out of the sum to be set apart for the benefit of the Mennonites, a proportionate sum be assigned towards inducing Canadians residing in "the United States to settle in *Manitoba* or the *North-West Territory*," be added at the end thereof;

And Objection being taken to the constitutionality of this Motion;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That it was not competent for the Honorable Member to move to change the destination of a grant recommended by the Crown, consequently he must decline to put this motion in amendment.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Masson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it be resolved that the sum of \$100,000 for Mennonite loan be reduced to \$50,000;" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P. M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Lower Ottawa Boom Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Company*.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Industrial Life Insurance Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate *La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Pictou Coal and Iron Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Upper Ottawa Improvement Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the further consideration of the postponed Resolutions which were yesterday reported from the Committee of Supply; and the Debate on the Amendment which was this day proposed to be made to the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the 16th Resolution; and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it be resolved that the sum of \$100,000 for Mennonite loan be reduced to \$50,000" inserted instead thereof;

Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tremblay*, That the words "it be resolved that the sum of \$100,000 for Mennonite loan be reduced to \$50,000" be left out, and the words, "but this House will cheerfully assent to any measure that may be proposed by the Government to encourage the settlement of native Canadians, now living in the *United States*, on the vacant Lands of the Dominion," added at the end of the Question.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put,

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; but this House will cheerfully assent to any measure that may be proposed by the Government to encourage the settlement of native Canadians, now living in the *United States*, on the vacant Lands of the Dominion.

The 17th to the 29th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 27th February, 1875.

The 30th to the 39th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the 40th and subsequent Resolutions be postponed till Monday next.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 1st March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Merchants' Bank of *Canada*, on the 30th June, 1874,—of the Merchants' Bank of *Halifax, N.S.*, on the 18th February, 1875,—and of the City Bank, *Montreal*, on the 20th February, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Beauharnois, Iberville and Terrebonne*, for the year 1874, and in the County of *Berthier*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of Messrs. *W. Higinbotham and Company* and others; the Petition of *George Simms* and others, of the Township of *Muskoka*; the Petition of *S. G. Best* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. Hall,—The Petition of *W. T. Dyer* and others, of *Burleigh, Chandos* and *Anstruther*, County of *Peterborough*; and the Petition of *William Dumble* and others, of *Minden*, County of *Haliburton*.

By Mr. Thompson (*Haldimand*),—The Petition of *Andrew Williamson*, junior, and others, of the Township of *Seneca*, County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. Blain,—The Petition of *Thomas B. Coupland* and others, of *Richmond Hill*, County of *York, Ontario*.

By Mr. McQuade,—The Petition of *T. Cole* and others, of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. Rochester,—The Petition of *Hugh McArthur* and others, of *Osgoode*; the Petition of *James Caldwell* and others, of *Nepean*; and the Petition of *J. C. Patterson* and others, of *Rochesterville*, all of the County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. Gordon,—The Petition of *Leonard Burnette* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Embro*.

By Mr. Farrow,—The Petition of *John Dickson* and others, of *Wickham* and vicinity, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. Blake,—The Petition of *Peter McDonald* and others, of the Township of *Huron*; and the Petition of the Reverend *John P. Curran* and others, of *Walkerton*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. Biggar,—The Petition of *Philo White* and others, of *Rawdon*, and other places.

By Mr. Baby,—The Petition of *François Xavier Galarneau*, farmer, of the Parish of *L'Assomption*, and *Magloire Cleophas Galarneau*, merchant, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Barthe,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. N. Fortin* and others, of the Town of *Sorel*.

By Mr. Orton,—The Petition of *E. Barker* and others, of *Fergus*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. Gillies,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Saugeen*.

By Mr. Moss,—The Petition of the *Niagara District Bank*; and the Petition of the *Imperial Bank of Canada*.

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 22nd February, 1875, for a Return of the number of Counties in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* in which Examiners of Fish Inspectors have been appointed; the number of Inspectors appointed in each County; also, the quantity of fish or fish oil inspected, with description of package, and by whom inspected, and amount of fees collected. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 22nd February, 1875, for copies of any despatch, or despatches, received from the Imperial Government on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, since the despatch of the Earl of *Kimberley*, of date the 3rd September, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 33.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for copy of contract for the removal of wrecks at the entrance of *Richibucto Harbor* in *New Brunswick*; with the names of the sureties and sums paid on such contract; also, copy of Report of Engineer or other officer, of work performed, on which Report payment was made. (*Sessional Papers, No. 34.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers, in reference to the construction of a Bridge over *Oliver's Ferry*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 35.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for a list of persons to whom contracts have been awarded for the construction of the several sections of the works now in progress, or hereafter to be commenced on the *Welland Canal* for which tenders have been received, with the names of their sureties; also, a list of all the tenders made for the same, specifying the names of persons

so tendering, the sections for which they severally tendered, and the amount of each tender. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for a statement of the number of Emigrants conveyed over the *Dawson Road* to *Manitoba* since the opening of the said Road; also the cost of conveyance of such emigrants to *Manitoba*, showing the average cost of each person so carried. (*Sessional Papers, No. 37.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th May, 1874, for copies of instructions furnished by the Department of Public Works to one Mr. *Johnston*, for the survey of that portion of the *Ottawa River* lying between the foot of *Paquette's Rapids* and Head of *Allumette Island*; also, copies of all plans of said survey, with Mr. *Johnston's* report thereon, together with the estimated cost of improving the navigation at *Paquette's Rapids* and *Allumette Rapids* so as to admit of the passage of steamers, and the scale of prices upon which such estimate of cost is based. (*Sessional Papers, No. 38.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for copies of all tenders and correspondence relating to the contract for carrying passengers and freight between *Thunder Bay* and *Fort Garry*, with the names of parties tendering, and amount of bonus asked; the rate per head to be charged for passengers, and the rate per ton for freight; the number of passengers and amount of freight which said contractors are bound to carry, and the time agreed upon to make the trip; with statement of any other arrangements made which were not included in original tender; also, names of sureties offered with amount for which such sureties are liable. (*Sessional Papers, No. 39.*)

Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:

Of the Reverend *J. D. Déziel*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame de Lévis*, County of *Lévis*; of *J. Hogle* and others, and of *George Hislop* and others, of *Henryville*, County of *Iberville*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Longueuil*, County of *Prescott*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Norwich*, County of *Oxford*; of *A. C. Munroe* and others, of the Township of *Kenyon*, County of *Glengarry*; of the Reverend *John Corbett* and others, of the County of *Argenteuil*; of *B. T. Norris* and others, of the Township of *Bolton*, and of *M. B. Jewell* and others, of the Township of *Farnham*, County of *Brome*; of *Henry Rhoads* and others, of *Hemmingford*, of *W. W. Dalgliesh* and others, of the Village of *Huntingdon*, and of the Reverend *Francis Hunt* and others, of the Township of *Franklin*, County of *Huntingdon*; of the Reverend *E. Demers*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Anne des Plaines*, County of *Terrebonne*; of *C. L. Farnsworth* and others; and of *Edwin Crosby* and others, of *Compton*, County of *Compton*; of the Reverend *Thomas Gales* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; of *Barnabas McGie* and others, of *Hopetown* and *Shigowake*, and of *William Scott* and others, of *New Carlisle*, County of *Bonaventure*; of the Reverend *F. Catillier* and others, of *St. George*, County of *Beauce*; of *James Crozier* and others, of *Summerside*, County of *Prince, Prince Edward Island*; of the Religious Society of Friends in *Canada*; of *A. Drennan* and others, of *Métis*, County of *Rimouski*; of *Adam Crozier* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Westmeath*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stafford*, County of *Renfrew*; of the Reverend *François N. Fortier* and others, of *St. François, Island of Orleans*, County of *Montmorency*; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Fort Erie*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change their name to that of the *Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company*, and also for an extension of powers.

Of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time limited for the completion of the Canal, to authorize them to receive gifts or grants of land or moneys from states, governments, corporations or individuals, or in exchange for stock in said Company, to purchase or acquire lands, and to sell and convey the same, to open offices in *New York, Chicago, and elsewhere*, and for other purposes.

Of the *Northern Railway Company of Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to re-arrange its capital account, to change its gauge, and for consolidation of its loan, capital and its statutory enactments, and for other purposes.

Of the *Quebec Board of Trade*; praying that the clauses 7 and 12 of the Bill, now before Parliament, to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service, may not become law.

Of *A. De Cosmos* and others, Members of the House of Commons; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of *The North-Western Manufacturing Company*.

Ordered, That *Mr. Palmer* have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That *Mr. Fréchet* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

James Harshaw Fraser, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *London*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of *Mr. Gordon*, seconded by *Mr. Burk*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Returns respecting that portion of the *Missisagua* Indian Tribe, now settled upon *Scugog* Island.

1st. For the amount invested by the Dominion Government on their behalf in the lands which said Indians now occupy.

2nd. For the amount of all other funds originally received from and invested in behalf of said Indians, with the several annual additions thereto—showing how said funds are invested; at what rate of interest, and the several annual payments, or donations made by Government to them, since the first receipt, and investment of said funds in the Indians' behalf.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Mills moved, seconded by *Mr. Blake*, and the Question being put, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That the present mode of constituting the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal Principle in our system of Government, makes the Senate alike independent of the people and the Crown, and is in other material respects defective,—and that our Constitution ought to be so amended as to confer upon each Province the power of selecting its own Senators and to define the mode of their selection; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Archibald,	De St. Georges,	Lajoie,	Power,
Barthe,	Dymond,	Landerkin,	Pozer,
Béchar,	Fleming,	MacDonnell (Inverness),	Richard,
Bernier,	Flynn,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Ross (Middlesex),
Blake,	Fournier,	Mackenzie (Lambton),	Ross (Prince Edward)
Borron,	Galbraith,	Mackenzie (Montreal),	Ryan,
Bourassa,	Gibson,	MacLennan,	Rymal,
Bowman,	Gillies,	McCraney,	Schultz,
Campbell,	Gordon,	McDougall (Renfrew),	Scriver,
Carmichael,	Hagar,	McIntyre,	Shibley,
Cartwright,	Holton,	McIsaac,	Sinclair,
Casey,	Horton,	McKay (Colchester),	Smith (Peel),
Cheval,	Huntington,	Metcalfe,	Stirton,
Church,	Irving,	Mills,	St. Jean,
Cockburn,	Jetté,	Moss,	Taschereau,
Coupal,	Jodoin,	Oliver,	Tremblay,
Cushing,	Killam,	Paterson,	Trow,
Dawson,	Lastamme,	Pelletier,	Yeo, and
DeCosmos,	Laird,	Pouliot,	Young.—77.
Delorme,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Appleby,	Costigan,	Masson,	Robitaille,
Aylmer,	Currier,	McCallum,	Roscoe,
Baby,	Desjardins,	McDonald (Cape Breton)	Ross (Durham),
Bertram,	Domville,	McLeod,	Rouleau,
Biggar,	Farrow,	McQuade,	Scatcherd.
Blain,	Ferris,	Mitchell,	Skinner,
Bordon,	Flesher,	Moffat,	Snider,
Bowell,	Forbes,	Monteith,	Stephenson,
Brouse,	Fraser,	Mousseau,	Thibaudeau,
Brown,	Gaudet,	Murray,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Bunster,	Gillmor,	Orton,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
Burpee (St. John),	Goudge,	Ouimet,	Thomson (Welland),
Burpee (Sunbury),	Greenway,	Palmer,	Wallace (Albert),
Cameron (Cardwell),	Hall,	Perry,	Wallace (Norfolk);
Caron,	Harwood,	Pickard,	White,
Casgrain,	Kirk,	Platt,	Wood,
Cauchon,	Lanthier,	Plumb,	Wright (Ottawa), and
Cimon,	Little,	Ray,	Wright (Pontiac).—74.
Coffin,	MacMillan,		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 2nd March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *H. E. Perry*, Warden of the County of *Victoria* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*; and the Petition of *Angus Black* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *Damon Rivers Averill*, of *New Centreville*, *Oswego* County, State of *New York*, U. S.

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *Joseph Bélanger* and others, of *St. Roch*, County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of *C. J. Coulthard* and others, of the Township of *Elfrid*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Scriven*,—The Petition of *Joseph Carr* and others, of the Township of *Elgin*; the Petition of *William Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Godmanchester*; and the Petition of *James Johnson* and others, of the Townships of *Godmanchester* and *Elgin*, all of the County of *Huntingdon*.

By Mr. *Cushing*,—The Petition of *John Irvine* and others, of the Parish of *St. Sauveur*, County of *Terrebonne*; and the Petition of the Reverend *John Irvine* and others, of *Mille Isles*, County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *W. Spencer Scott* and others, of *West Shefford*; the Petition of *J. Jamieson* and others, of *Ely*; the Petition of *David Hardie* and others, of *North Ely*; the Petition of *Joseph Copping* and others, of *South Ely*; and the Petition of *John McIntosh* and others, of the Township of *Granby*, all of the County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Dalhousie*.

By Mr. *Saron*,—The Petition of *Thomas McGreevy*, M.P., and others.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *Ashley Hibbard* and others, Provisional Directors of the *International Express Company*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of the *National Insurance Company*, for incorporation; of the *Canada Land Investment Guarantee Company*, for incorporation; of the *Northern Railway Company of Canada*, for the passing of an Act to re-arrange its capital account, to change its gauge, and for consolidation of its loan capital and its statutory enactments, and for other purposes; of the *Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway Company*, for the passing of an Act empowering them to change their name to that of the *Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company*; and also, for an extension of powers; of the *Metropolitan Insurance Company of Canada*, for incorporation; of the *North-Western Manufacturing Company*, for incorporation; of the *Dominion Railways Equipment Company*, for incorporation; and of the *Canada Guarantee Company*, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation.

On the Petition of *William P. West* and others, for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company for the purpose of running a Steamer or Steamers to and from Ports in *Nova Scotia*, the Islands of *St. Pierre and Miguelon*, and *Newfoundland*, and elsewhere, Your Committee find that no Notice was given, the reasons assigned are such as to justify the suspension of the Rule.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of The *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*, for an Act to extend the time limited for the completion of the Canal; to authorize them to receive gifts or grants of lands or moneys from States, Governments, Corporations, or individuals; or in exchange for stock in said Company, to purchase or acquire lands and to sell and convey the same; to open offices in *New York*, *Chicago* and elsewhere, and for other purposes. Your Committee find

that Notice was only given in the *Canada Gazette*; they therefore recommend a suspension of the Rule.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, and to provide for the consolidation of the loan capital of the Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jones (Halifax)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Canada Land Investment Guarantee Company (Limited)*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend the Act fourteenth and fifteenth *Victoria*, chapter thirty-six, incorporating the *Canada Guarantee Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Desjardins* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the National Insurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*,

Ordered, That Messieurs *Baby* and *Langlois* be added to the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia* shall be as follows, namely:—

To seven County Court Judges, each at \$2,000; and that a sum not exceeding \$200 for actual travelling expenses may be allowed to any of the County Court Judges, except the County Judge for the City and County of *Halifax*, which shall be \$2,400.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the said County Court Judges shall be subject, as regards increases, retiring allowances or annuities based upon their salaries above mentioned, as is provided in respect to County Court Judges in either of the Provinces of *Ontario*, *New Brunswick* or *Prince Edward Island*, by the provisions of the 37th *Vic.*, ch. 4.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, *Resolved*, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 10, for the Regulation of the Postal Service.

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, *Resolved*, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries proposed to be paid to the Officers mentioned in the Bill respecting Penitentiaries.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway (under Commissioners), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway Extension into *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Intercolonial Railway increased accommodation at *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of the *St. Lawrence* Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two millions of dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Welland* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Ste. Anne's* Lock, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at *Carillon* and *Chute à Blondeau*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Grenville* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Rideau* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lock at *Culbute* Rapids, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Chambly* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Peter's* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Bay Verte* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Work on Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand and one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz.:— Library, \$80,000; Tower, \$9,000; Grounds, \$90,000; Retaining Walls, Gates, Footpaths, Painting, &c., \$14,000; Workshops, \$5,000; Extension, West Block, \$100,000; Improvement of Ventilation, Parliament Building, \$7,125; Fire-walls, Water Service, Attics, and other works inside Buildings, \$70,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz.:— *East River of Pictou*, \$10,000; *River St. John, N. B.*, \$6,000; *St. Lawrence*, removal of Chains and Anchors, \$15,000; *Richelieu* River, improvement of Channel between *St. Ours* and *Chambly* Canal, \$10,000; *Fraser* River, removal of Rocks, \$2,000; Improvement of Rivers, \$10,000; *Miramichi*, S. W. Branch, improving Channel above Railway Bridge, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Roads and Bridges, *Lake Superior* and *Red River* Route, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.:— *Hamilton*, Post-Office, \$2,000; Immigration Station, \$2,500; *Toronto*, Custom House, \$78,000; Examining Warehouse, \$150,000;

Ottawa, Post-Office and Ground, \$80,000; *Kingston*, Military School, \$50,000; Repairing Fortifications, \$5,000; *London*, Immigration Station, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz.:—*Grosse Isle* Quarantine Station, \$17,000; *Lévis*, Immigrant Station, \$5,000; Marine Hospital, *Quebec*, 5,000; Repairing Fortifications, \$12,000; *Montreal*, Post-Office, \$93,000; Immigration Depôt, \$1,500; Examining Warehouse, \$100,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1875.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended and laid upon the Table, in obedience to the Order of this House of Tuesday, the 18th February last,—a Statement showing:—

1st. The vacancies that have occurred in this House since the last General Election; the date when each vacancy took place; and when the same was notified to Mr. Speaker.

2nd. The date of the Warrant of Mr. Speaker for a new Writ in each case.

3rd. The date of the issue of the Writ in each case.

4th. The date of the transmission of the Writ to the Returning Officer in each case.

And also a similar statement respecting the vacancies occurring during the two last Parliaments. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 41.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Maryburgh*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Athol*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sophiasburgh*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hallowell*, all of the County of *Prince Edward*.

By Mr. *Forbes*,—The Petition of *J. W. Mack* and others, of *Mill Village*, County of *Queen's*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of *Hector McLean* and others, and the Petition of *William Frazer* and others, of *Wellington Ward*; the Petition of *John Crowley* and others, of *St. George's Ward*; the Petition of *W. H. Williams* and others, of *Victoria Ward*; the Petition of the Reverend *Marc Ami* and others, and the Petition of *Nicholas Link* and others, of *By Ward*, all of the City of *Ottawa*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Usborne*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *Hugh Bowland* and others, of the Township of *Ramsay*, and part of the Township of *Lanark*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Bernier*,—The Petition of *J. Evans* and others, of *St. Sylvester*; and the Petition of the Reverend *P. Robin* and others, of *St. Antoine de Tilly*, both of the County of *Lotbinière*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of the Reverend *James Bayne*, of *Pictou* and other places, County of *Pictou*.

By Mr. *Rochester*,—The Petition of *S. D. Thomson* and others, of the Township of *Gloucester*; the Petition of *John Bell* and others, of the Township of *North Gower*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Donahue*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. Cairns* and others, of *Clarenceville Centre*; the Petition of *Hiram B. Street* and others, of *St. Armand West*; and the Petition of *W. H. Naylor* and others, of *Philipsburg*, all of the County of *Missisquoi*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of the *Montreal Permanent Building Society*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *Sylvester Neelan*, of *St. Catharines*, and others.

By Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*,—The Petition of *Edward H. Pool* and others, of the County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *De St. Georges*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. Pilote*, Curé, and others, of *St. Augustin*; and the Petition of the Reverend *L. E. Parent*, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of *Pointe-aux-Trembles*, County of *Portneuf*.

By Mr. *Bonville*,—The Petition of Messrs. *John T. Fraser & Co.*

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *James Read* and others, of *De Ramsay*, County of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Raleigh*, the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Romney*, and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Chatham*, County of *Kent*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *S. G. Best* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*; praying that any measure brought before Parliament, having for its object the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

Of *François Xavier Galarneau*, farmer, of the Parish of *L'Assomption*, and *Magloire Cléophas Galarneau*, merchant, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to construct a bridge across the River *L'Assomption*, at *Le Portage*, and to collect tolls thereon.

Of the *Niagara District Savings Bank*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Imperial Bank of Canada*.

Of the *Imperial Bank of Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Niagara District Bank*.

Of *George Simms* and others, of the Township of *Muskoka*, District of *Muskoka*; of *W. T. Dyer* and others, of *Burleigh*, *Chandos* and *Anstruther*, County of *Peterborough*; of *William Dumble* and others, of *Minden*, County of *Haliburton*; of *Andrew Williamson, jun.*, and others, of the Township of *Seneca*, County of *Haldimand*; of *Thomas B. Coupland* and others, of *Richmond Hill*, County of *York*, *Ontario*; of *T. Cole* and others, of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*; of *Hugh McArthur* and others, of *Osgoode*, of *James Caldwell* and others, of *Nepean*, and of *J. C. Patterson* and others, of *Rochesterville*, County of *Carleton*; of *Leonard Burnette* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Embro*; of *John Dickson* and others, of *Wickham* and vicinity, County of *Huron*; of *Peter McDonald* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, and of the Reverend *John P. Curran* and others, of *Walkerton*, County of *Bruce*; of *Philo White* and others, of *Rawdon* and other places, Counties of *Hastings* and *Northumberland*; of the Reverend *A. N. Fortin* and

others, of the Town of *Sorel*; of *E. Barker* and others, of *Fergus*, County of *Wellington*; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Saugeen*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of Messrs. *W. Higinbotham* and Company and others, presented on Monday last, praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland Canal* may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes may pass freely downward to *Lake Ontario*, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of "the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Ordered, That Mr. *Schultz* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the North Western Manufacturing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting further powers to the *Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway Company*, and to change its name.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Domville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*, and the Question being proposed, That the Rules of this House be suspended, and the Petition of Messrs. *John T. Fraser* and Company, presented this day, be now read and received;

And Objection being taken to this motion on the ground, That no Notice had been given.

Mr. Speaker ruled, That the motion was out of order.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of the Estate of the Bank of Upper *Canada*, on the 31st January, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

And also,—Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Dominion of *Canada*, from the 1st July, 1874, to the 20th February, 1875. (*Sessional Papers* No. 43.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt, and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the *Niagara Falls International Bridge Company*, the *Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company*, and the Great Western Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Delorme*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of

Returns made by the different Railway Companies of their by-laws, and especially the rules and regulations for the management of the Grand Trunk Railway of *Canada*, by which their rates for passengers and traffic have been increased during the last six weeks.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Norris*, seconded by Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Estimates and Reports of the Engineers in charge of the Welland Canal; showing the cost of removing the rock bottom at *Raney's* bend, with a view to obtaining Lake *Erie* level.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Wilkes* moved, seconded by Mr. *Killam*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messrs. *Wilkes, Cartwright, Holton, Thibaudeau, Killam, McGregor, Cameron (Cardwell), Masson* and *De Veber*, be appointed to report on the question of the Dominion Note circulation generally, and as to whether the continuance of such currency in circulation is in the public interest, with power to send for persons, papers and records;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the *Richelieu* Company, and to change its corporate name;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House resumed the Debate on the Question which was on Wednesday, the 17th February last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of *Great Britain*, in reference to the monetary compensation to be paid by the *United States* to *Canada*, under the Treaty of *Washington*, for the liberty of fishing in Canadian waters; also for any correspondence on the same subject between the Governments of *Great Britain* and the *United States*, communicated to His Excellency for the information of the Canadian Government;

And the Question being again proposed: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the General Railway Acts;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial designs;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to amend the Act for the Issue of Dominion Notes by enacting that the Receiver General shall hold in specie the excess above \$12,000,000.

2. That the Receiver General shall hold 50 per cent of the amount between \$9,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in Specie.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*St. John* Post Office, \$65,000; *St. John* Custom House, \$2,000; *Miramichi* or *Middle Island*, Quarantine Station, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Public Buildings in *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Pictou*, Custom House, \$16,000; *Halifax*, Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Sydney*, Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Yarmouth*, Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Sydney*, Marine Hospital, \$11,000; *Yarmouth*, Marine Hospital, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Souris*, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings in *Manitoba*, viz.:—Custom House, Post Office, &c., \$50,000; Immigrant Depot, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.:—General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, \$100,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$25,000; *Manitoba* Penitentiary, \$119,000; *British Columbia* Penitentiary, \$100,000; Penitentiaries generally, additions and repairs, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with repairs, etc., of Public Buildings, viz.:—Rents, repairs, furniture and heating, etc., \$170,000; Heating Public Buildings, \$40,000; removal of snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$3,500; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$12,000; allowance for fuel and light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters in *Ontario*, viz.:—*Kingston* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$6,000; *Cobourg* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$35,000; *Port Hope* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$18,000; *Port Stanley* Harbour, *Lake Erie*, \$7,000; *Bayfield* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$34,000; *Kincardine* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$12,000; *Owen Sound* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$5,500; *Port Darlington* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$5,000; Port

Burwell Harbour, Lake Ontario, \$10,000; *Chantry* Island Harbour, Lake Huron, \$106,000; *Goderich* Harbour, Lake Huron, \$150,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, Province of Quebec, viz.:—*Saguenay* River Piers, \$2,000; *Rivière du Loup* (*en haut*) \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*Dipper* Harbor, \$30,000; *Point du Chêne*, \$12,000; *Richibucto* Harbour, \$11,000; *Shippegan* Breakwater, \$10,000; *St. John* Harbour, \$120,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters in *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Meteghan* Cove, \$5,000; *Liverpool*, \$12,500; *Jordan* Bay, \$20,000; *Oak Point*, \$15,000; *Pictou* Landing, \$25,000; *Trout Cove*, \$4,000; *Cow Bay, C.B.*, \$50,000; *Ingonish South, C.B.*, \$10,000; *Mabou* Harbour, *C.B.*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters in *Prince Edward Island*, viz.:—*New London*, \$1,000; *Tignish*, \$7,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of subsidy to Western Union Telegraph Company, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Slides and Booms, viz.:—*River Trent* District, \$1,200; *Ottawa* River District, \$5,000; *Rivière des Prairies*, \$4,000; *St. Maurice* River District, \$22,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredge Vessels, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians, viz.:—Payments of annuities under Treaty No. 3, \$15,250; Payments of annuities under Treaty No. 4, \$24,500; Agricultural Implements under Treaty No. 3, \$10,000; Agricultural Implements under Treaty No. 4, \$10,000; Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 3, \$1,500; Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 4, \$750, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities under above mentioned Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing and other items to Chiefs under the above Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Expenses of the Council for the *North-West* Territories, and Miscellaneous Expenses in the *North-West*, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million three hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial and other Government Railways in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Articles of Agreement entered into between *Asa Belknap Foster* and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, for the construction and working of the *Georgian Bay* Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, bearing date the 27th February, 1875; accompanied by a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th November, 1874, in relation thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 4th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Smith (Peel)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Brampton*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of *J. L. Murdoch* and others; the Petition of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Windsor*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Windsor*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *R. E. Perry*, Warden of the County of *Victoria*, and others, and of *Angus Black* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*; severally praying that any measure brought before Parliament, having for its object the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

Of *Damon Rivers Averill*, of *New Centreville, Oswego County, State of New York, U.S.*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him for an invention consisting of certain improvements in Paints.

Of *Thomas McGreevy, M.P.*, and others; praying for the passing of an Act

incorporating them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railway from Lake Nipissing to Quebec *via Portneuf*, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Huron Direct Railway.

Of *Ashley Hibbard* and others, Provisional Directors of the International Express Company; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Joseph Bélanger* and others, of *St. Roch*, County of *Quebec*; of *C. J. Coulthard* and others, of the Township of *Ekfrid*, County of *Middlesex*; of *Joseph Carr* and others, of the Township of *Elgin*, of *William Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Godmanchester*, and of *James Johnston* and others, of the Townships of *Godmanchester* and *Elgin*, County of *Huntingdon*; of *John Irvine* and others, of the Parish of *St. Sauveur*, County of *Terrebonne*; of the Reverend *John Irvine* and others, of *Mille Isles*, County of *Argenteuil*; of *W. Spencer Scott* and others, of *West Shefford*, of *J. Jamieson* and others, of *Ely*, of *David Hardie* and others, of *North Ely*, of *Joseph Copping* and others, of *South Ely*, and of *John McIntosh* and others, of the Township of *Granby*, County of *Shefford*; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Dalhousie*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Vail*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1875, for a Return of all applications made by persons who served in the Militia Volunteer Force in *Manitoba*, and who have been invalided or discharged before the termination of their term of enlistment, for grants of lands in that Province. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blain* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Geoffrion*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution amending the Act, Chap. 46 of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of *Canada*, intitled: "An Act respecting the culling and measuring of Lumber."

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*),

Resolved, That the House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 37 *Vic.*, Cap. 34, providing for the appointment of Harbor Masters at certain ports.

Charles Auguste Maximilian Globensky, Esquire, having presented a Duplicate of the Indenture of his Election for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, and having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That in admitting *Charles Auguste Maximilian Globensky*, Esquire, elected to represent the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, to take his seat on the production of the Duplicate Indenture only, and without the Return of the Indenture of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Certificate of the latter Officer, this House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual Certificate.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 10, for the regulation of the Postal Service.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 10, for the regulation of the Postal Service.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make the following amendments to the several sections of the said Act, relating to the rates and mode of payment of postage, that is to say: 1. The 19th section shall be so amended as to read as follows:—

“19. On all letters transmitted by post for any distance within *Canada*, except in cases herein otherwise specially provided for, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of *three cents* per half ounce weight, any fraction of a half ounce being chargeable as a half-ounce; and such postage stamp or stamps at the time of posting the letter, otherwise such letter shall not be forwarded by post, except that letters addressed to any place in *Canada* on which one full rate of *three cents* has been so prepaid, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of postage thereon not prepaid, which shall be collected on delivery.”

2. The 20th section shall be so amended as to read as follows:—

20. On letters not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the same post office, commonly known as local or drop letters, the rate shall be *one cent per half ounce in weight*, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps affixed to such letters.

Resolution 3 having been proposed as follows:—

3. *Resolved*, That the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th sections shall be repealed, and the following sections substituted for them:—

“22. The rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publication printed and published in *Canada*, and issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed and posted by and from the same to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be *one cent* for each pound weight, or any fraction of a pound weight, to be prepaid by postage stamps, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may, from time to time, direct; and such newspapers and periodicals shall be put up into packages and delivered into the post office, and the postage rate thereon prepaid by the sender thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may, from time to time, direct.”

“23. Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly at a postage rate of *half a cent* each, which must be in all cases prepaid by postage stamp affixed to each.”

Mr. Young moved in amendment, that the following be substituted for the first Clause of the said Resolution “22nd.”

“That newspapers and periodical publications printed and published, and issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed and posted by and from the same to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be carried through the mails free; and such newspapers and periodicals shall be put up in packages and delivered into the Post-Office under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct;” which was negatived on a division.

The Resolution was then adopted.

4. *Resolved*, That the 26th section shall be so amended, as to read as follows:—

“26. On all newspapers and periodicals posted in *Canada*, except in the cases hereinbefore expressly provided for, and on books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand-bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof-sheets, whether corrected or not; maps, prints, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass; sheet music, whether printed or written; documents, wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, militia and school returns, or other documents of like

ature; packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbous roots, scions or grafts, patterns or samples of goods or merchandize, the rate of postage shall be *one cent* for each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

"Provided that no letter or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter be sent or inclosed in any such newspaper or other package or thing mentioned in this or the next preceding section, and that the same be sent in covers open at the ends or sides, or otherwise so put up as to admit of inspection by the officers of the Post Office to ensure compliance with this provision, and the postage rate shall be prepaid by postage stamp or stamped postage bands or wrappers, in all cases when any such articles as are mentioned in this section are posted in *Canada*."

5. *Resolved*, That the 29th section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following provisions:—

"And when any letter or other mailable matter is posted in *Canada* without prepayment, or insufficiently prepaid, in any case in which prepayment is by this Act made obligatory, the Postmaster General may detain the same, and return it, when practicable, to the sender."

6. *Resolved*, That the 40th section shall be amended by substituting "*three cents*" for "*five cents*," as the additional postage to be charged on dead letters to defray the costs of returning the same.

7. *Resolved*, That the 44th section shall be amended by striking out the provision that the expense of carrying *United States* mails over any portion of *Canada*, shall be paid by the *United States*.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the said amendments and such other of the amendments proposed in the Bill now before this House, as may be adopted by it, be incorporated with the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 10, so as to consolidate the Statute Law regulating the Postal Service.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *MacLennan* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned, respecting Banks and Banking;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vic.*, cap. 48, relating to the inspection of Gas;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to

amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections, and after some time spent therein. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be re-printed.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the 40th and subsequent Resolutions, reported from the Committee of Supply on Thursday, the 25th February last, and which Resolutions were postponed; and the same were again read, as followeth:—

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Quebec* and the Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication, Lake *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John* via *Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication from *St. John, New Brunswick*, to Ports in Basin of *Minas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand and forty-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and Rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Tug Service, viz:—Salary for Secretary of Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *St. John, N.B.*, \$800; Salary for Secretary of Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *Halifax, N.S.*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner Packet Service, *Prince Edward Island*, to and from small Ports round the coast, and to adjoining Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal* Water Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty eight thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowance of Light-house Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the construction of New Light-houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries and disbursements, of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz:—*Ontario*, \$9,000; *Quebec*, \$10,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$13,200; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$10,200; *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, \$2,000; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Vessels for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Meteorological Observatories, including instruments and cost of telegraphing Weather-warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz:—*Montreal* General Hospital, \$4,500; other ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Halifax* General Hospital, \$4,000; other ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—Hospital of *St. John*, \$5,000; other ports in *New Brunswick*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at Ports in *British Columbia*, in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, viz.:—Province of *Quebec*, \$1,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$3,500; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$2,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$500; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Montreal*, \$1,200; travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$1,100; Clerk to Board of Inspection, \$300; travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* and contingencies of office, \$865; travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto* District, and contingencies of office, \$600; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250; travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405; inspecting *Prince Edward Island* steamers, \$500; for purchasing instruments and test gauges, \$550; travelling expenses of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The 40th to the 56th Resolutions inclusive, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 57th Resolution was further postponed.

The 58th to the 60th Resolutions inclusive, were agreed to.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 5th March, 1875.

The 61st and subsequent Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grant to Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grant to Indians, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grant to Indians, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians, viz: Payment of annuities under Treaty No. 1, \$16,870; Payment of annuities under Treaty No. 2, \$4,405; Agricultural Implements and farming stock to be furnished Indians under Treaties 1 and 2, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expense in connection with Treaties in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Office expenses in connection with Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenditure in connection with Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for Surveys of Boundary between *British Columbia* and the *United States*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada "Gazette,"* for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with the Noon Gun at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses: expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Customs, Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports, viz:—In Province of *Ontario*, \$223,476; in Province of *Quebec*, \$209,231; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$92,986; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$104,513.25; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$11,450; in Province

of *British Columbia*, \$21,364; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$22,500; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, \$11,000; Contingencies of Head Office, covering Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000; to cover Appointments, Promotions, &c., \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$172,800; Travelling Expenses, Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., \$45,000; Preventive Service, \$4,000; to provide for payment of additional salary to special class of Excisemen, \$4,000; to provide for additions to Outside Service, \$10,000; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on Duties collected by them, \$1,700, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Culling Timber, viz.: Quebec Office, Supervisor \$2,000; Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper \$1,600; Cashier \$1,200; 2 Specification Clerks \$1,900; Messenger \$400; 9 Specification Clerks (8 months), viz.: 4 at \$600; 1 at \$500; 2 at \$700; 2 at \$1,000; Pay of Cullers \$57,000; Contingencies \$5,000; Montreal and Sorel Offices, Deputy Supervisor \$800; Book-keeper and Specification Clerks \$1,000; Pay of Cullers \$4,000; Contingencies \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Standard Weights and Measures, ordered in England but not yet delivered, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Inspectors of Weights and Measures (will be recouped by Fees), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and for other Expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses under the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 8 (will be mainly recouped by Fees), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Repairs and working expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Railway, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and Contingencies, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following

expenses in connection with Post-Office Service, &c., viz.:—For Ontario and Quebec \$1,198,000; for New Brunswick \$146,000; for Nova Scotia \$187,500; for Manitoba \$26,000; for British Columbia \$80,000; for Prince Edward Island \$52,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of land, *North-West* (including staff), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Estimate of amount for which a vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 5th March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 5th March, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the first day of February last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Terrebonne*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Wilfred Prévost*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void; *Charles Auguste Maximilien Globensky*, Gentleman, of *St. Eustache*, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *G. B. Besley*, M.A., and others; and the Petition of *Stephen Prebble* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Hall*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dummer*; and the Petition of *Henry Shaw* and others, of the Village of *Minden*, County of *Haliburton*.

By Mr. *Archibald*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. T. Early* and others, of the Township of *Finch*, County of *Stormont*.

By Mr. *Seatcherd*,—The Petition of *Chambers McRobert* and others, of the Township of *London*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of the Reverend John *McGuire* and others, of *Holland*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of the Reverend *Richard Mathers* and others, of *Peninsula*; the Petition of *G. Lavigne* and others, of *La Rivière au Renard*, both of the County of *Gaspé*; and the Petition of the Reverend *John Falvey* and others, of *St. Columban*, County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *Isaac Baker* and others, of *Sarawack*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Macdougall* (*East Elgin*),—The Petition of *A. L. Cook* and others, of *Bayham*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of *George Metcalfe* and others, of the Village of *Newcastle*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Logan*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Bain*,—The Petition of *Edward Averill* and others, of *West Flamboro'*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Richmond Hill*; and the Petition of *C. M. Hollenshead* and others, of *Laskay* and vicinity, both of the County of *York*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *William Watson* and others, of the Village of *Weston*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Townships of *Carden* and *Dalton*.

By Mr. *Bertram*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Monaghan North*, County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of the Canadian Press Association; and the Petition of *J. K. Smith* and others, of *Galt*, County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Donald Fraser* and others, the Petition of *James George* and others, the Petition of *John Smith* and others, the Petition of *William Burgess* and others, the Petition of *William Allan Sebastian* and others, all of *Port Elgin*; the Petition of *H. D. Henderson* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*, and the Petition of *James Irwin* and others, of *Huron*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *W. B. Mills*, *Reeve*, and others, of *Kennebec*, County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Napanee*; and the Petition of the Reverend *G. S. White* and others, of *Earnestown*, County of *Lennox*.

By Mr. *Buell*,—The Petition of the *Canada Central Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Cushing*,—The Petition of *Thomas Ross* and others, of *East Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*),—The Petition of Messrs. *J. F. Wood* and Company, and others, of *Sarnia*.

By Mr. *Smith* (*Selkirk*),—The Petition of His Grace the Archbishop of *St. Boniface*, and others.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for a statement showing the number of *Employés* in each Department of the Civil Service of the Dominion, giving the name of each *Employé* and his age, when first appointed to the Service; also his occupation prior to his said appointment, and the country in which he was born. (*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Estimates for construction of New Lights and Steam Fog-Whistles, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876, as followeth:—

ONTARIO.

New Lighthouse at <i>Rondeau Harbor, Lake Ontario</i>	\$8,000
New Lighthouse at entrance of <i>Nepigon Harbor, Lake Superior</i>	4,000
New Lighthouse on <i>Duck Island, Lake Huron</i>	4,500
New Light at entrance of <i>Weller's Bay, Prince Edward County</i>	2,500
New Range Lights, entrance to <i>Southampton Harbor, Lake Huron</i>	2,000
New Floating Light, <i>Bar Point, Lake Erie</i>	3,000
New Range Lights, <i>Amherstburgh</i>	1,000
	\$25,000

QUEBEC.

New Light on <i>Greenly Island, Straits of Belisle</i>	\$6,000
New Pier on <i>Algernon Rock, near Pillars, River St. Lawrence, below Quebec,</i> additional to previous vote.	3,000
New Lights at <i>Goose Point, Monte du Lac, Island of Orleans, and Pier at Bay</i> <i>St. Paul</i>	5,000
New Beacon Lights, <i>Saguenay River</i>	500
	\$14,500

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Towards the erection of a Steam Fog-Whistle at <i>Musquash, Bay of Fundy</i> ...	\$5,000
Towards the erection of a Steam Fog-Whistle at <i>Grindstone Island Bay of Fundy,</i>	5,000
New Lighthouse and Pier at <i>St. Andrew's Harbor, in lieu of the one blown</i> <i>down</i>	5,500
Beacon Light at <i>Point Midwick, St. George's Harbor, Charlotte County</i>	1,000
Beacon Lights at <i>Shippegan, Neguac and Tracadie Gullies</i>	1,000
<i>Shediac Harbor, Floating Light</i>	3,000
Beacon on <i>McManus' shore, Grand Lake, near Newcastle</i>	700
New Tower and Dioptric Apparatus to replace old Tower on <i>Machias, Seal</i> <i>Island</i>	7,000
Fog Bell and Apparatus, <i>Quaco Lighthouse</i>	1,800
Beacon at <i>L'Etang Harbor</i>	1,000
	\$31,000

NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Guion Island, Cape Breton, in addition to previous vote</i>	\$3,000
Isle of <i>Holt, Bay of Fundy</i>	5,000
<i>Port Point, Beacon Light</i>	1,200
Fog-Bell and Apparatus, <i>Meagher's Beach</i>	2,000
Additional Tower and Light, <i>Devil's Island</i>	3,000
Day Beacon, <i>Sand Point, Shelburne Harbor</i>	400
Beacon Light at <i>Petit de Grat Harbor, Richmond County</i>	1,500
<i>Betty's Island, Halifax County, in addition to previous vote</i>	2,000
Iron Spindle, <i>Cow Ledge, near Westport, County of Digby</i>	500
Toward a Lighthouse at <i>Pope's Harbor or Tangier Head, County of Halifax</i> ...	1,000
	\$19,600

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

<i>Blockhouse Point</i> , entrance of <i>Charlottetown Harbor</i> , Lighthouse	\$4,000
Iron Bell Buoy, in <i>Hillsboro' Bay</i>	2,000
<i>Murray Harbor</i> , <i>King's County</i> , Light.....	1,000
<i>Tracadie</i> , <i>Queen's County</i> , Range Lights and Oil Shed	1,200
<i>Rustico Harbor</i> , <i>Queen's County</i> , Lighthouse	2,000
<i>New London</i> , <i>Queen's County</i> , Lighthouse	2,000
<i>Fish Island</i> , <i>Prince County</i> , range Lights.....	4,000
<i>Cascumpec</i> , <i>Prince County</i>	4,000
<i>North Cape</i> , <i>Prince County</i> , new Lantern and Apparatus	3,500
<i>Summerside</i> , <i>Prince County</i>	900
<i>West Point Lighthouse</i> , additional to vote of last year for Lantern, Apparatus, etc.....	2,500
	\$27,100

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lanterns and Lighting Apparatus for Lighthouse at entrance Island <i>Nanaimo</i> and <i>Beren's Island</i> , <i>Victoria Harbor</i>	\$1,000
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

GENERAL.

Beacons and Pier Lights.....	\$1,800
------------------------------	---------

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Ontario</i>	\$25,000
<i>Quebec</i>	14,500
<i>New Brunswick</i>	31,000
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	19,600
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	27,100
<i>British Columbia</i>	1,000
General (Beacons and Pier Lights).....	1,800
	\$120,000

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Maryburgh*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Athol*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sophiasburgh*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hallowell*, County of *Prince Edward*; of *J. W. Mack* and others, of *Mill Village*, County of *Queens*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; of *Hector McLean* and others, and of *William Fraser* and others, of *Wellington Ward*, of *John Crawley* and others, of *St. George's Ward*, of *W. H. Williams* and others, of *Victoria Ward*, of the Reverend *Marc Ami* and others, and of *Nicholas Link* and others, of *By-Ward*, all of the City of *Ottawa*, County of *Carleton*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Usbourne*, County of *Huron*; of *Hugh Bowland* and others, of the Township of *Ramsay* and part of the Township of *Lanark*, County of *Lanark*; of *J. Evans* and others, of *St. Sylvester*, and of the Reverend *P. Robin* and others, of *St. Antoine de Tilly*, County of *Lotbinière*; of the Reverend *James Bayne* and others, of *Pictou* and other places, County of *Pictou*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; of *S. D. Thomson* and others, of the Township of *Gloucester*,

and of *John Bell* and others, of the Township of *North Gower*, County of *Carleton*; of the Reverend *H. Cairns* and others, of *Clarenceville Centre*, of *Hiram B. Street* and others, of *St. Armand West*, and of *W. H. Naylor* and others, of *Philipsburg*, County of *Missisquoi*; of *Edward H. Pool* and others, of the County of *Leeds*; of the Reverend *F. Pilote*, Curé, and others, of *St. Augustin*, and of the Reverend *L. E. Parent*, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of *Pointe-aux-Trembles*, County of *Portneuf*; of *James Read* and others, of *De Ramsay*, County of *Joliette*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Raleigh*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Romney*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Chatham*, County of *Kent*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Montreal* Permanent Building Society; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change their name to that of The *Montreal* Savings and Loan Company, and also for an extension of powers.

Of Messrs. *John T. Fraser & Co.*; praying that they may be heard and assisted during the examination of witnesses by Counsel before the Committee and Sub-Committee on Public Accounts, with reference to certain charges preferred against them.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Sylvester Neelan*, of *St. Catherines*, and others, presented on Wednesday last; praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland* Canal may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes may pass freely downward to Lake *Ontario*, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to change the name of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company to that of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills which they have severally amended, and report for the consideration of Your Honorable House:—

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *London* and *Canada* Bank.

Bill to incorporate the Industrial Life Insurance Company.

Bill to incorporate "*La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*."

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of *Damon Rivers Averill*, of *New Centreville*, *Oswego* County, State of *New York*, U.S., for the passing of an Act authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him, for an invention consisting of certain improvements in Paints,—of the *Niagara* District Bank, for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Imperial Bank of *Canada*,—of *Ashley Hibbard* and others, Provisional Directors of the International Express Co., for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—and of the Imperial Bank of *Canada*, for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Niagara* District Bank.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Steam-Ferry

Company, introduced during the Session of 1874, and afterwards withdrawn, be refunded.

Ordered, That Mr. *Forbes* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 37-38 *Victoria*, Chapter 115, incorporating "The International Express Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Insurance Companies, and the scale of fees to be charged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding Six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific Railway*, viz. :—Telegraph line and construction of roadway, \$1,000,000; Steel rails and fastenings, \$2,000,000; *Pembina Branch*, \$500,000; *Fort William to Shebandowan*, \$500,000; *Georgian Bay Branch*, \$500,000; *Esquimalt to Nanaimo*, \$500,000; *Mainland to Columbia*, \$250,000; Locks at *Fort Francis*, \$150,000; *Rainy Lake and Shebandowan*, \$240,000; *Manitoba and Saskatchewan*, \$50,000; Steamers. *River Saskatchewan*, and improvements in rapids, \$60,000; *Lake of the Woods to Red River*, \$500,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And a Debate arising thereupon; And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

E. Octavian Cuthbert, Esquire, having presented a Duplicate of the Indenture of his Election, for the Electoral District of *Berthier*, and having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),

Resolved, That in admitting *E. Octavian Cuthbert*, Esquire, elected to represent the Electoral District of *Berthier*, to take his seat on the production of the Duplicate Indenture only, and without the Return of the Indenture of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Certificate of the latter officer, this House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual Certificate.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada* ;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to confirm Articles of agreement and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company for extension from *Saint John* westward, and the European and North American Railway Company of *Maine*, and for other purposes therein set forth ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate The Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* Board of Trade ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the International Bridge Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Great Western Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the European and American Express and Agency Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, and to provide for the consolidation of the loan capital of the Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(In the Committee.)

Question again proposed, That a sum not exceeding Six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific*

Railway, viz:—Telegraph line and construction of road-way, \$1,000,000; steel rails and fastenings, \$2,000,000; *Pembina* branch, \$500,000; *Fort William* to *Shebandowan*, \$500,000; *Georgian Bay* branch, \$500,000; *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, \$500,000; Mainland to *Columbia*, \$250,000; locks at *Fort Francis*, \$150,000; *Rainy Lake* and *Shebandowan*, \$240,000; *Manitoba* and *Saskatchewan*, \$50,000; steamers, *River Saskatchewan*, and improvements in rapids, \$60,000; *Lake of the Woods* to *Red River*, \$500,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 6th March, 1875.

And the Question being put: It was resolved in the Affirmative.
Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: “An Act to amend ‘The Interpretation Act,’ as respects the printing and distribution of the Statutes, and the territorial application of Acts amending previous Acts,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, “An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of “*Canada*,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Vail*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend ‘The Interpretation Act,’ as respects the printing and distribution of the Statutes, and ‘the territorial application of Acts amending previous Acts,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Vail*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of “*Canada*,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, laid upon the Table,—Report of the Chief Engineer of Public Works on the navigation of the *River St. Lawrence* between *Lake Ontario* and *Montreal*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 48.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 8th March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—*Lists of Stockholders of the Bank of New Brunswick*, on the 27th February, 1875; of the *Quebec Bank*, on the 22nd February, 1875; and of *St. Stephen's Bank*, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And also,—*General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Montmagny and Saguenay*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers No. 31.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Ekfrid*.

By Mr. Haggart,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Sherbrooke*, and the Petition of *Thomas Nichol* and others, of the Township of *Beckwith*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Flesher,—The Petition of *John Higinbotham* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Artemesia*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of *St. Vincent*; the Petition of *F. R. Fawcett* and others, of *Heathcote*; and the Petition of *James Latter* and others, of the Township of *Collingwood*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Edwards* and others, of *East Zorra*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Blenheim*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. Gillies,—The Petition of *Josias Greene* and others, of the Township of *Arran*; the Petition of *William Carry* and others, of *Elderslie*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Elderslie*; and the Petition of *Donald Cameron* and others, of *Saugeen*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. Laurier,—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Kingsey Falls*, County of *Drummond*.

By Mr. Monteith,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. C. Henderson* and others, of *Stratford*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. Bowell,—The Petition of *James Jarvis* and others, of *Madoc*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. Yeo,—The Petition of *Alexander McLeod* and others, of *Alberton*, County of *Prince, Prince Edward Island*.

By Mr. McQuade,—The Petition of *A. M. Hamilton* and others, of the Township of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. McCraney,—The Petition of *R. A. Fleming* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. Little,—The Petition of *J. E. Edmondson* and others, of the Township of *Essa*; the Petition of *James Harris* and others, of the Township of *Innisfil*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *West Gwillimbury*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. Dymond,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Whitchurch*, County of *York*.

By Mr. Fleming,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Onondaga*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. Smith (*Peel*),—The Petition of *John Cooney* and others, of *Chinguacousy*, County of *Peel*.

By Mr. Paterson,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Burford*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oakland*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. Cockburn,—The Petition of *D. F. Burk* and others, of *Seguen Falls, Muskoka*; and the Petition of *Alexander Muir* and others, of *Port Dalhousie*.

By Mr. Blackburn,—The Petition of *Robert Clark, senr.*, and others, of the Village of *New Edinburgh*, County of *Russell*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—The Petition of *Eliza Jane Elliott* and others, of *Kitley*, County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Clarke*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sarnia*; the Petition of *Jeannie Nichol* and others; the Petition of *Paul Jarvis* and others, of the Township of *Bosanquet*; the Petition of *Luke James* and others, of *Sarnia* Indian Reserve, and the Petition of *A. Shepherd* and others, of the Township of *Phympton*, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of Sir *A. T. Galt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Mitchell*, County of *Perth*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Brampton*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Haldimand*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dummer*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Monaghan North*, County of *Peterborough*; of *Henry Shaw* and others, of the Village of *Minden*, County of *Haliburton*; of the Reverend *W. T. Early* and others, of the Township of *Finch*, County of *Stormont*; of *Chambers McRobert* and others, of the Township of *London*, County of *Middlesex*; of the Reverend *John McGuire* and others, of *Holland*, and of *Isaac Baker* and others, of *Sarawak*, County of *Grey*; of the Reverend *Richard Mathers* and others, of *Peninsula*, and of *G. Lavigne* and others, of *La Rivière au Renard*, County of *Gaspé*; of the Reverend *John Falvey* and others, of *St. Coloman*, County of *Two Mountains*; of *A. L. Cook* and others, of *Bayham*, County of *Elgin*; of *George Metcalfe* and others, of the Village of *Newcastle*, County of *Durham*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Logan*, County of *Perth*; of *Edward Averill* and others, of *West Flamboro'*, County of *Wentworth*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Richmond Hill*, of *C. M. Hollenshead* and others, of *Laskay* and vicinity, and of *William Watson* and others, of the Village of *Weston*, County of *York, Ontario*; of the Municipal Council of the Townships of *Carden* and *Dalton*; of *J. K. Smith* and others, of *Galt*, County of *Waterloo*; of the Reverend *Donald Fraser* and others, of *James George* and others, of *John Smith* and others, of *William Burgess* and others, and of *William Allan Sebastian* and others, of *Port Elgin*; of *H. D. Henderson* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*, and of *James Irwin* and others, of *Huron*, County of *Bruce*; of *W. B. Mills*, *Reeve*, and others, of *Kennebec*, County of *Frontenac*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Napanee*, of the Reverend *G. S. White* and others, of *Ernestown*, County of *Lennox*; and of *Thomas Ross* and others, of *East Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade; praying that Foreign Life Insurance Companies may be compelled to make a deposit of Government funds; and also for the establishment of a rigid system of inspection of Fire and Life Insurance Companies.

Of *J. L. Murdock* and others; praying that the clause of the Bill now before Parliament, to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service, which enacts that the Postage on Newspapers shall be paid in advance, may be erased from the Bill.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Windsor*, and of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Windsor*; severally praying that the Bill now before Parliament to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service, may be so amended as to allow Newspapers from the office of publication to pass Free by Mail.

Of *G. B. Besley*, M.A., and others, and of *Stephen Prebble* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*, Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that any measure brought before Parliament having for its object the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

Of the Canadian Press Association; praying that the clause of the Bill now before Parliament to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service, may not be adopted, but that Newspapers may be allowed to pass free in the Counties where published, or that the Postage on Newspapers may be abolished.

Of the *Canada* Central Railway Company; praying for an extension of the time appointed for the deposit of Maps and Plans, and for the completion of their Railway, and for further powers.

Of His Grace the Archbishop of *St. Boniface* and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*; praying for the adoption of a measure to enable all persons who have taken possession, *bonâ fide* and according to the custom, of lands in the said Province, to obtain patents for the said lands.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of Messrs. *J. F. Wood & Company*, and others, of *Sarnia*, presented on Friday last, praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland* Canal may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes may pass freely downward to *Lake Ontario*, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of "the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

Return to Address,—Showing the cost of the bridges on the Intercolonial Railway, with the comparative cost of spans of wood and iron, &c.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the best and most direct route for the conveyance of mails and passengers between, the Dominion of *Canada* and *Europe*, and the possibility of navigating the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* during the winter months, &c. (In a condensed form.)

Return to Address,—Statement of the number of emigrants conveyed over the *Dawson* Road to *Manitoba* since the opening of said road; also the cost of conveyance of such emigrants, &c.

Return to Address,—Tenders for carrying Passengers and Freight between *Thunder Bay* and *Fort Garry*, with the names of parties tendering, &c.

Return to Address,—Allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 4, since the beginning of the year 1874, &c., &c.

Return to Address,—Report of *L. G. Bell, C. E.*, on the exploration made of the route of the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway, from *Ottawa City* to *Parry Sound*, &c. (With a Map.)

Statement of the Estate of the Bank of Upper *Canada*.

Statement of the receipts and payments of the Dominion of *Canada*, from 1st July, 1874, to 20th February, 1875.

Articles of Agreement entered into between *Asa Belknap Foster* and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, for the construction and working of the *Georgian Bay* Branch of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, &c.

Return prepared from the Records of the Elections of the House of Commons, of the constituencies in which vacancies occurred.

Return to Address,—Statement of those persons who have been invalided or discharged before the termination of their term of enlistment from the Militia Volunteer Force in *Manitoba*.

The Committee also recommend that the following be not printed, viz.:—

General Statements from certain Districts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.

Return to Address,—For a Return of the number of Counties in *Nova Scotia*

and *New Brunswick* in which Examiners of Fish Inspectors have been appointed, &c.

Return to Address,—Despatches received from the Imperial Government on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, &c.

Return to Address for copy of Contract for the removal of wrecks at the entrance of *Richibucto Harbor, N. B.*, &c.

Return to Address in reference to the construction of a Bridge over *Oliver's Ferry*.

Return to Address,—List of persons who have contracted for works on the *Welland Canal, &c.*, &c.

Return to Address,—Instructions furnished by Department of Public Works to Mr. *Johnston* for the Survey of that part of the *Ottawa River* lying between the Foot of *Pâquet's Rapids* and Head of *Allumette Island, &c.*, &c.

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee having under consideration items in the Public Accounts concerning Custom Houses, Marine Supplies, &c., and being desirous of obtaining fuller information than can be obtained from the Public Accounts of the fiscal year 1873-74, which have been referred to them, would request that such portions of the Public Accounts of previous years as refer to the purchase of *Middle Island*, for a Quarantine Station; the purchase of Custom Houses and repairs of the same at *Chatham* and at *Newcastle*; also, the purchase of a Shipyard and Wharf at *Newcastle*, and a Lightship for *Halifax Harbor*, and Marine Supplies, may also be referred to them.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee instructed by the House to consider and report on the proper course to be pursued as to the case of Mr. *Orton*, Member elect for the Electoral District of *Centre Wellington*, having sat and voted in Your Honorable House during the present Session without having qualified himself to sit and vote by taking and subscribing the Oath prescribed in the 128th Section of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," report as follows:—

Your Committee have had under their consideration the above mentioned reference made to them by Your Honorable House.

The 128th Section of "The *British North America Act of 1867*," enacts that any Member of the House of Commons of *Canada* shall, before taking his seat therein, take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance contained in the 5th Schedule to that Act, but no direct forfeiture or penalty is provided by this Act for the omission; and

The Act for the Independence of Members of Parliament, 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 25, while it makes provisions for disqualifications, forfeiture of seats and payment of penalties by Members in certain cases, makes no provision for a case such as this.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion that the seat of Mr. *Orton*, the Member of *Centre Wellington*, is not affected by his having sat and voted in Your Honorable House before he took the Oath provided, as aforesaid.

Your Committee is further of opinion that the votes of Mr. *Orton*, before he took the prescribed Oath, should be struck out of the Division List and Journals of Your Honorable House, as he had no right to sit and vote until he had taken that Oath.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. *Domville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*, and the Question being proposed, That the Petition of Messrs. *John T. Fraser* and Co., be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts, and that the Petitioners be heard by themselves, their Counsel, agents and witnesses upon their Petition, if they think fit;

And Objection being taken to this motion, as one now on the Notice paper and undisposed of, Mr. Speaker consequently ruled, That the said motion was out of Order, until it was called.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for a Return of all tenders for the construction of the *Georgian Bay* Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with Orders in Council, correspondence, and all papers relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for 1st. Any correspondence between the Government and the *St. Lawrence* Tow-Boat Company, or any of the Directors or Agents thereof, on the subject of the leasing of the Wharves below *Quebec*; 2nd. A statement showing the sums collected as Wharfage dues established by the Department of Public Works, and the sums paid to the Government for each of the said Wharves. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Ouimet*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Globensky* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization; and that Mr. *Cuthbert* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Civil Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the name of the "Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company" to that of the "Imperial Loan and Investment Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stephenson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *London* and *Canada* Bank, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate 'The *London* and *Canada* Bank,' and to change the name thereof to that of 'The Bank of the United Provinces.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to

incorporate the "Industrial Life Insurance Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate *La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the "*Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act for the better preservation of the "Peace in the vicinity of Public Works."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the Legislature of *Nova Scotia*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the "Legislature of *Nova Scotia*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

In the Title, line 2.—After "*Nova Scotia*," insert "respecting petty offences, trespasses and assaults."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is, as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Senate and House of Commons, copies of further correspondence which has taken place with the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the commutation of the sentence of death, passed on *Ambroise Lépine*, for the murder of *Thomas Scott*, at *Fort Garry*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 11.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 8th March, 1875.

Mr. *Costigan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, and the Question being proposed,

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of *Canada* that the several religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other; and that every law passed by this Parliament, or by the Local Legislatures, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by any one of such religions, is of a nature to destroy that harmony. That the Local Legislature of *New Brunswick* in 1871, adopted a law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular; that the Roman Catholics of *New Brunswick* cannot conscientiously send their children to schools established under such law, and are nevertheless compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of such schools; that the said law is unjust and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of *Canada*, and that such a state of affairs, if continued, is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederated Provinces; and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending "The British North American Act," by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of *New Brunswick*, who are in a minority in that Province, shall have the same rights, privileges and advantages with respect to separate or dissential schools, and the same exemptions from taxation for the support of Public or Common Schools as are now respectively enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of *Ontario*, and the Protestant minority of *Quebec*;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Dymond* moved, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the ninth day of February last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Berthier*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Berthier*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament, in the room of *Anselme Homère Pâquet*, Esquire, resigned; *Edouard Octavien Cuthbert*, Esquire, Seigneur of the Town of *Berthier*, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *Joshua Irvine* and others, of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimand*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Seneca*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of *E. E. Archibald* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *D. Brown* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Clarendon* and *Miller*, County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nottawasaga*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Trenton*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Derby*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sarawak*.

By Mr. *Rochester*,—The Petition of *G. Watson* and others, of *Nepean*; and the Petition of *Neelin Garland* and others, of *Goulbourn*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *McCraney*,—The Petition of the Reverend *C. Teeter* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of the *Essex* County Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *Thomas B. White* and others, of the County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *John Edmonds* and others, of the Township of *Binbrook*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *E. Flewellling* and others, of the Township of *Nichol*; and the Petition of *J. W. Keetch* and others, of *Orangeville*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Perry*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mara*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *J. H. Flagg* and others, of the Town of *Mitchell*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That having referred to their Sub-Committee, appointed for the management of the Reporting the Debates of the House of Commons, the subject of ascertaining the additional expense of publishing the Debates in the two languages, and as it appears by the Second Report of the said Sub-Committee hereto annexed, that the said cost is estimated at \$3,190,64, they respectfully recommend the adoption of the Report, and the publication of the Debates in the two languages.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
8th March, 1875.

The Sub-Committee appointed for the management of the Reporting and Publishing the Debates of the House of Commons, beg leave to submit as their Second Report:—

An Estimate of the cost of publishing an edition of the Debates in the French language, prepared in conformity with a Resolution of the Committee of the 5th inst., instructing the Sub-Committee to ascertain the cost of printing the Debates in both languages; the said Estimate is based on one thousand pages of printed matter, and is as follows:—

Translation, 1,000 pages, @ \$1.50 per page	\$1,500 00
Printing (Composition), 1000 pages, @ \$1.13 per page.....	1,130 00
Printing (Presswork), 375 tokens, @ 40 cents per token.....	150 00
Folding 50,000 sheets, @ 20 cents per 100	100 00
Paper, 1,654 quires, @ 16 cents per quire	264 64
Binding, 200 volumes, @ 23 cents.....	46 00
	\$3,190 64

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit as their Eighth Report the Second Report of their Sub-Committee, appointed to Audit the Printing Accounts, and respectfully ask the adoption of the recommendation therein contained.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
8th March, 1875.

The Sub-Committee appointed to audit the Printing Accounts, beg leave to submit the following as their Second Report:—

That having carefully examined a statement of the Expenditure to date, for the Printing Services of Parliament, and considering the quantity of work yet to be performed before the end of the present fiscal year, they conceive that the appropriation for that purpose will be insufficient to cover the necessary Expenditure; they therefore respectfully recommend a Supplementary Estimate for \$10,000 being asked for, to be accounted for in the usual manner.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

Message transmitting copies of further correspondence relating to the commutation of the sentence of death passed on *Ambroise Lépine*.

Return to Address.—Tenders for the construction of the *Georgian Bay* branch of the Canadian *Pacific Railway*, with Orders in Council, &c.

Return to Address.—Correspondence between the Government and the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company*, on the subject of the leasing of the wharves below *Quebec*, &c.

Report of John Page, Esquire, C.E., on the navigation of the *St. Lawrence*.

Return to Address.—Papers in connection with a Treaty of Reciprocity with the *United States*.

The Committee also recommend that the following document be not printed:—

Return to Address.—Statement of the number of employes in each Department of the Civil Service of the Dominion, with their names, ages, &c.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the Committee which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the Petition of the *Montreal Permanent Building Society*, for an Act empowering them to change their name to that of the *Montreal Savings and Loan Company*; and also, for an extension of powers, and find the Notice sufficient.

Your Committee have also examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them insufficient in point of time, viz:—Of *François Xavier Galarneau*, farmer, of the Parish of *L'Assomption*, and *Magloire Cléophas Galarneau*, merchant, of the City of *Montreal*, for an Act to enable them to construct a bridge across the

River *L'Assomption* at *Le Portage*, and to collect tolls thereon,—of the *Canada Central Railway Company*, for an extension of the time appointed for the deposit of Maps and Plans, and for the completion of their Railway, and for further powers,—and of *Thomas McGreevy, M.P.*, and others, for an Act incorporating them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a railway from Lake *Nipissing* to *Quebec* *via Portneuf*, under the name of the *Quebec and Lake Huron Direct Railway*. Your Committee therefore recommend a suspension of the Rule.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the adjourned Debate on Mr. *Costigan's* motion for an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the *New Brunswick School Law*, be the first item on Wednesday next, on the Public Bills and Orders.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize *François Xavier Galerneau* and others, to build a bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Parish of *L'Assomption*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Geoffrion* have leave to bring in a Bill to compel persons delivering Merchantable Liquids in Casks to mark on such Casks the capacity thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Life Insurance Companies, and Companies doing any Insurance business other than Fire and Inland Marine.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That the House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to authorize the collection of duty, in certain cases, from the Masters of ships carrying passengers or emigrants from any port in *Europe*, to any port in *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of extending provisions similar, as near as circumstances permit, to those of "The Seamen's Act, 1873," to vessels employed in navigating the inland waters of *Canada*.

A Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 48, relating to the inspection of Gas was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Gas 'Inspection Act, 1873.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia*: shall be as follows, namely:—

To seven County Court Judges each, at \$2,000, and that a sum not exceeding \$200 for actual travelling expenses may be allowed to any of the County Court Judges; except the County Judge for the City and County of *Halifax*, which shall be \$2,400.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the said County Court Judge shall be subject, as regards increases, retiring allowances or annuities based upon their salaries above mentioned, as is provided in respect to County Court Judges in either of the Provinces of *Ontario*, *New Brunswick* or *Prince Edward Island*, by the provisions of the 37th *Vic.*, Chap 4.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Maclean* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 31 *Vic.* cap. 10, for the regulation of the Postal Service; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 10, for the regulation of the Postal Service.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make the following amendments to the several sections of the said Act, relating to the rates and mode of payment of postage, that is to say: 1. The 19th section shall be so amended as to read as follows:—

“19. On all letters transmitted by post for any distance within *Canada*, except in cases herein otherwise specially provided for, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of three cents per half ounce weight, any fraction of a half ounce being chargeable as a half-ounce; and such postage stamp or stamps at the time of posting the letter, otherwise such letter shall not be forwarded by post, except that letters addressed to any place in *Canada* on which one full rate of three cents has been so prepaid, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of postage thereon not prepaid, which shall be collected on delivery.”

2. The 20th section shall be so amended as to read as follows:—

20. On letters not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the same post office, commonly known as local or drop letters, the rate shall be one cent per half ounce in weight, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps affixed to such letters.

3. *Resolved*, That the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th sections shall be repealed, and the following sections substituted for them:—

“22. The rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publication printed and published in *Canada*, and issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed and posted by and from the same to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be one cent for each pound weight, or any fraction of a pound weight, to be prepaid by postage stamps, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may, from time to time, direct; and such newspapers and periodicals shall be put up into packages and delivered into the post office, and the postage rate thereon prepaid by the sender thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may, from time to time, direct.”

“23. Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly at a postage rate of half a cent each, which must be in all cases prepaid by postage stamp affixed to each.”

4. *Resolved*, That the 26th section shall be so amended, as to read as follows:—

"26. On all newspapers and periodicals posted in *Canada*, except in the cases hereinbefore expressly provided for, and on books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand-bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof-sheets, whether corrected or not; maps, prints, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass; sheet music, whether printed or written; documents, wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, militia and school returns, or other documents of like nature; packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbous roots, scions or grafts, patterns or samples of goods or merchandize, the rate of postage shall be *one cent* for each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

"Provided that no letter or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter be sent or inclosed in any such newspaper or other package or thing mentioned in this or the next preceding section, and that the same be sent in covers open at the ends or sides, or otherwise so put up as to admit of inspection by the officers of the Post Office to ensure compliance with this provision, and the postage rate shall be prepaid by postage stamp or stamped post bands or wrappers, in all cases when any such articles as are mentioned in this section are posted in *Canada*."

5. *Resolved*, That the 29th section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following provisions:—

"And when any letter or other mailable matter is posted in *Canada* without prepayment, or insufficiently prepaid, in any case in which prepayment is by this Act made obligatory, the Postmaster General may detain the same, and return it, when practicable, to the sender."

6. *Resolved*, That the 40th section shall be amended by substituting "*three cents*" for "*five cents*," as the additional postage to be charged on dead letters to defray the costs of returning the same.

7. *Resolved*, That the 44th section shall be amended by striking out the provision that the expense of carrying *United States* mails over any portion of *Canada*, shall be paid by the *United States*.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the said amendments and such other of the amendments proposed in the Bill now before this House, as may be adopted by it, be incorporated with the said Act, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 10, so as to consolidate the Statute Law regulating the Postal Service.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday, 22nd February last, proposed, That the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service, be now read a second time;

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolutions, adopted this day, for the regulation of the Postal Service, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting "Procedure in Criminal Cases and other matters relating to Criminal Law," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to make further

"provisions respecting the Central Prison for *Ontario*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act for the more speedy trial before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of *Ontario* of persons charged with Felonies or Misdemeanors," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Lighting Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the more speedy trial before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of *Ontario* of persons charged with Felonies or Misdemeanors," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to make further provisions respecting the Central Prison for *Ontario*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Lighting Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned, respecting Banks and Banking, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt, and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the issue of Dominion Notes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wilkes* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Wilkes* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act for the Issue of Dominion Notes, by enacting that the Receiver General shall hold in Specie the excess above \$12,000,000.

2. *Resolved*, That the Receiver General shall hold 50 per cent. of the amount between \$9,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in Specie.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion Notes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, and the Resolutions, adopted this day, respecting the issue of Dominion Notes, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the Issue of Dominion Notes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Insurance Companies and the scale of fees to be charged, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint an officer to be called Superintendent of Insurance—salary not to exceed \$4,000 per annum.

That the scale of fees to be charged the Company shall be as follows:—

For recording and filing the several documents required of each Company under Section VIII. of this Act.....	\$10 00
For charge of Attorney under said section.....	5 00
For license to do business.....	5 00
For every renewal of such license.....	2 00
For annual statement of each Company.....	5 00

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, and the Resolution adopted this day, respecting Insurance Companies, was also referred to the said Committee, with instructions to embody the same in the Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 37 *Vic.*, Cap. 34, providing for the appointment of Harbour Masters at certain ports, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 37 *Vict.*, Cap. 34 (providing for the appointment of Harbor Masters at certain ports), and to provide—

1. That so much of the eighth section or any other part of the said Act as prescribes the fees payable for vessels entering harbors to which the Act applies or exempts vessels engaged in trading between ports and places in the Dominion, or in the fishing trade, shall be repealed.

2. That the following shall be the fees to be paid for all vessels entering a port or harbor and discharging or taking in cargo, ballast, stores, or wood, or water, viz:—

Vessels of 50 tons register or under.....	\$0 50
“ over 50 tons and not over 100 tons register.....	1 00
“ “ 100 “ “ 200 “	1 50
“ “ 200 “ “ 300 “	2 00
“ “ 300 “ “ 400 “	2 50
“ “ 400 “ “ 500 “	3 00
“ “ 500 “ “ 700 “	4 00
“ “ 700 “ “	5 00

3. That such fees shall be payable not more than twice in each calendar year, commencing 1st January, at each port entered, and that no clearance shall be granted to any vessel until the fees payable for the same are paid.

4. That all vessels with cargo, and steamers passing through or arriving at the Port of *Sorel, St. Johns*, or any inland port, at which a Harbor Master is appointed under the said Act, shall be liable to pay such fees not more than twice in any calendar year.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 37 *Vic.*, Cap. 34, appointing Harbor Masters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners, and to provide that the word "year" in the said Act shall mean the calendar year, commencing on the 1st January, and that vessels now liable to the payment of the duty imposed by the said Act twice in any one year, shall hereafter be liable to pay the same three times in any one year under like conditions.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Interpretation Act,' as respects the printing and distribution of the Statutes, and the territorial application of Acts amending "previous Acts;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Flesher* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then read, as followeth:—

Page 2, line 30.—After "Province" insert "and in the Province of *Ontario*, the "said words shall denote the Court of Error and Appeal in *Ontario*, as well as the "other Courts in that Province."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of their Honors.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the

Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of *Canada*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Biggar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution amending the Act, Chap. 46, of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Lumber," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pickard* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Pickard* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend the Act chapter forty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "*An Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Lumber*"—and for that purpose:—

1. To repeal sections 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 40, respecting the Supervisor, Deputy Supervisors and Cullers, their appointment, salaries and duties, and the several qualities of Lumber, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

2. To vest the power of appointing Deputy Supervisors and of making regulations for the licensing of Cullers in the Governor in Council.

3. To give the Governor in Council power from time to time to raise or lower the Tariff or fees for services under the said Act, so as to defray as nearly as possible the expenses of the Supervisor's Office and the payment of salaries to the Supervisor, Deputy Supervisors and Cullers.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Geoffrion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act Cap. 46, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: "*An Act respecting the Culling of Timber*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the 57th Resolution, reported from the Committee of Supply on Thursday, the 25th February, and which Resolution was postponed; and the same was again read, as followeth:—

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the construction of New Light-Houses, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and fifteen thousand dol-

lars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway (under Commissioners), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway Extension into *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Intercolonial Railway increased accommodation at *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *St. Lawrence Canals*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two millions of dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Welland Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Anne's Lock*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at *Carillon and Chute à Blondeau*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Rideau Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lock at *Culbute Rapids*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Chambly Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Bay Verte Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Work on Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz.:— Library, \$80,000; Tower, \$9,000; Grounds, \$90,000; Retaining Walls, Gates, Footpaths, Painting, &c., \$14,000; Workshops, \$5,000; Extension, West Block, \$100,000; Improvement of Ventilation, Parliament Building, \$7,125; Fire-walls, Water Service, Attics, and other works inside Buildings, \$70,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz.:— *East River of Pictou*, \$10,000; *River St. John, N. B.*, \$6,000; *St. Lawrence*, removal of Chains and Anchors, \$15,000; *Richelieu River*, improvement of Channel between *St. Ours* and *Chambly Canal*, \$10,000; *Fraser River*, removal of Rocks, \$2,000; Improvement of Rivers, \$10,000; *Miramichi, S. W. Branch*, improving Channel above Railway Bridge, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Roads and Bridges, Lake Superior and Red River Route, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Ontario, viz.:—*Hamilton*, Post-Office, \$2,000; Immigration Station, \$2,500; *Toronto*, Custom House, \$78,000; Examining Warehouse, \$150,000; *Ottawa*, Post-Office and Ground, \$80,000; *Kingston*, Military School, \$50,000; Repairing Fortifications, \$5,000; *London*, Immigration Station, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Quebec, viz.:—*Grosse Isle* Quarantine Station, \$17,000; *Lévis*, Immigrant Station, \$5,000; Marine Hospital, *Quebec*, 5,000; Repairing Fortifications, \$12,000; *Montreal*, Post-Office, \$93,000; Immigration Dépôt, \$1,500; Examining Warehouse, \$100,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The 1st to the 5th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 6th Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being proposed, That the words "and this House deeming the enlargement of the *Welland* Canal so "as to pass vessels drawing 14 feet of water, to be of national importance, and such "as would greatly enhance the benefits now derived by the country from this Public "Work, desires to record its opinion, that this enlargement should be made, provided "the same can be executed at reasonable cost," be added at the end thereof;

And Objection having been taken to the said proposed amendment;

Mr. Speaker decided, That it was out of Order, inasmuch as it asked for an increase of the public expenditure.

The said Resolution was then agreed to.

The 7th to the 13th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 14th Resolution was postponed.

The 15th to the 19th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 20th Resolution was postponed.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*St. John* Post Office, \$65,000; *St. John* Custom House, \$2,000; *Miramichi* or *Middle Island*, Quarantine Station, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses connected with Public Buildings in *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Pictou*, Custom House, \$16,000; *Halifax*, Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Sydney*, Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Yarmouth*, Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Sydney*, Marine Hospital, \$11,000; *Yarmouth*, Marine Hospital, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Souris*, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings in *Manitoba*, viz.:—Custom House, Post Office, &c., \$50,000; Immigrant Depot, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.:—General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, \$100,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$25,000; *Manitoba* Penitentiary, \$119,000; *British Columbia* Penitentiary, \$100,000; Penitentiaries generally, additions and repairs, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with rents, repairs, etc., of Public Buildings, viz.:—Rents, repairs, furniture and heating, etc., \$170,000; Heating Public Buildings, \$40,000; removal of snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$3,500; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$12,000; allowance for fuel and light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters in *Ontario*, viz.:—*Kingston* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$6,000; *Cobourg* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$35,000; *Port Hope* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$18,000; *Port Stanley* Harbour, *Lake Erie*, \$7,000; *Bayfield* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$34,000; *Kincardine* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$12,000; *Owen Sound* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$5,500; *Port Darlington* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$5,000; *Port Burwell* Harbour, *Lake Ontario*, \$10,000; *Chantry Island* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$106,000; *Goderich* Harbour, *Lake Huron*, \$150,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, Province of *Quebec*, viz.:—*Saguenay* River Piers, \$2,000; *Rivière du Loup* (*en haut*) \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*Dipper* Harbor, \$30,000; *Point du Chêne*, \$12,000; *Richibucto* Harbour, \$11,000; *Shippegan* Breakwater, \$10,000; *St. John* Harbour, \$120,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters in *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Meteghan* Cove, \$5,000; *Liverpool*, \$12,500; *Jordan Bay*, \$20,000; *Oak Point*, \$15,000; *Pictou* Landing, \$25,000; *Trout Cove*, \$4,000; *Cow Bay, C.B.*, \$50,000; *Ingonish South, C.B.*, \$10,000; *Mabou* Harbour, *C.B.*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters in *Prince Edward Island*, viz.:—*New London*, \$1,000; *Tignish*, \$7,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of subsidy to Western Union Telegraph Company, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Slides and Booms, viz.:—*River Trent* District, \$1,200; *Ottawa* River District, \$5,000; *Rivière des Prairies*, \$4,000; *St. Maurice* River District, \$22,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredge Vessels, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand five

hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians, viz:— Payments of annuities under Treaty No. 3, \$15,250; Payments of annuities under Treaty No. 4, \$24,500; Agricultural Implements under Treaty No. 3, \$10,000; Agricultural Implements under Treaty No. 4, \$10,000; Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 3, \$1,500; Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 4, \$750, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities under above mentioned Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing and other items to Chiefs under the above Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Expenses of the Council for the *North-West* Territories, and Miscellaneous Expenses in the *North-West*, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million three hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial and other Government Railways in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The 1st to the 22nd Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 23rd Resolution was postponed.

The 24th Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of *Robert Tripp* and others, of *Edwardsburgh*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Edwardsburgh*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *Arthur M. Jarvis* and others.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *Rhuben Stedman* and others, of *Elmsley* and *Drummond*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Tuckersmith*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Bruce*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. J. Clarke* and others, of *White Lands*, *King's County*; and the Petition of *George W. Millner* and others, of *Queen's County*, *Prince Edward Island*.

By Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of the Municipality of the County of *Victoria*; and the Petition of *J. L. Simpson*, M. D., and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Caron*,—The Petition of *Thomas McGreevy* and others, Shareholders of the *St. Lawrence Navigation Company* (Steam).

By Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Crosby*, County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Plumb*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Niagara*, County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Dresden*.

By Mr. *McQuade*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of *Sevère Thèberge*, Esquire, and others, of *St. Joseph*, District of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *McDougall* (*South Renfrew*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Arnrior*, County of *Renfrew*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Elfrid*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Sherbrooke*, and of *Thomas Nichol* and others, of the Township of *Beckwith*, County of *Lanark*; of *John Higinbotham* and others, of the Township of *Artemesia* and *Proton*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Artemesia*, of the Municipal Council of *St. Vincent*, of *F. R. Fawcett* and others, of *Heathcote*, and of *James Latter* and others, of the Township of *Collingwood*, County of *Grey*; of the Reverend *A. Edwards* and others, of *East Zorra*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Blenheim*, County of *Oxford*; of *Josias Greene* and others, of the Township of *Arran*, of *William Carry* and others, of *Elderslie*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Elderslie*, and of *Donald Cameron* and others, of *Saugen*, County of *Bruce*; of the Council of the Municipality of *Kingsey Falls*, County of *Drummond*; of the Reverend *W. C. Henderson* and others, of *Stratford*, and of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Mitchell*, County of *Perth*; of *James Jarvis* and others, of *Madoc*, County of *Hastings*; of *Alexander McLeod* and others, of *Alberton*, County of *Prince*, *Prince Edward Island*; of *A. M. Hamilton* and others of the Township of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*; of *R. A. Fleming* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*; of *J. E. Edmondson* and others, of the Township of *Essa*, of *James Harris* and others, of the Township of *Innisfil*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *West Gwillimbury*, County of *Simcoe*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Whitchurch*, County of *York*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Onondaga*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Barford*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oakland*, County of *Brant*; of *John Cooney* and others, of *Chinguacousy*, County of *Peel*; of *D. F. Burk* and others, of *Seguen Falls*, Township of *Muskoka*; of *Robert Clark*, sen., and others, of the Village of *New Edinburgh*, County of *Russell*; of *Eliza Jane Elliott* and others, of *Kitley*, County of *Leeds*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Clarke*, County of *Durham*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sarnia*, of *Jeanie Nichol* and others, of *Paul Jarvis* and others, of the Township of *Bosanquet*, of *Luke James* and others

of *Sarnia* Indian Reserve, and of *A. Shepherd* and others, of the Township of *Plympton*, County of *Lambton*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of Sir *A. T. Galt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of Canada to that of The Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Alexander Muir* and others, of Port *Dalhousie*; praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland* Canal may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes may pass freely downward to Lake *Ontario*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the name of the *Montreal* Permanent Building Society, to that of "The *Montreal* Savings and Loan Company," and to extend the powers thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Buell* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting The *Canada* Central Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for copies of all special rates granted for freight on the Intercolonial Railroad; giving names of person or persons obtaining the same, and dates. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 52.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for all papers and correspondence connected with the contract for supplies to the Intercolonial Railroad, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1874, of cars, trucks, bar iron and railway materials; together with copies of tenders, giving names and dates. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 52.)

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*), and the Question being proposed, That it is desirable that the Western Union Telegraph Company be informed that the Government expect, in return for the subsidy granted to the Company, greater regularity in the transmission of messages between *Victoria* and *San Francisco* than has hitherto existed; and that better provision be made to secure secrecy in the transmission of despatches through their office in *Victoria*.

And that the attention of the Government be also directed to the importance of making better provision for the regular transmission of despatches, with greater secrecy than now obtains, over the Government telegraph line between *Victoria* and *Barkerville*; and a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Blain* moved, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*, and the Question being proposed, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for Returns of Reports of Surveys of the *St. Lawrence* River, and the probable estimates of improving the navigation of the river to twelve feet of water, and also of fourteen feet of water; and a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Copyrights," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. Fournier, Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act respecting Copyrights," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P. M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Manitoba* and *North-West* Permanent Building Society;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Montreal* Northern Colonization Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *St. Lawrence* Bridge Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company to construct, own and operate a railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to a point in *British Columbia*, on the *Pacific* Ocean;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate The Canadian Steam Users' Association;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the National Insurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the 'Canadian Gas Lighting Company;'"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of *Canada* that the several Religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other; and that every law passed by this Parliament or by the Local Legislatures, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by any one of such Religions, is of a nature to destroy that harmony. That the Local Legislature of *New Brunswick*, in 1871, adopted a law respecting common schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular; that the Roman Catholics of *New Brunswick* cannot conscientiously send their children to schools established under such law, and are nevertheless compelled (like the remainder of the population) to pay taxes, to be devoted to the maintenance of such schools; that the said law is unjust and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of *Canada*, and that such a state of affairs, if continued, is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederated Provinces; and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending "The *British North America Act*," by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of *New Brunswick*, who are in a minority in that Province, shall have the same rights, privileges and advantages with respect to separate or dissential schools, and the same exemptions from taxation for the support of public common schools as are now respectively enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of *Ontario*, and the Protestant minority of *Quebec*;

And the Question being again proposed;

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald, (Glenarry)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, Legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by 'The *British North America Act*, 1867,' would be an infraction of the Provincial Constitutions; and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the Provinces for this House to invite such Legislation," inserted instead thereof;

Mr. *Cauchon* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Blake*, That the words "That on the 29th day of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following Resolution:—

"This House regrets that the School Act recently passed in *New Brunswick*, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next Session of the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, as to remove any just ground of discontent that now exists."

"That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said Resolution has not been realized.

"That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, embodying this Resolution, and praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of *New Brunswick* to procure such a modification of the said Act, as shall remove such grounds of discontent," be added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Costigan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Damville,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv's)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mac Millan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa).—60.</i>

NAYS:
Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Maclennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmorland),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gouge,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Abert),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young,—124.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question on the amendment to the said proposed amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 11th March, 1875.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Archibald,	Cushing,	Laflamme,	Ray,
Aylmer,	Delorme,	Lajoie,	Richard,
Bain,	De St. Georges,	Landerkin,	Ross (Durham),
Béchar, d,	Devlin,	Langlois,	Ross (Middlesex),
Bernier,	Donahue,	Laurier,	Ross (Prince Edward)
Bertram,	Dymond,	Macdonald (Cornwall),	Ryan,
Biggar,	Fiset,	Macdonald (Glengarry),	Rymal,
Blackburn,	Fleming,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Scatcherd,
Blain,	Flynn,	McDougall (Renfrew),	Schultz,
Blake,	Fournier,	MacKay (Cape Breton),	Scrifer,
Borron,	Fréchette,	Mackenzie (Lambton),	Shibley,
Bourassa,	Galbraith,	MacLennan,	Skinner,
Bowman,	Geoffrion,	McCraney,	Smith (Peel),
Boyer,	Gibson,	McGregor,	Smith (Selkirk),
Brouse,	Gillies,	McIntyre,	Snider,
Brown,	Gillmor,	McIsaac,	Stirton,
Buell,	Gordon,	Metcalfe,	St. Jean,
Bunster,	Greenway,	Mills,	Taschereau,
Burk,	Hagar,	Mitchell,	Thibaudeau,
Cameron (Ontario),	Hall,	Moss,	Thompson (Haltim'd),
Campbell,	Holton,	Murray,	Thomson (Welland),
Cartwright,	Horton,	Norris,	Tremblay,
Casey,	Huntington,	Oliver,	Trou,
Casgrain,	Irving,	Paterson,	Vail,
Cauchon,	Jetté,	Pelletier,	Wilkes,
Charlton,	Jodoin,	Perry,	Wood,
Cockburn,	Jones (Halifax),	Pouliot,	Yeo, aAd
Coffin,	Kerr,	Pozer,	Young—114.
Cook,	Killam,		

NAYS :

Messieurs

Appleby,	Desjardins,	Kirkpatrick,	Quimet,
Baby,	De Veber,	Laird,	Palmer,
Barthe,	Domville,	Lanthier,	Pickard,
Bordon,	Dugas,	Little,	Pinsonneault,
Bowell,	Farrow,	Macdonald (Kingston),	Plumb,
Brooks,	Ferguson,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Pope,
Burpee (St. John),	Ferris,	McDougall (T. Rivers),	Robitaille,
Burpee (Sunbury),	Flesher,	McKay (Colchester),	Rochester,
Carmichael,	Forbes,	Mackenzie (Montreal),	Roscoe,
Caron,	Fraser,	Mac Millan,	Rouleau,
Cheval,	Gaudet,	McCallum,	Sinclair,
Church,	Gill,	McQuade,	Smith (Westmoreland),
Cimon,	Goudge,	Masson,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Colby,	Haggart,	Moffat,	Wallace (Albert),
Costigan,	Harwood,	Monteith,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Coupal,	Hurteau,	Montplaisir,	White,
Currier,	Jones (Leeds),	Mousseau,	Wright (Ottawa), and
Cuthbert,	Kirk,	Orton,	Wright (Pontiac).—73.
Dawson,			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question on the amendment to the Original Question, as amended, being proposed;

Mr. *Baby* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*, That all the words after "That" in the original motion, be left out, and the words "this House regrets that the position of the Roman Catholic minority in the Province of *New Brunswick*, with regard to their educational rights, is such as to cause great dissatisfaction to a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the Dominion;

That this House is of opinion that any legislation which will restore harmony among persons professing different religions, and remove any feeling of uneasiness now existing among any portion of Her Majesty's subjects, is greatly to be desired;

That by Resolutions passed by the House of Commons on the 30th May, 1872, it was regretted that the School Act, recently passed in *New Brunswick*, was unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hoped that it would be so modified as to remove any just ground of discontent;

That this House, re-affirming the spirit of said Resolutions, regrets that the privileges enjoyed at the time of the Union, by the Roman Catholics of *New Brunswick*, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools were not secured to them by the *British North America Act*; and is of opinion that the extension to the Roman Catholic minority of *New Brunswick* of the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the Roman Catholic minority in *Ontario*, and the Protestant minority in *Quebec*, would allay the uneasiness and dissatisfaction existing in the minds of the Roman Catholics of *Canada*, and thus be productive of good to the whole Dominion;

That therefore an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen embodying these Resolutions, and praying that she may be pleased to take such steps as will lead to the legislation necessary to secure to the Roman Catholic minority of *New Brunswick* the same rights, privileges and advantages with respect to schools and the same exemption from taxation for the support of Public or Common Schools as are now respectively enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority in *Ontario*, and the Protestant minority in *Quebec*," inserted instead thereof;

Mr. Speaker stated, That the House having just passed the amendment to the amendment, proposed by Mr. *Cauchon*, the words of that amendment must now stand as part of the question. It is not in order to move that those words, or any of them, be struck out. The amendment now proposed by Mr. *Baby* cannot properly form another part of the same question, inasmuch as it is in part a repetition of the motion just passed, and in part inconsistent with it. I therefore decide this Motion to be out of Order.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the Original Question, as amended; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scatcherd.</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Maclennan,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>

Boyer,	Geoffrion,	McGregor,	Smith (Selkirk),
Brown,	Gibson,	McIntyre,	Smith (Westmoreland)
Buell,	Gillies,	McIsaac,	Snider,
Bunster,	Gillmor,	Metcalfe,	Stirton,
Burk,	Hagar,	Mills,	St. Jean,
Burpee (St. John),	Hall,	Mitchell,	Taschereau,
Cameron (Ontario),	Holton,	Moffat,	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Horton,	Moss,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
Cartwright,	Huntington,	Murray,	Thomson (Welland),
Casey,	Irving,	Norris,	Tremblay,
Casgrain,	Jetté,	Oliver,	Trow,
Cauchon,	Jodoin,	Palmer,	Vail,
Charlton,	Jones (Halifax),	Paterson,	White,
Cockburn,	Kerr,	Pelletier,	Wilkes,
Coffin,	Killam,	Perry,	Wood,
Cook,	Lastamme,	Pouliot,	Yeo, and
Cushing,	Laird,	Pozer,	Young.—121.
Delorme,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Appleby,	Cuthbert,	Jones (Leeds),	Mousseau,
Baby,	Dawson,	Kirk,	Orton,
Barthe,	Desjardins,	Kirkpatrick,	Ouimet,
Borden,	Dugas,	Lanthier,	Pickard,
Bowell,	Farrow,	Macdonald (Kingston),	Pinsonneault,
Brooks,	Ferris,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Plumb,
Burpee (Sumbury),	Flesher,	McDougall (Three Riv's),	Pope,
Carmichael,	Fraser,	McKay (Colchester),	Robitaille,
Caron,	Gaudet,	Mackenzie (Montreal),	Rochester,
Cheval,	Gill,	MacMillan,	Rouleau,
Church,	Gordon,	McCallum,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Cimon,	Goudge,	McQuade,	Wallace (Albert),
Colby,	Haggart,	Masson,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Costigan,	Harwood,	Monteith,	Wright (Ottawa), and
Coupal,	Hurteau,	Montplaisir,	Wright (Pontiac).—61.
Currier,			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put, That in the opinion of this House, legislation by the Parliament of the *United Kingdom* encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by "The *British North America Act*, 1867," would be an infraction of the Provincial Constitutions; and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the Provinces for this House to invite such Legislation.

That on the 29th day of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following Resolution :—

"This House regrets that the School Act, recently passed in *New Brunswick*, is "unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next Session of the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, "as to remove any just ground of discontent that now exists."

That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said Resolution has not been realized.

That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, embodying this Resolution, and praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, to procure such a modifi-

cation of the said Act as shall remove such grounds of discontent; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'nd)</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Young.—119.</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Phumb,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Oaron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—60</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Blake, and the Question being proposed,

That a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. *Cauchon*, *Blake*, *Jetté*, *Flynn*, *Jones* (*Halifax*), *Gillmor* and *Langlois*, be appointed to draft an Address to Her Majesty founded on the said Resolution;

Mr. *Costigan* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, That the words "and that it be an instruction to the said Committee to add the following to the said proposed Address, 'but this House reserves to itself the right to seek by Address to Her Majesty, an amendment of 'The *British North America Act*, 1867,' should the present motion prove insufficient to bring about an amendment of the *New Brunswick School Law*, satisfactory to the minority of that Province," be added at the end thereof;

And Objection being taken to the said proposed amendment;

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:—"The House has ordered an Address within a certain scope, and I do not think it is competent now to make a motion asking the House to depart from the Resolution which it has just affirmed."

Then the Main Question being put: the House divided; and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Cauchon* reported from the said Committee, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing—

That in the opinion of this House, legislation by the Parliament of the *United Kingdom* encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by 'The *British North America Act*, 1867,' would be an infraction of the Provincial Constitutions; and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the Provinces for this House to invite such legislation.

That on the 29th day of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following Resolution:—

"This House regrets that the School Act, recently passed in *New Brunswick*, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next Session of the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, as to remove any just ground of discontent that now exists."

That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said Resolution has not been realized.

That we most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use such influence with the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, as Your Majesty may deem most effective, to procure such a modification of the said Act, as shall remove such grounds of discontent.

Mr. *Cauchon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blake*, and the Question being put, That the said Address be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Address was accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Mr. *Cauchon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blake*, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General requesting His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to be laid at the foot of the Throne; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Two of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 11th March, 1875.

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1874, for a statement of the number of persons killed or injured on the different Railroads of *Canada*, the cause of the accident, the amount of claims paid for any such accident; also, the names of the persons so killed or maimed since the opening of each of those Railroads. (*Sessional Papers, No. 54.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for copies of any correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Prince Edward Island*, concerning the contract for the construction of the Railway on the Island, and handing over the same to the Government; and also all correspondence between the contractors, the Local Government or the Dominion Government, or either of them, regarding the substitution of Wire fencing for the fencing provided for in the contract. (*Sessional Papers, No. 55.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for a copy of the *Memorandum* of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, referred to in a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 7th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

Mr. Laird, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st March, 1875, for Returns respecting that portion of the *Mississauga* Indian Tribe, now settled upon *Scugog Island*.

1st. For the amount invested by the Dominion Government on their behalf in the lands which said Indians now occupy; 2nd. For the amount of all other funds originally received from and invested in behalf of said Indians, with the several annual additions thereto:—showing how the said funds are invested; at what rate of interest, and the several annual payments or donations made by Government to them since the first receipt and investment of said funds in the Indian's behalf. (*Sessional Papers, No. 56.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Flesher,—The Petition of *Richard Strachan* and others, of the Township of *Proton*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. Goudge,—The Petition of the Grand Worthy Patriarch and the other office bearers of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of *John R. Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Ekfrid*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. Haggart,—The Petition of *B. S. Snyder* and others, of *Port Emsley*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Gordon,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Woolsey* and others, of Indian Village, *Rama*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. Galbraith,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Packenham*; and the Petition of *Thomas Harding* and others, of the Township of *Lanark*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Mills,—The Petition of *Wentworth Scarlett* and others, of the Township of *Dawn*, County of *Bothwell*.

By Mr. Norris,—The Petition of *Thomas Hammill* and others, of the Village of *Merritton*, County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. Thompson (*Haldimand*),—The Petition of *Isaac Fry* and others, of *South Cayuga*, County of *Haldimand*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Joshua Irvine* and others, of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Seneca*; of *E. E. Archibald* and others, of

the Province of *Nova Scotia*; of the Municipal Council of *Clarendon and Miller*, County of *Frontenac*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nottawasaga*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Trenton*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Derby*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sarawak*, County of *Grey*; of *G. Watson* and others, of the Township of *Nepean*, and of *Neelin Garland* and others, of *Goulburn*, County of *Carleton*; of the Reverend *C. Teeter* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*; of the *Essex* County Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars; of *John Edmonds* and others, of the Township of *Binbrook*, County of *Wentworth*; of *E. Flewelling* and others, of the Township of *Nichol*, County of *Wellington*; of *J. W. Keetch* and others, of *Orangeville*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Perry*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mara*, County of *Ontario*; of *J. H. Flagg* and others, of the Town of *Mitchell*, and of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *D. Brown* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*; praying that any measure brought before Parliament having for its object the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Thomas B. White* and others, of the County of *Essex*, presented on Tuesday last, praying that a small duty may be imposed upon building and limestone imported into *Canada*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "as the prayer of this Petition involves a public charge, it cannot be received, unless recommended by the Crown."

Mr. *MacLennan*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company, and have agreed to report the same with certain amendments; which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Lower *Ottawa* Boom Company, and have agreed to report the same with several amendments.

On motion of Mr. *Farrow*, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson*,

Ordered, That Messieurs *Fraser* and *Greenway* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision respecting the constituting and management of Building Societies in the Province of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to increase the Salaries of the Civil Service of *Canada*, as provided in the Bill respecting the Civil Service of *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,
Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution with respect to the powers and authorities of the Trinity House of *Quebec*.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,
Resolved, That this House shall meet for the remainder of the Session on Saturdays, at Three o'Clock, P. M., and that Government business shall have precedence on the Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, letters or telegrams between the Government and the proprietors of land in the vicinity of the proposed enlargement of the *Lachine* Canal, from the 1st March, 1874, to the 1st March, 1875; also, all orders given to Engineers as to information to be given to such proprietors, and all requests for information made to the Government or Engineers, and all Reports made to the Department of Public Works between above dates, relating to the right of way requisite for enlargement of *Lachine* Canal.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of the amendments, made in Committee of the whole House, to the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of the Postal Service."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners; a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners, and to provide that the word "year," in the said Act, shall mean the calendar year, commencing on the first January, and that vessels now liable to the payment of the duty imposed by the said Act twice in any one year, shall hereafter be liable to pay the same three times in any one year, under like conditions.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to authorize the collection of duty in certain cases, from the Masters of ships carrying passengers or emigrants from any port in *Europe* to any port in *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *White* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it will conduce to the promotion of Immigration to *Canada* in view of combinations or unions of owners of lines of steam vessels, to fix uniform rates of emigrant passages, by creating monopoly between ports in *Europe* and ports in *Canada* and the Northern *United States*, to authorize the Governor General by Order in Council, published by Proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*, to collect in certain cases, a duty from the Master of every ship arriving at any port in *Canada* from any port in *Europe*, with passengers or emigrants therefor.

2. *Resolved*, That such duty shall not exceed two dollars for every passenger or emigrant above the age of one year to be landed in *Canada*.

3. *Resolved*, That such duty shall only be collected at such times as shall be specified by Proclamation.

4. *Resolved*, That "The Immigration Act of 1872" should be amended in the sense of the foregoing Resolutions.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872."

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries proposed to be paid to the Officers mentioned in the Bill respecting Penitentiaries, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *De St. Georges* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *De St. Georges* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide—

That the annual salaries of the officers mentioned in the Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof, and for other purposes, be fixed at the rates following, that is to say:—

Inspector, not exceeding.....		\$2,000
Warden, not exceeding.....		2,600
and not less than.....	\$1,000	
Deputy Warden, not exceeding.....		1,400
and not less than.....	600	
Chief Keeper, not exceeding.....		800
and not less than.....	500	
Chaplains, each, not exceeding.....		1,200
and not less than.....	400	
Assistant Chaplains, not exceeding.....		500
and not less than.....	300	
Surgeon, not exceeding.....		1,200
and not less than.....	400	
Accountant, not exceeding.....		1,000
and not less than.....	500	
Schoolmaster, not exceeding.....		600
and not less than.....	250	
Storekeeper, not exceeding.....		700
and not less than.....	400	
Steward, not exceeding.....		650
and not less than.....	400	
(If the above two offices be combined, the salary may be that of the Storekeeper.)		
Trade Instructor, not exceeding.....		700
and not less than.....	500	
Keeper, not exceeding.....		500
and not less than.....	400	
Guard, not exceeding.....		450
and not less than.....	350	
Other male servants, not exceeding per day.....		1
Matron, not exceeding.....		500
and not less than.....	250	
Deputy Matron, not exceeding.....		300
and not less than.....	200	
Assistant Deputy Matron, not exceeding.....		250
and not less than.....	175	
School Mistress, not exceeding.....		250
and not less than.....	120	

OFFICERS OF ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

The Medical Superintendent, not exceeding.....		2,000
and not less than.....	1,600	

2. *Resolved*, That it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to fix such salaries and allowances to the officers of the *Rockwood Asylum*, other than the Medical Superintendent, as the Governor may from time to time think reasonable, regard being had to the number of insane persons confined in the Asylum, and to the officer's length of service.

3. *Resolved*, That every convict under sentence for life, or for not less than two years, upon his discharge, either by expiration of sentence or otherwise, shall be furnished at the expense of the Penitentiary with a suit of clothing other than prison clothing, and with such sum of money as shall be sufficient to pay his travelling expenses to the place at which he received his sentence, and such other sum in addition not exceeding *twenty dollars*, as the Warden may deem proper.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the Inspection thereof, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolutions adopted this day, respecting Penitentiaries, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *De St. Georges* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gibson* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Gibson* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient so to amend the Act respecting certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships as to make it apply to ships over eighty tons register, and to ships going to sea on a voyage to any port or place out of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make provision for the Examination of Masters and Mates of inland and coasting ships, as regards ships of over eighty tons register, and voyages commenced after the first day of April, 1876.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases and other matters relating to Criminal Law;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to make further provisions respecting the Central Prison for Ontario."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the more speedy trial before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of *Ontario*, of persons charged with Felonies or "Misdemeanors."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the 14th and 20th Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on Tuesday last, and which Resolutions were then postponed.

The 14th Resolution being again read, as followeth:—

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Bay Verte* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*, and the Question being put, That the said Resolution be amended by leaving out the words, "One million," and inserting "Twenty thousand" instead thereof: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

The 20th Resolution was again read, as followeth:—

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz:—*Grosse Isle* Quarantine Station, \$12,000; *Lévis* Immigrant Station, \$5,000; Marine Hospital, *Quebec*, \$5,000; repairing Fortifications, \$12,000; *Montreal* Post Office, \$93,000; Immigration Depot, \$1,500; Examining Warehouse, \$100,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the *Niagara* District Bank with the Imperial Bank of *Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to provide for the
 amalgamation of the *Niagara District Bank* with the *Imperial Bank of Canada*,"
 be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second
 time To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 12th March. 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the *Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship*
 Company.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *Michael Bark* and others; and the
 Petition of the Reverend *Patrick McGoey* and others, of the Township of *Hull*,
 County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of *Andrew Kellough* and others, of *Gore*, County
 of *Hants*; the Petition of *James H. Monhorn* and others, of *Sandy Cove*, County of
Digby; the Petition of *Robert Richards* and others, of *West River*, County of *Pictou*;
 and the Petition of *Jacob Giffin* and others, of *Osborne* and vicinity, County of *Shelburne*.

By Mr. *Wright (Pontiac)*,—The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of
Onslow; the Petition of the Reverend *Buxton B. Smith* and others, of *Onslow*; the
 Petition the Reverend *Bartholomew Casey* and others, of *North Onslow*; the Petition
 of the Municipality of the Township of *Bristol*; the Petition of *William Grant* and
 others, of *Clarendon*, and the Petition of *A. W. Smith* and others, of *Litchfield*, County
 of *Pontiac*.

By Mr. *Casey*,—The Petition of *Hugh Lynn* and others, of *Southwold*, County of
Elgin.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. V. Wilson* and others,
 of the Townships of *Mulmur* and *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of *James Major* and others, of
Corunna, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George Jacques* and others, of the
Saugeen Indian Village, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *James Darker* and others, of *Smithville*, County
 of *Lincoln*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and
 received:—

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*; praying that the Bill now
 before Parliament respecting the International Bridge Company may become law.

Of *Arthur M. Jarvis* and others; praying for certain amendments to the Act
 incorporating the Empire Fire and Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*.

Of *Thomas McGreevy* and others, shareholders of the *St. Lawrence Navigation*
 Company (Steam); praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change
 the name of their Company to that of the *St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company*,
 and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Sévère Thérberge*, Esquire, and others, of *St. Joseph*, District of *Beauce*, Pro-
 vince of *Quebec*; praying for the dismissal and removal of Honorable *Joseph Noël*
Bossé, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*.

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*;

of *Robert Tripp* and others, of *Edwardsburgh*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Edwardsburgh*, County of *Grenville*; of *Rhuban Stedman* and others, of *Elmsley* and *Drummond*, County of *Lanark*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Tuckersmith*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Bruce*, of the Reverend *H. J. Clarke* and others, of *White Lands*, County of *Kings*; and of *George W. Milner* and others, of *Queen's County*, *Prince Edward Island*; of the Municipality of the County of *Victoria*, and of *J. L. Simpson*, M.D., and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Crosby*, County of *Leeds*; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Collingwood*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Niagara*, County of *Lincoln*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Dresden*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Arnprior*, County of *Renfrew*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company, and have agreed to report the same with several amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the *Canada* Southern Railway Company to acquire the *Erie* and *Niagara* Railway, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs *Ross* (*Middlesex*), *Cauchon*, *Tupper*, *Dymond* and *Bowell*, be appointed to make all necessary arrangements concerning the publication of the Debates for the next Session, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West* Territories.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Ordered, That the Entry in the Journals of this House of the 23rd May, 1874, in reference to the Northern Railway, be now read.

And the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision for the release of the Government lien on the Northern Railway of *Canada*, on the following conditions:—

1st. That the said Company; or any Company which may be organized under an Act of the present Session, shall pay to the Government a sum of One hundred thousand pounds sterling.

2nd. That the sum of £50,000, Second Preference Bonds, now held by the Government, and a further sum of £50,000, Third Preference Bonds, held by the Government, shall hold their present rank and priority in any re-arrangement that may be made.

3rd. That the accrued interest on the said Second Preference Bonds shall be paid under the terms of the several Acts relating to the said Railway.

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*) moved, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to re-arrange the capital of the Northern Railway Company of Canada, to enable the said Company to change the gauge of its Railway, to amalgamate with the Northern Extension Railways Company, and for other purposes;

And Objection being taken, That some of the provisions of this Bill were of a private nature, and should be dealt with under the rules relating to Private Bills;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the point of Order was well taken, and that the Bill could not be introduced as a Public Bill.

The Bill was then, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pacific Railway, viz.:— Telegraph line and construction of Railway, \$1,000,000; steel rails and fastenings, \$2,000,000; Pembina branch, \$500,000; Fort William to Shebandowan, \$500,000; Georgian Bay branch, \$500,000; Esquimalt, to Nanaimo, \$500,000; Mainland to Columbia, \$250,000; Locks at Fort Francis, \$150,000; Rainy Lake and Shebandowan, \$240,000; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, \$50,000; Steamers, River Saskatchewan, and improvements in Rapids, \$60,000; Lake of the Woods to Red River, 500,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Palmer reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Lower Ottawa Boom Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Flesher reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Canada Land Investment Guarantee Company (Limited)*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to further amend the Act fourteenth and fifteenth *Victoria*, chapter thirty-six, incorporating "The *Canada Guarantee Company*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 37 and 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 115, incorporating "The International Express Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting The *Canada Central Railway Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the *Niagara District Bank* with the Imperial Bank of *Canada*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question which was this day proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee (of Supply) in the said Resolution.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 13th March, 1875.

And the Question being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Domville*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act still further to amend 'The 'Patent Act of 1872,' and to extend the same, as amended, to *Prince Edward Island*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate communicate to this House the evidence and documents whereon is founded the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*."

Mr. *MacLennan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bordon*, and the Question being put,

That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*," be now read the first time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bordon,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Maclennan,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gouge,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Young.—78.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Quimer,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa).—46</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Mr. *Maclennan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bordon*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Maclennan*, *Bowell*, *Cameron (Cardwell)*, *Kerr*, *Kirkpatrick*, *Oliver*, *Stirton*, *Trow* and *Young*, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding Division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the evidence and documents whereon is founded the same Bill, be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Laird*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee (St. John)*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act still further to

amend 'The Patent Act of 1872' and to extend the same, as amended, to *Prince Edward Island*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes after Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 13th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Northern Extension Railways Company.

By Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*,—The Petition of the *St. Catharines* Board of Trade, and of *Alexander McBride* and others, of *Port Burwell*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *Aaron Beam* and others, of the Township of *Windham*, County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of the County Lodge of British Templars, County of *Lambton*; and the Petition of *W. H. Stewart* and others, of the Township of *Warwick* and other places, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Archibald*,—The Petition of *C. C. Farrow* and others, of *Osnabrock*, County of *Stormont*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *Enos D. McKay* and others, of *Hamilton*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Richard Strachan* and others, of the Township of *Proton*, County of *Grey*; of the Grand Worthy Patriarch and the other office-bearers of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; of *John R. Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Ekfrid*, County of *Middlesex*; of *B. S. Snyder* and others, of *Port Elmsley*, County of *Lanark*; of Reverend *Thomas Woolsey* and others, of *Ramu Indian Village*, County of *Ontario*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Packenhams*; of *Thomas Harding* and others, of the Township of *Lanark*, County of *Lanark*; of *Wentworth Scarlett* and others, of the Township of *Dawn*, County of *Bothwell*; of *Thomas Hammill* and others, of the Village of *Merritton*, County of *Lincoln*; and of *Isaac Fry* and others, of *South Cayuga*, County of *Haldimand*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of Sir. *A. T. Galt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada*, to that of "The Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society," and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation,—and of *A. M. Jarvis* and others, for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the Empire Fire and Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*.

On the Petition of *T. McGreevy* and others, shareholders of the *St. Lawrence* Navigation Company (Steam), for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of their Company to that of the "*St. Lawrence* Steam Navigation Company," and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation, Your Committee find that the notice was published in the *Canada Gazette* only two weeks, and in no local papers; but as no private rights can be affected by the measure, other than those of the Petitioners, they therefore recommend a suspension of the title in this case.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee (of Supply) in the said Resolution; and which Resolution is as followeth:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific Railway*, viz:—Telegraph line and construction of road-way, \$1,000,000; steel rails and fastenings, \$2,000,000; *Pembina* branch, \$500,000; *Fort William* to *Shebandowan*, \$500,000; *Georgian Bay* branch, \$500,000; *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, \$500,000; Mainland to *Columbia*, \$250,000; Locks at *Fort Francis*, \$150,000; *Rainy Lake* and *Shebandowan*, \$240,000; *Manitoba* and *Saskatchewan*, \$50,000; Steamers, *River Saskatchewan*, and improvements in rapids, \$60,000; *Lake of the Woods* to *Red River*, \$500,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Tupper* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, That the words "That in view of the engagements entered into during the past season, "between the Government of *Canada* and the Imperial Government and *British Columbia*, to build a Railway without delay from *Nanaimo* to *Esquimalt*, on *Vancouver Island*; to expend not less than \$2,000,000 per annum in *British Columbia* on the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, and to complete the construction of the line from the *Pacific Ocean* to the shores of *Lake Superior* in 15 years,—this House is of opinion that no time should be lost in beginning the Eastern portion of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, and constructing it as rapidly as is consistent with a due regard to economy, from a point fixed by Parliament at a point near to and south of *Lake Nipissing*, westward to *Lake Nipigon*, and thence to *Red River*, commencing at *Lake Nipigon* and working eastward and westward, and that Government should employ the available funds of the Dominion in the first place in the completion of that great national work—a continuous Railway on *Canadian territory* by the shortest route from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific Ocean*," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv's)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Rouveau,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—43</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Couchon,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Power,</i>	<i>Young,—117.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Masson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion" of this House no contract should be entered into with any Company for the construction of the *Georgian Bay* Branch of the *Canadian Pacific* Railway, nor any subsidy granted for the construction of a railway from the eastern terminus of said *Pacific* Railway to *Douglas*, or near *Douglas*, until a thorough and complete instrumental survey shall have been made of the route proposed, and of a route by the *Mattawan*, to ascertain which would be the shortest and the most economical construction," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ; the said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Resolution was then agreed to, and is as followeth :—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific* Railway, viz. :— Telegraph line and construction of Roadway, \$1,000,000 ; steel rails and fastenings, \$2,000,000 ; *Pembina* branch, \$500,000 ; *Fort William* to *Shebandowan*, \$500,000 ; *Georgian Bay* branch, \$500,000 ; *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, \$500,000 ; Mainland to *Columbia*, \$250,000 ; Locks at *Fort Francis*, \$150,000 ; *Rainy Lake* and *Shebandowan*, \$240,000 ; *Manitoba* and *Saskatchewan*, \$50,000 ; Steamers, *River Saskatchewan*, and improvements in *Rapids*, \$60,000 ; *Lake of the Woods* to *Red River*, \$500,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Fournier, and the Question being proposed, That this House do ratify the Order in Council granting a subsidy to the Canada Central Railway, under authority of "An Act to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 37th Victoria, Chapter 14," which Order is to the following effect:—

"Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th November, 1874.

"The Committee of Council have had under consideration the application of the Canada Central Railway Company for the subsidy proposed to be granted to Railway Companies under the terms of the Act 37th Vict., Cap. 14, entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and they advise that a subsidy of \$12,000 per mile be granted to the said Company, to aid in constructing their line from the vicinity of the Village of Douglas, westward, to the eastern end of the branch railway, proposed to be built from Georgian Bay by the Government, being about one hundred and twenty miles, upon and subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1st. That the road shall be built upon a line to be approved by the Minister of Public Works, but which may be defined generally as ascending the Valley of the Bonnechere from the vicinity of the Village of Douglas, via Golden Lake and Round Lake, thence by as direct a line as may be found to Burnt Lake, and thence to the proposed terminus of the Government Railway, at about the 85th mile from Georgian Bay.

2nd. That the Company shall, within one month from the ratification of this Order in Council by the House of Commons, satisfy the Minister of Public Works that they have entered into a *bonâ fide* contract, or contracts, for the building of the railway, and have provided sufficient means, with the Government bonus, to secure the completion of the line on or before the first day of January, 1877, and also that the Company shall, from the date of such contracts, make continuously such progress as will justify the hope of the completion of the line within the time mentioned.

3rd. That the Company shall enter into an agreement to grant running powers on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council to the Northern Colonization Railway Company; the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company from the point of intersection of their respective lines, provided such point of intersection is on the subsidized line, or within five miles of the same, and also to such other companies as may have the termini of their systems on or towards Lake Huron, and may be designated or approved by the Governor in Council as entitled to such running powers, provided that the terms of such running powers may be mutually agreed upon by the Canada Central Railway Company and the other Companies named; and in the event of a disagreement, the conditions shall be settled by arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by each Company, and one by the Governor in Council.

4th. The Government, or lessees of the Government line from Georgian Bay to the Western terminus of the subsidized line, or any future owners of said line, shall possess running powers on said railway on similar terms to the Companies designated.

5th. That payment of the subsidy shall only be made on the completion of the railway in sections of not less than twenty miles, each payment to be made on the certificate of an Engineer, to be appointed by the Government, that a section or sections has or have been completed; payment may, however, be made of an amount equal to the subsidy on twenty miles, on work extended over a larger distance, which in value will be equivalent to not less than twenty-five miles of finished roadway; payment will also be made on rails delivered at any point of the line to be constructed, to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of the value thereof, such rails to become the property of the Government until they are laid on the road for use.

The grant to be operative only after the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the House of Commons.

(Certified.)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Mr. Masson moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tupper, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, no contract should be entered into with any company for the construction of the *Georgian Bay* branch of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, nor any subsidy granted for the construction of a railway from the eastern terminus of said *Pacific Railway* to *Douglas*, or near *Douglas*, until a thorough and complete instrumental survey shall have been made of the route proposed, and of a route by the *Mattawan*, to ascertain which would be the shortest and of the most economical construction," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape B.),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—39.</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Riv.)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacIennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Young.—113.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada* Car and Manufacturing Company,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada* Car and Manufacturing Company,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 15th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of *Charles McArthur* and others, of the Township of *Bentwick*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Murray*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of the Chiefs and Warriors of the *Wyandott* Indians; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Anderdon*; and the Petition of *George Campbell* and others, of *Windsor*, County of *Essex*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *Quebec* and Gulf Ports Steamships Company; praying for certain amendments to the Pilot Act of 1873.

Of the Northern Extension Railways Company; praying that any measure brought before Parliament, having for its object the amalgamation of their Company with the Northern Railway Company, may be granted.

Of *Michael Burk* and others, and of the Reverend *Patrick McGoey* and others, of the Township of *Hull*, County of *Ottawa*; of *Andrew Kellough* and others, of *Gore*, County of *Hants*; of *James H. Monhorn* and others, of *Sandy Cove*, County of *Digby*; of *Robert Richards* and others, of *West River*, County of *Pictou*, and of *Jacob Giffin* and others, of *Osborne* and vicinity, County of *Shelburne*; of the Council of

the Municipality of *Onslow*, of the Reverend *Buxton B. Smith* and others, of *Onslow*, of the Reverend *Bartholomew Casey* and others, of *North Onslow*, of the Council of the Municipality of the Township of *Bristol*, of *William Grant* and others, of *Clarendon*, and of *A. W. Smith* and others of *Litchfield*, County of *Pentiac*; of *Hugh Lynn* and others, of *Southwold*, County of *Elgin*; of the Reverend *J. V. Wilson* and others, of the Townships of *Mulmur* and *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*; of *James Major* and others, of *Corunna*, of the County Lodge of British Templars, *Lambton*, and of *W. H. Stewart* and others, of the Township of *Warwick* and other places, County of *Lambton*; of the Reverend *George Jacques* and others, of the *Saugeen Indian Village*, County of *Bruce*; of *James Darker* and others, of *Smithville*, County of *Lincoln*; of *Aaron Beam* and others, of the Township of *Windham*, County of *Norfolk*; and of *C. C. Farrow* and others, of *Osnabrock*, County of *Stormont*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the *St. Catharines* Board of Trade, and of *Alexander McBride* and others, of *Port Burwell*,—and the Petition of *Ænos D. Mackay* and others, of *Hamilton*, presented on Saturday last, severally praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland Canal* may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes, may pass freely downward to *Lake Ontario*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That “these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of “the prayers thereof, would involve the expenditure of Public Money.”

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business, and also the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*; to each of which they have agreed with several amendments, and report the same for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. *MacIennan*, from the Select Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: “An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*,” presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*,” and the evidence and documents whereon the said Bill is founded, communicated by Message from the Senate, have the honor to report, as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the said above-mentioned Bill, together with the exemplifications of the proceedings to final judgment in the Court of Common Pleas for Upper *Canada*, now the Province of *Ontario*, in the case of *Henry William Peterson*, and the evidence adduced before the Senate in support of the said Bill, and all depositions taken before a Committee of the Senate, to which the said Bill was referred, with all exhibits therein referred to, and they have agreed to report the Bill, without amendment.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1875, for a copy of the contract entered into between *James King*, Esq., of *Halifax, N. S.*, and this Government, for the purpose of running a steamer between *Georgetown, P.E.I.*, and *Pictou, N.S.*, during the winter season. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the name of the *Mutual Insurance Company of Canada* to “The Dominion Life Assurance Company,” and to amend their Act of incorporation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended in relation to a Bill to change the corporate name of the *St. Lawrence* Navigation Company (Steam), and to confer on it certain powers; and that Mr. *Caron* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended in relation to a Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* and *Lake Huron* Direct Railway; and that Mr. *Caron* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands of *Manitoba*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Fournier* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Moss* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act relating to the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the *Niagara* Falls International Bridge Company, the *Niagara* Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and the Great Western Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the North Western Manufacturing Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for granting further powers to the *Montreal, Chambly and Sorel* Railway Company, and to change its name ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and others, to build a Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Parish of *L'Assomption* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said " Company ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada* Car and Manufacturing Company ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Burk*, seconded by Mr. *Kirk*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of Engineer's Report, and all papers connected with the survey of Port *Darlington* Harbor.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Yeo*, seconded by Mr. *Perry*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Reports of the Dominion Government Engineer appointed to survey and report upon Harbors and Breakwaters in *Prince Edward Island*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), seconded by Mr. *Brouse*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all decisions made since the 1st January, 1875, by the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Local Government or Municipal authorities in that Province in granting or withholding licenses for the sale, or regulating the sale, of Spirituous Liquors.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with Boards of Trade or other parties, Minutes of Council, reports and papers, in relation to the effect of an Act entitled: "*An Act respecting Pilotage,*" having reference to the effect upon Trade and Navigation of the said Law, as effects collisions and the responsibility of pilots and owners of vessels in such cases.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence, advertisements for Tenders, if any, with terms of renewal or extension of subsidy to *Quebec* and Gulf Ports Company for service between *St. Lawrence* and *Pictou*, showing for what special service that renewal or subsidy was given, also whether any other parties or companies intimated a desire to compete for the service.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Ordered, That the Report (with answers received since) of the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the best and most direct route for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the Dominion of *Canada* and *Europe*, and the possibility of navigating the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* during the winter months, etc., recommended by the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament to be printed, do form part of the Sessional Papers of this Session. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 58.)

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, *Memoranda*, propositions, Reports to Council, and Minutes of Council in relation to aiding the *Chatham* Branch Railway, or in connection therewith.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement in detail of the several amounts paid out by the Government for work actually performed on Section Sixteen of the Intercolonial Railway, from the time the work was taken out of the hands of the Contractor until the present time, with the names of the parties to whom sums were paid, and the particular duties performed therefor;

Also, a statement in detail of any other sums (if any) which have been paid by the Government in relation to said Section, from the time the said Section was taken out of the Contractor's hands up to the present time, stating in detail the grounds for paying the same, and whether the amounts so paid (if any) were sanctioned by the Contractor before payment; and if not, what steps were taken by the Government to ascertain the correctness of such payments.

Also, any report of the officer in charge of said work, or others, in relation to the completion and condition of said Section when completed.

Also, a statement in detail of all qualities of all work performed in earth, rock and masonry on Section Sixteen of the Intercolonial Railway since that Section was taken out of the hands of the Contractor; also, copies of all Orders in Council, Reports to Council, Orders of Commissioners, orders of *Charles J. Brydges*, orders of *Mr. Collingwood Schreiber*, or other party connected with the completion of said work; and also in reference to the taking possession of the goods, houses, stables, plant and materials of the Contractor.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tremblay*, seconded by Mr. *Pozer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a state-

ment shewing the number of pieces of square timber, spars, masts, deals and boards exported, from the month of April, 1874, up to this date, from the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*; the said statement to specify the kinds of timber, the quantity of each kind, the places where the timber was shipped, the names of the proprietors and of the agents of the establishments where the timber was exported.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Wilkes*, seconded by Mr. *Killam*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of instructions given to Collectors of Customs in *Ontario*, to collect *Montreal Harbour Dues* on all freight landed at the Port of *Montreal*; also, a statement of the rate of Dues so levied, and the principle on which they are computed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council or other authority granted to certain American Steamboat proprietors, known as the "*Kitson Line*," to trade on the *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*—said Company being reputed to discriminate in its rates of freight against merchandize from the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, and to have a practical monopoly of the trade of the *Red River*.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Brouse*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the *United States*, and between any person in *British Columbia* and the Dominion Government, respecting the right of entering fish-oils and fish of *British Columbia*, duty free, in the *United States*, under the twenty-first article of the Treaty of *Washington*, dated May 8th, 1871; and all Minutes of Council.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Galbraith*, *Moss*, *Archibald*, *McDougall (Renfrew)*, *Cockburn* and *Murray*, be appointed to investigate and report to this House upon the causes of certain alleged losses, said to have been sustained by *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*, as prayed for in his Petition to Parliament; said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, at the expense of said *Yuill*.

On motion of Mr. *Bertram*, seconded by Mr. *MacLennan*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of instructions, issued to Postmasters in Cities, Towns and Villages, by the Postmaster-General, under authority of Sec. 42 of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Cap. 10, with reference to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the Post-Office.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Fleming*, seconded by Mr. *Greenoay*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Returns shewing the quantity and value of salt, coal, coke, wheat, corn and other grains; wheat, rye, flour and meal, exported from and imported into the Provinces of *Ontario*,

Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from the 7th April, 1870, to the 1st April, 1871, with the amount of duties collected on these articles at each port of entry.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tremblay*, seconded by Mr. *Pozer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all despatches sent by the Imperial Government since the 7th November, 1873, respecting the reference to Her Majesty's Privy Council, of the question of separate schools in the Province of *New Brunswick*, with a copy of the judgment rendered in the matter by the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cimon* seconded by Mr. *Hurteau*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—

1st. Copies of all documents relating to the appointment of *J. A. Hamel*, Esquire, of *Malbaie*, Physician, to vaccinate the Indians on the North Shore of the River *St. Lawrence* for the years 1868 and 1869; of the instructions furnished to him, and of the reports made by him during the said two years on the subject.

2nd. A statement shewing the number of Indians vaccinated by the said *J. A. Hamel* during the said two years; the accounts furnished by the said *J. A. Hamel*, and the amount of money paid to him by the Government for the services rendered;

3rd. Copies of all communications sent to the Government by the Reverend Father *Arnauld* and others, during the said years 1868 and 1869, in relation to the said *J. A. Hamel*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Bill passed in the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, intituled: "An Act to divide in three parts the Registry Division of Montreal."

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Perry*, seconded by Mr. *Yeo*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of correspondence which may have taken place between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Prince Edward Island*, with respect to the Land Purchase Act, 1874, passed by the Legislature of the Province of *Prince Edward Island* in 1874; also, Lord *Carnarvon's* despatch on the same subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers, documents, letters and correspondence, having reference to the selection of the site for the construction of a Graving Dock in the Port of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all papers, correspondence, telegrams or Orders in Council connected with the sale of certain Ordnance Lands at *Fredericton, N.B.*, to the *Fredericton Branch Railroad Company*, or to *Temple & Burpee*, or other parties, and all papers, correspondence, telegrams and Orders in Council connected with the cancelling of said sale, also the memorial from the Corporation of *Fredericton, N.B.*, praying for the sale to be cancelled.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all papers, despatches, Minutes of Council, and correspondence had with Her Majesty's Government, in relation to the Legislation which was under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Merchant Shipping from 1871 to the end of 1874, in connection with the so-called *Plimsoll* movement; also in connection with the proposed Legislative measure in relation to Merchant Shipping at present proposed by Her Majesty's Government; also, all papers Minutes of Council and despatches had between the Government of *Canada* and Her Majesty's Government, protesting against any Legislation being had by the Imperial Parliament which would affect Canadian shipping.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *De Cosmos*, seconded by Mr. *De St. Georges*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, at the earliest moment possible, copies of all correspondence with the Government of *British Columbia*, or with any person on behalf of that Government respecting the construction of a first class Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*; also copies of any Order in Council on the same subject; and also copies of the correspondence with enclosures between the Secretary of State and Mr. *DeCosmos* in 1874, respecting the said Graving Dock; also a copy of the resolution submitted to the House by the Government during the last Session of Parliament respecting the said Dock; also a copy of the first Bill submitted to Parliament last Session, to carry out the object of the said Resolution, and also a copy of the Act of last Session providing for aid in construction of said Dock, in lieu of the guarantee of interest in section twelve of the terms of Union with *British Columbia*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Killam*, seconded by Mr. *Wilkes*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government or the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners and any other person on the subject of a scow or barge loaded with stone for the Intercolonial Railway, and sunk near the mouth of *Pictou Harbor*; also copy of receipt for money paid, if any, for the said barge; also, statement of any claims upon the Government for damages to any vessel by striking upon the said barge.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Casey* moved, seconded by Mr. *MacLennan*, and the Question being proposed, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

That the present system of nomination to situations in the Civil Service is not the most convenient, nor the one best calculated to obtain efficient Public Officers.

That it would be expedient to substitute for it, as far as the exigencies of the Service will allow, a system of open competitive examinations as a means of obtaining entrance into the Public Service; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron (*Ontario*), and the Question being proposed, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That during the Session of 1873 Petitions were presented to this House signed by 39,223 individuals, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law; that during the Session of 1874 similar Petitions were presented, signed by 133,465 individuals; that Petitions were also presented by Municipal Corporations representing 478,756 persons; that Petitions were presented by the Legislative Assemblies of *Ontario* and *New Brunswick*, and by various religious bodies, all praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

That Petitions signed by 349,294 persons were presented to the Honorable the Senate, praying for the same.

That a Select Committee to whom the Petitions presented to this House were referred, in their Report dated May 8th, 1873, said:—

That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is an unmitigated evil—widespread in its effects—reaching with more or less virulence every class of the community, destroying and blighting with its baneful influence the existence of many of the most useful and promising members of society—producing untold domestic misery and destitution, and leading to the formation of habits alike opposed to the moral and intellectual advancement and prosperity of the country.

That in examining the answers received from the Sheriffs, Prison Inspectors, Coroners and Police Magistrates, one hundred and fourteen of whom have voluntarily given evidence, your Committee find that four-fifths of the crime committed in the Province of *Ontario* are directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors.

The Committee further find, on examining the reports of the Prison Inspectors for the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, that out of 28,289 commitments to the jails for the three previous years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink.

That the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom the Petitions to that Honorable House were referred, in their Report bearing date May 14th, 1873, said:—

“The united unvarying testimony of all the Petitioners is that the vice of intemperance is spreading mainly in consequence of the facilities afforded for the sale of intoxicating liquors. That the traffic in these liquors is the prolific cause of three-fourths of the crime and pauperism in the country. That so long as the traffic is licensed and protected by law, the evils resulting from intemperance cannot be repressed, all the various attempts by stringent license laws having signally failed, and they therefore pray for absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.”

That Commissioners, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, were appointed during the Recess, with instructions “to visit the States of the neighboring Union in which Prohibitory Laws are or have been in force, to make an enquiry into the success which has attended the working of such Laws, and to report, as well as on other essential facts connected therewith.”

That after a very careful examination of those Laws in those States where the same were enforced, it was clearly shewn that crime and pauperism were reduced, and the moral, social and material interests of society very beneficially affected; but that the success of those laws was largely dependent upon the favor with which they were received by those for whose benefit they were enacted.

That, in view of these facts, it is the opinion of this House that a Prohibitory

Liquor Law fully carried out, is the only effectual remedy for the evils inflicted upon society by intemperance, and that Parliament is prepared, as soon as public opinion will efficiently sustain stringent measures, to promote such legislation as will prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, so far as the same is within the competency of this House;

Mr. *Schultz* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "in the opinion of this House a Prohibitory Liquor Law is the only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance, and that it is the duty of the Government to submit such a measure for the approval of Parliament at the earliest moment practicable," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 16th March, 1875.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, March 16th, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Fraser*,—The Petition of *J. B. Swanby* and others, of *London, Ontario*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of *A. A. McLaughlin* and others, of *Laxton, County of Victoria, Province of Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ferris*,—The Petition of *Charles L. Currier* and others, of *Gagetown, County of Queen's, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of *Alfred Augustine* and others, of *Humberstone, County of Welland*.

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill for the better protection of persons and property conveyed by railways; and also, the Bill to confirm articles of agreement and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company, for extension from *St. John* westward; and the European and North American Railway Company of *Maine*, and for other purposes, to each of which they have agreed to several amendments.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to change the name of the Imperial Building Savings and Investment Company, to that of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company."

Bill intituled: "An to incorporate the '*Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*.'"

Ordered, That Mr. *Blain* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Pozer*, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*,

Ordered, That the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization be authorized to engage a short-hand reporter for two sittings of the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dymond* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*, the government thereof, the administration of Justice therein, and other matters relating thereto.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that salaries not exceeding the following amounts per annum, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* to the following officers, to be appointed under the Act to be passed in the behalf aforesaid:—

To the Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding.....	\$7,000
To each Stipendiary Magistrate, do	3,000
To two Members of Council, each, do	1,000
To the Clerk of the Council, who shall also act as and perform the duties of Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding.....	1,800
To the Clerk of the Court of each district, not exceeding ...	500
To the Sheriff for the said Territories, do	1,200
To a Registrar of Deeds for the same, (to be recouped by fees in registration), not exceeding.....	2,000

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to compel persons delivering Merchantable Liquids in Casks, to mark on such casks the capacity thereof;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Life Insurance Companies and Companies doing any Insurance business other than Fire and Inland Marine;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some

time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Wood reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*;

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolutions, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—

That the annual salaries of the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer, for the Dominion of *Canada*, be fixed at the rates following, that is to say:—

The Chief Justice of the said Courts \$8,000

The Puisné Judges of the said Courts, each \$7,000

and that such salaries shall be paid and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, after paying and reserving sufficient to pay all such sums as have been heretofore charged thereon, but in preference to all payments which be hereafter charged thereon.

2. *Resolved*, That in case any Chief Justice or Judge of the said Courts has continued in the office for fifteen years or upwards, or in the said office, and that of one or more of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity or of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, for periods amounting together to fifteen years or upwards, or becomes afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, then, in case such Chief Justice or Judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may, by letters patent under the Great Seal of *Canada*, reciting such period of office or such permanent infirmity, grant unto such Chief Justice or Judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, to commence immediately after his resignation, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life, and to be payable by monthly instalments, and *pro rata* for any period less than a year, during such continuance, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. *Resolved*, That the Registrar of the said Courts shall be paid an annual salary at the rate of \$2,600; and a *precis* writer to act as Secretary to the Chief Justice and Judges of the said Courts shall be paid a salary to be determined by the Governor in Council.

4. *Resolved*, That all fees payable to the said Registrar, shall be paid by means of stamps, which shall be issued for that purpose by the Minister of Inland Revenue, who shall regulate the sale thereof, and that the proceeds of the sale of such stamps shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

5. *Resolved*, That Sheriffs and Coroners executing the process or orders of either of the said Courts shall receive for their own use, such fees as the Judges of the said Courts shall, by general order, fix and determine.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Laflamme reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to establish a Supreme Court, and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution with respect to the powers and authorities of the Trinity House of *Quebec*.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to transfer the powers and authorities of the Trinity House of *Quebec* to the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners, with the property of the said Trinity House, except the Decayed Pilot Fund, which shall be transferred to the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*; and to amend the constitution of the Corporation of the said Harbor Commissioners.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act Cap. 46, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, entitled: "An Act respecting the culling of Timber;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to increase the Salaries of the Civil Service of *Canada*, as provided in the Bill respecting the Civil Service of *Canada*.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That the salary of a third-class Clerk for the first year be \$500, with an annual increase of fifty dollars, up to \$750.
2. *Resolved*, That the salary of a junior second-class Clerk for the first year be \$800, with an annual increase of fifty dollars, up to \$1,000.
3. *Resolved*, That the salary of a senior second-class Clerk for the first year be \$1,200, with an an annual increase of fifty dollars, up to \$1,600.
4. *Resolved*, That the salary of a first-class Clerk for the first year be \$1,600, with an annual increase of fifty dollars, up to \$2,000.
5. *Resolved*, That the salary of a Chief Clerk of the second grade for the first year be \$2,000, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars, up to \$2,400.
6. *Resolved*, That the salary of a Chief Clerk of the first grade for the first year be \$2,400, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars, up to \$2,800.
7. *Resolved*, That the salary of the Deputy Head of a Department for the first year be \$3,200, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars, up to \$3,600.
8. *Resolved*, That the salary of a Messenger for the first year shall not exceed \$400, with an annual increase of forty dollars, up to \$600.

9. *Resolved*, That no Clerk shall receive the said annual increase unless the same be recommended by the Head of his Department; but the same may be suspended by such Head and subsequently restored without payment of arrears.

10. *Resolved*, That extra Clerks may be paid at a rate not exceeding \$2 per day, unless specially qualified and employed as being so qualified; and that in such case the rate of pay shall not exceed \$4 per day.

11. *Resolved*, That extra work, after office hours, may be paid for at the rate of fifty cents an hour, in cases to be specially provided for in the Bill.

12. *Resolved*, That if the business of any Department requires the services of any person possessing professional, scientific or technical qualifications, such person may be employed at a salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council, but shall not be ranked in any of the classes hereinbefore mentioned.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 17th March, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to define and settle the duties, rights and responsibility of Carriers by land and water;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 17th March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules made by Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, under and by virtue of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874." (*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Darlington*.

By Mr. *Richard*,—The Petition of *J. P. Planche, Sen.*, and others, of the Municipality of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*,—The Petition of *J. W. Parmenter*, Official Assignee in the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of *John A. Hardy* and others, of *Kent Bridge*, Township of *Camden*, County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *Carson Hewitt* and others, of the Township of *Seneca*, County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Hagar*,—The Petition of *W. H. McLaren* and others, of *East Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of *Henry Mason*, Official Assignee for the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*; and the Petition of the *Harwood* Division No. 115, Sons of Temperance, in the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Haggart*,—The Petition of *Arthur James Matheson* and *George A. Cousitt*, Official Assignees at *Perth*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Blake,—The Petition of *Archibald McKinnon* and others, Electors of the County of *Victoria, Cape Breton*.

By Mr. Holton,—The Petition of *Donald A. Smith, M.P.*; and the Petition of *James Maclellan, M.P.*

By Sir *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of *Henry Charles Voight, Official Assignee* at the City of *Kingston, County of Frontenac*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Charles McArthur* and others, of the Township of *Bentinck, County of Grey* and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Renfrew*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Chief and Warriors of the *Wyandott* Indians, County of *Essex*; praying that they may be enfranchised, and that their reserved lands may be allotted and patented to them in due proportion, and the residue thereof sold for their benefit.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Anderdon, County of Essex*; severally praying that the Petition of the Chief and Warriors of the *Wyandott* Indians, asking that they may be enfranchised, and that their reserved lands may be allotted and patented to them in due proportion, and the residue thereof sold for their benefit, may be granted.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *George Campbell* and others, of *Windsor*, presented on Monday last; praying that the depth of water in the enlarged *Welland Canal* may be increased, so that the largest class of vessels employed on the Upper Lakes may pass freely downward to Lake *Ontario*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of "the prayer thereof would incur the expenditure of Public Money."

Ordered, That the Petition of *Donald A. Smith, M.P.*, presented this day, be now read and received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition for an Act to amend the charter of the Bank of *Manitoba*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The *Montreal Board of Trade*," and the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the Town of *Levis*; also the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Western Assurance Company*, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the *Richelieu Company*, and to change its corporate name.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Navigation Company*.

Bill to incorporate the *European and American Express and Agency Company*.

Bill to incorporate the *Anglo-French Steamship Company*.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at Six o'Clock P.M. this day, the House do stand adjourned till Three o'Clock P.M. To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Petition of *James MacLennan*, M.P., presented this day, be now read and received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House a Petition for an Act to amend the Commercial Travellers' Association, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confirm articles of agreement and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company for extension from *Saint John* westward, and the European and North American Railway Company of *Maine*, and for other purposes therein set forth, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wright* (*Pontiac*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the *Canada* Southern Railway Company to acquire the *Erie* and *Niagara* Railway, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the name of the *Montreal* Permanent Building Society to that of "The *Montreal* Savings and Loan Company," and to extend the powers thereof;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intitled: "An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*;"

Mr. *MacLennan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cockburn*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Pozzer*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lafamme,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Lanther,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mac Millan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tremblay, and</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—72.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Cosmos,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fletcher,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—84.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacIenman,</i>	<i>Seriver,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>	<i>Young.—82.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Iring,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay, and</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—71.</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respect-

"ing the Public Debt, and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned respecting Banks and Banking," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned respecting Banks and Banking," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 19.—After "Kingdom," insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"The said form is hereby further amended by adding thereto immediately after the item number Eighteen under the heading "Assets" as follows:—

"Liabilities of Directors.

"Aggregate amount of the direct and indirect liabilities to the Bank of its Directors, and of the Firms or Partnerships in which they or any of them have any interest."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Supplement (No. 3), to the Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1874, containing Reports of the *Montreal, Toronto and Pictou Harbor Commissioners*,—the *Quebec Trinity House*,—the *Pilotage Authorities*,—and the *Shipping and Harbor Masters*; and on the Harbor and River Police of the Dominion of *Canada*, on the 31st day of December, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

On motion of Mr. *Sinclair*, seconded by Mr. *Bain*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence between the Dominion Government and the *Prince Edward Island Government*, relative to the construction of the *Prince Edward Island Railroad*, and the transfer of said Railroad to the Dominion Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*, seconded by Mr. *Cuthbert*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of Leases of Water Power made by the Department of Public Works between the Dominion Dam at the *Whitefish and Kingston Mills* on the *Rideau Canal*, both inclusive; date of lease or leases; time such lease or leases expire; quantity of power rented, and approximate power used during past year under each lease; with copy of Reports and papers, if any, submitted by the Superintendent Engineer of the *Rideau Canal* during the past twelve months to the Department of Public Works on this subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return

giving the annual amount paid, at the time of the late Mr. *Dixon's* death, for salaries, permanent and temporary, at the Dominion Emigration Office, *London, England*, distinguishing the yearly, monthly and weekly amounts paid to such officers or persons; also the amount of all personal, travelling, or other expenses, the contingent expenses of the office and amount paid for rent.

Also, the amount now paid for the same services and expenses, giving the names of all officers and persons now employed, nationality and previous residence, the designations and salaries of the same, distinguishing in the case of Mr. *Edward Jenkins* the salary paid him as Emigration Agent and as Agent General.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, on the subject of Railway connections between the Eastern terminus of the *Canada Pacific* Railway and the Province of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Gordon*, seconded by Mr. *Burk*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of the Government Engineer, respecting the condition of *Whitby* Harbor, as to condition of piers, depth of water, etc., together with any correspondence (if any) which may have passed between the Government and the *Whitby* Harbor Company on the above subjects.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House till Three o'Clock, P.M., To-morrow.

Thursday, 18th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *François Xavier Carron* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch*, County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Ross* and Company, and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Lyman*, *Clare* and Company, Merchants and others, of the Cities of *Montreal* and *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Borron*,—The Petition of *D. D. Van Norman* and others; the Petition of *William Halstead* and others; and the Petition of *R. E. Mitchell* and others, of *Prince Arthur's Landing*, District of *Thunder Bay*.

By Mr. *McCraney*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Fitzroy*, County of *Carleton*; the Petition of *Ferris Lawrence* and others, of the Township of *Trafalgar*; and the Petition of the Reverend *James McAlister* and others, of *Kilbride* and vicinity, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of *William F. Young* and others, of the Township of *Eria*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Chatham*; and the Petition of *David Vansickle* and others, of *Croton*, County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of *Daniel Young* and others, of *McNab*; the Petition of *Walter Amos* and others, of *Castelford*; and the Petition of *Mary A. Moore* and others, of *Westmeath*, County of *Renfrew*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *A. A. McLaughlin* and others, of *Laxton*, County of *Victoria*, Province of *Ontario*; of *Charles L. Carrier* and others, of *Gagetown*, County of *Queens*, Province of *New Brunswick*; and of *Alfred Augustine* and others, of *Humberstone*, County of *Welland*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *J. B. Saunby* and others, of *London, Ontario*, presented on Tuesday last; praying that a duty be imposed upon all flour imported into *Canada* from the *United States*, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That “as the prayer of this Petition involves a public charge, it cannot be received, unless recommended by the Crown.”

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That the Order of this House of yesterday, referring the Bill to change the name of the *Montreal* Permanent Building Society to that of “The *Montreal* Savings and Loan Company,” and to extend the powers thereof, to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be rescinded; and that the Bill be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Ordered, That Messieurs *MacLennan* and *White* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs Lines.

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railway, or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of *Canada*, and referred the same to a Sub-Committee which Committee have agreed to several amendments, and which Your Committee report for the consideration of Your Honorable House, recommending the same to be re-printed as amended.

Ordered, That the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railway, or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of *Canada*, as amended by the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, be re-printed.

A Bill respecting Life Insurance Companies, and Companies doing any insurance business, other than Fire and Inland Marine was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act Cap. 46 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, entitled: “An Act respecting the Culling of Timber;”

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the amendments made in Committee of the whole House to the Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Delorme* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be re-printed.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the better protection of persons and property conveyed by railways, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *De St. Georges* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolutions adopted by this House on Tuesday, 9th March, instant, relative to the salaries of County Court Judges, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Tremblay* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Copyrights;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 3, line 3.—Leave out “or” where it occurs the second time, and after “engravings” insert “or photographs.”

Page 6, line 14.—After “duplicates” insert “and payment of the fee hereinafter provided.”

Page 7, line 26.—After “arose” insert Clause A.

“Clause A.

“The following fees shall be payable to the Minister of Agriculture before an application for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be entertained, that is to say:—

“ On Registering a Copyright	\$1 00
“ On Registering an Interim Copyright.....	50
“ On Registering a Temporary Copyright.....	50
“ On Recording an Assignment.....	1 00
“ On Certified Copy of Registration.....	50
“ On Registering any decision of a Court of Justice for every folio.....	60

“On office copies of documents not above mentioned the following charges shall be made:—

“ For every single or first folio certified copy.....	\$ 50
“ For every subsequent hundred words (fractions from and under fifty being not counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred).....	25

“2. The said fees shall be in full of all services performed under this Act by the Minister of Agriculture or by any person employed by him in pursuance of this Act.

“3. All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Receiver General, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. No fees shall be made the subject of exemption in favor of any person; and no fee, exacted by this Act, once paid, shall be returned to the person who paid it.”

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of their Honors.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of extending provisions similar, as near as circumstances permit, to those of “The Seamen’s Act, 1873,” to vessels employed in navigating the Inland Waters of Canada, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *de la Roche* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend provisions similar, as nearly as circumstances permit, to those of “The Seamen’s Act, 1873,” to vessels employed in navigating the Inland Waters of Canada.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (Westmoreland) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Shipping of Seamen in the Inland Waters of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the

Senate intituled "An Act still further to amend 'The Patent Act of 1872,' and to "extend the same, as amended, to Prince Edward Island;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stirton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read as follow:—

Page 1, line 7.—Leave out "several."

Page 1, line 23.—Leave out "1875" and insert "1872."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Charlton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Thibaudeau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Oliver* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to

“ a Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend it, as to provide that the same amount of security be deposited with the Receiver-General for the protection of the public against Canadian Insurance Companies as is required to be deposited by foreign companies, viz. : \$100,000,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: “ An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business.”

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of *Canada*;

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Blain*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*,

Ordered, That the Order of this House, of Friday the 12th March instant, referring the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be rescinded; and the Bill be considered to have been duly referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 19th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—Three Petitions of the *Quebec* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimand*),—The Petition of *E. T. Hewson* and others, of *Garnet*, County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *William J. Elmer* and others, of *East Gwillimbury*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Colby*,—The Petition of the Municipality of *Barford*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of *H. Crozier* and others; and the Petition of *James Murdock* and others, of the Township of *Egremont*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of *C. H. Peters* and others, of the City of *Saint John*; and the Petition of *Miles M. Miller* and others, of *Ludlow* and other places, County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of *Andrew Kirstine* and others, of the Township of *Brant*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Bowell*,—The Petition of *S. D. Clothier* and others, of the Township of *Madoc*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Fraser*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *London*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. Brouse,—The Petition of *R. F. Langford* and others, and the Petition of *William Dunn* and others, of *Prescott*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. Macdonald (*Glengarry*),—The Petition of *John Kennedy* and others, of part of the Indian lands, County of *Glengarry*.

By Sir *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of *James Shannon*, Official Assignee at *Kingston*, County of *Frontenac*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Darlington*; of *J. P. Planche*, Sen., and others of the Municipality of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*; of *John A. Hardey*, and others, of *Kent Bridge*, Township of *Camden*, County of *Kent*, Ontario; of *Carson Hewitt* and others, of the Township of *Seneca*, County of *Haldimand*; of *W. H. McLaren* and others, of *East Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*; and of the Harwood Division No. 115 Sons of Temperance, in the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, Ontario; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *J. W. Parmenter*, Official Assignee for the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*; of *Henry Mason*, Official Assignee for the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*; of *Arthur James Matheson* and *George A. Cousitt*, Official Assignees at *Perth*, in the County of *Lanark*; and of *Henry Charles Voigt*, Official Assignee at the City of *Kingston*, County of *Frontenac*; severally praying that Official Assignees may be appointed by the local Board of Trade as formerly.

Of *Archibald McKinnon* and others, Electors of the County of *Victoria*, *Cape Breton*; complaining of the arbitrary and unjust conduct of *George Ingraham*, Returning Officer for the late Election for the said County in returning as elected *Charles J. Campbell*, instead of *Barclay E. Tremaine*, who had a majority of votes at the said Election, and praying that the said *George Ingraham* may be dealt with as he deserves.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada*, and also, the Bill to incorporate the National Insurance Company, and have made several amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also had under their consideration the Bill to incorporate the *Pictou* Coal and Iron Company, and considering certain clauses thereof are of the Jurisdiction of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, are of opinion that the said Bill should be referred to said Committee for their consideration.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Petitions praying for leave to present petitions for Private Bills, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited therefor: and the reasons assigned for the delay in each case are such as not to justify a recommendation that leave be granted, viz: Of *James Maclellan*, M. P., on behalf of the Commercial Travellers Association, and of *Donald A. Smith*, M. P., on behalf of the Bank of *Manitoba*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the construction of a line of Railway from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo* in *British Columbia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting conflicting claims to Lands of Occupants in *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 *Victoria*, Chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Baby*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Ordered, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, the Bill to incorporate the *Pictou* Coal and Iron Company, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* "The Dominion Lands Acts."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Statement of payments to the Judges of the Province of *Quebec*, on account of travelling expenses, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 59.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the Salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Béchar*d reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act respecting defective Letters Patent, and the discharge of Securities to the Crown," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting defective Letters Patent, and the discharge of Securities to the Crown," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution for the purpose of amending "The Pilotage Act, 1873."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Burpee* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend “The Pilotage Act, 1873,” by providing,

1. That sub-section 5 of section 57 be repealed, with the proviso referring to it at the end of the section, and by enacting that ships registered in *Canada* of such description and size not exceeding two hundred and fifty tons register, as the Pilotage authorities of the District, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall from time to time determine, shall be exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage in such District.

2. That for any of the offences mentioned in section 71, the pilot shall be liable to suspension or dismissal by the Pilotage authorities of the District, and on any evidence which they may deem sufficient, whether he has or has not been found guilty of misdemeanor.

3. That sections 11 and 16, authorizing the appointment by the Governor of Secretary and Treasurer for the *Halifax* and *St. John* Pilot Commissioners be repealed, and providing instead thereof, that all Pilotage authorities may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, and pay such salary or remuneration out of pilotage dues or fees for licenses, or both, received by them, as they may see fit, and may with such sanction and out of such funds pay any other necessary expenses of conducting the Pilotage business of the District.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend “The Pilotage Act, 1873.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act still further to amend ‘The Patent Act of 1872,’ and to extend the same, as amended, to *Prince Edward Island*,” was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of their Honors.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of *Canada*;

Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *McCallum* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, That the word “now” be left out, and the words “this day six months” added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Cook* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood*, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to add the following proviso: “Provided always that if the Company get such relief that the said Company shall not, later than the 1st of December, 1876, dredge the harbor of *Collingwood* to a depth to admit vessels drawing at least fourteen feet of water,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the amendments made in Committee of the whole House to the Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 64, respecting the Treatment and Relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* Board of Trade," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gillmor* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bain* reported,

That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desjardins* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the *Richelieu* Company, and to change its corporate name, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the European and American Express and Agency Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laflamme* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Colby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Quebec and Lake Huron Direct Railway Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Roscoc,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blair,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>McKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young.—81.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Ferry,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Tremblay, and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—61</i>
<i>Currier,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

Mr. Laflamme reported, from the Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to provide,—

That the annual salaries of the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer, for the Dominion of *Canada*, be fixed at the rates following, that is to say:—

The Chief Justice of the said Courts \$8,000

The Puisné Judges of the said Courts, each \$7,000

and that such salaries shall be paid and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, after paying and reserving sufficient to pay all such sums as have been heretofore charged thereon, but in preference to all payments which be hereafter charged thereon.

2. *Resolved,* That in case any Chief Justice or Judge of the said Courts has continued in the office for fifteen years or upwards, or in the said office, and that of one or more of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity or of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, for periods amounting together to fifteen years or upwards, or becomes afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, then, in case such Chief Justice or Judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may, by letters patent under the Great Seal of *Canada*, reciting such period of office or such permanent infirmity, grant unto such Chief Justice or Judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, to commence immediately after his resignation, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life, and to be payable by monthly instalments, and *pro rata*, for any period less than a year, during such continuance, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. *Resolved,* That the Registrar of the said Courts shall be paid an annual

salary at the rate of \$2,600; and a *precis* writer to act as Secretary to the Chief Justice and Judges of the said Courts shall be paid a salary to be determined by the Governor in Council.

4. *Resolved*, That all fees payable to the said Registrar, shall be paid by means of stamps, which shall be issued for that purpose by the Minister of Inland Revenue, who shall regulate the sale thereof, and that the proceeds of the sale of such stamps shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

5. *Resolved*, That Sheriffs and Coroners executing the process or orders of either of the said Courts shall receive for their own use, such fees as the Judges of the said Courts shall, by general order, fix and determine.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Mills* reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution with respect to the powers and authorities of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to transfer the powers and authorities of the Trinity House of *Quebec* to the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners, with the property of the said Trinity House, except the Decayed Pilot Fund, which shall be transferred to the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbor of *Quebec*; and to amend the constitution of the Corporation of the said Harbor Commissioners.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right, and respecting procedure in Crown suits;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act 1874;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal procedure;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Palmer* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time;

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend

the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of New Brunswick;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday the 3rd March, instant, proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Wilkes*, *Cartwright*, *Holton*, *Thibaudeau*, *Killam*, *McGregor*, *Cameron* (*Cardwell*), *Masson* and *De Veber*, be appointed to report on the Question of the Dominion Note circulation generally, and as to whether the continuance of such currency in circulation is in the Public Interest, with power to send for persons, papers and record;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the mode of constituting the Senate;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Monday the 15th March, instant, proposed to be made to the Question, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That during the Session of 1873 Petitions were presented to this House signed by 39,223 individuals, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law; that during the Session of 1874 similar Petitions were presented, signed by 133,465 individuals; that Petitions were also presented by Municipal Corporations representing 478,756 persons; that Petitions were presented by the Legislative Assemblies of *Ontario* and *New Brunswick*, and by various religious bodies, all praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

That Petitions signed by 349,294 persons were presented to the Honorable the Senate, praying for the same.

That a Select Committee to whom the Petitions presented to this House were referred, in their Report dated May 8th, 1873, said:—

That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is an unmitigated evil—widespread in its effects—reaching with more or less virulence every class of the community, destroying and blighting with its baneful influence the existence of many of the most useful and promising members of society—producing untold domestic misery and destitution, and leading to the formation of habits alike opposed to the moral and intellectual advancement and prosperity of the country.

That in examining the answers received from the Sheriffs, Prison Inspectors, Coroners and Police Magistrates, one hundred and fourteen of whom have voluntarily given evidence, your Committee find that four-fifths of the crime committed in the

Province of *Ontario* are directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors.

The Committee further find, on examining the reports of the Prison Inspectors for the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, that out of 23,289 commitments to the jails for the three previous years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink.

That the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom the Petitions to that Honorable House were referred, in their Report bearing date May 14th, 1873, said:—

“The united unvarying testimony of all the Petitioners is that the vice of intemperance is spreading mainly in consequence of the facilities afforded for the sale of intoxicating liquors. That the traffic in these liquors is the prolific cause of three-fourths of the crime and pauperism in the country. That so long as the traffic is licensed and protected by law, the evils resulting from intemperance cannot be repressed, all the various attempts by stringent license laws having signally failed, and they therefore pray for absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.”

That Commissioners, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, were appointed during the Recess, with instructions “to visit the States of the neighboring Union in which Prohibitory Laws are or have been in force, to make an enquiry into the success which has attended the working of such Laws, and to report, as well as on other essential facts connected therewith.”

That after a very careful examination of those Laws in those States where the same were enforced, it was clearly shewn that crime and pauperism were reduced, and the moral, social and material interests of society very beneficially affected; but that the success of those laws was largely dependent upon the favor with which they were received by those for whose benefit they were enacted.

That, in view of these facts, it is in the opinion of this House that a Prohibitory Liquor Law fully carried out, is the only effectual remedy for the evils inflicted upon society by intemperance, and that Parliament is prepared, as soon as public opinion will efficiently sustain stringent measures, to promote such legislation as will prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, so far as the same is within the competency of this House; and which amendment was, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, “in the opinion of this House a Prohibitory Liquor Law is the only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance, and that it is the duty of the Government to submit such a measure for the approval of Parliament at the earliest moment practicable,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;

Mr. *Oliver* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. *Goudge*, That the words, “in the opinion of this House a Prohibitory Liquor Law is the only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance, and that it is the duty of the Government to submit such a measure for the approval of Parliament at the earliest moment practicable” be left out, and the words “this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider as to the means best calculated to diminish the evils of intemperance,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider as to the means best calculated to diminish the evils of intemperance.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) proposed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That having regard to the beneficial effects arising from Prohibitory Liquor Laws in those States of the American Union where the same are fully

carried out, this House is of the opinion, that the most effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance would be to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. *Bowell* proposed, that the following be added to the said Resolution:—"and that it is the duty of the Government to prepare a measure, at as early a day as possible, to carry the principle of prohibition into effect."

To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Goudge* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for suppressing Gaming Houses, and to punish the keepers thereof;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *MacDonnell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Saturday, 20th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of Messrs. *H. & A. Allan*, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *H. M. Hicks*, A.M., and others, of the Village of *Trenton*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *M. E. Pearen* and others, of *Sawyerville*; and the Petition of *D. Worby* and others, of *Eaton*, County of *Compton*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the *St. Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *John A. Sanderson* and others, of the Township of *Maryboro'* and *Peel*, County of *Wellington*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *François Xavier Carron* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch*, County of *Quebec*; of *William Halstead* and others, and of *R. E. Mitchell* and others, of *Prince Arthur's Landing*, District of *Thunder Bay*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Fitzroy*, County of *Carleton*; of *Ferris Lawrence* and others, of the Township of *Trafalgar*, and of the Reverend *James McAllister* and others, of *Kilbride* and vicinity, County of *Halton*; of *William F. Young* and others, of the Township of *Erin*, County of *Wellington*; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Chatham*, Ontario; and of *David Vansickle* and others, of *Croton*, County of *Kent*; of *Daniel Young* and others, of *McNab*, of *Walter Amos* and

others, of *Castleford*, and of *Mary A. Moore* and others, of *Westmeath*, County of *Renfrew*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of Messrs. *Ross & Company*, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to define and settle the duties, rights, and responsibility of Carriers by Land and Water, may not become law.

Of Messrs. *Lymans, Clare & Company*, Merchants, and others, of the Cities of *Montreal* and *Toronto*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to enable *Damon Rivers Averill* to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in *Paint*, may not become law.

Of *D. D. Van Norman* and others, of *Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay*; praying that *Fort William* may not be the terminus of the *Fort Garry* branch of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, but that the Railway may be extended to *Prince Arthur's Landing*.

Mr. Laird, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for—1st. Copies of all documents relating to the appointment of *J. A. Hamel*, Esquire, of *Malbaie*, Physician, to vaccinate the Indians of the North Shore of the River *St. Lawrence*, for the years 1868 and 1869; of the instructions furnished to him, and of the reports made by him during the said two years; on the subject. 2nd. A statement shewing the number of Indians vaccinated by the said *J. A. Hamel*, during the said two years; the accounts furnished by the said *J. A. Hamel*, and the amount of money paid to him by the Government for the services rendered; 3rd. Copies of all communications sent to the Government by the Reverend Father *Arnault* and others, during the said years 1868 and 1869, in relation to the said *J. A. Hamel*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

Also, Return to an Address, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of all Orders in Council or other authority, granted to certain American Steamboat proprietors, known as the "*Kitson Line*," to trade on the *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*—said Company being reputed to discriminate in its rates of freight against merchandise from the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, and to have a practical monopoly of the trade of the *Red River*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

Mr. Fournier, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee having had under their consideration the Bill for the more effectual protection of Carriers by Land, and for the regulation of traffic throughout the Dominion; and the Bill to define and settle the duties, rights, and responsibility of Carriers by Land and Water, referred the same to a Sub-Committee, who have agreed to the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the Government having undertaken to take into their consideration the whole Law relating to Carriers, as well by Land as by Water, and to submit a measure on the subject to Parliament next Session, Your Sub-Committee beg leave to report, that in their opinion the Bills referred to them, be not further proceeded with, and that the matter be left in the hands of the Government."

Your Committee have adopted the said Resolution, and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same with amendments:—

Bill to extend and amend the Law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their Capital, Traffic and working expenditure.

Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the *Great Western Railway Company*.

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Users' Association," and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Railway Act 1868."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide means of escape for persons falling into the water in the vicinity of Wharves and Docks;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to extend to the Province of *Manitoba* the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged "with Felonies and Misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the "Gas Inspection Act, 1873," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to extend to the "Province of *Manitoba* the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons "charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act, 1873," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 19. Leave out "Province" and insert "Provinces," and after "*Ontario*" insert "and *Nova Scotia*."

Page 2, line 44. After "Province" insert, "Provided also that the words, "sixteen sperm candles, shall be substituted for the words, fourteen sperm candles, "in reading and construing the foregoing provision of this section, with reference to "the Province of *Nova Scotia*."

Page 3, line 32. After "doubt" insert, "Provided that nothing in this Act "contained shall apply to contracts for supplying gas existing at the time of the "passing of this Act."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 22nd March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Bank of *British North America* on the 1st January, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Arthabaska, Beauce, Chicoutimi, Québec, Richelieu, Saint Francis*, and in the County of *Compton*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of the North Shore Railway Company.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of *George Wilton* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Metcalfe*,—The Petition of *George Vanhorn* and others, of *Markham*, County of *York, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grimsbey*, County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)*,—The Petition of *James Harris* and others, of the Town of *Portland*, County of *St. John, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of the Warden and Council of the County of *Simcoe*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to define and settle the duties, rights and responsibility of Carriers by Land and Water, may not become law.

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying that no Act to alter the Constitution of the *Quebec* Harbor Commission, and for the transfer of the Decayed Pilot Fund from Trinity House of *Quebec* to the Corporation of Pilots, may become law.

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to amend the Act to make better provision respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce, may not become law; but that the compulsory Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils may be continued.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *London, Ontario*; praying that no change may be made in the Insolvent Act of 1869, but that it may be continued as a permanent statute.

Of *James Shannon*, Official Assignee at *Kingston*, County of *Frontenac*; praying that Official Assignees may be appointed by the Local Boards of Trade, as formerly.

Of Messrs. *H. & A. Allan*, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to define and settle the duties, rights and responsibility of Carriers by Land and Water, may not be proceeded with this Session.

Of *E. T. Hewson* and others, of *Garnet*, County of *Haldimand*; of *William J. Elmer* and others, of *East Gwillimbury*, County of *York, Ontario*; of the Municipality of *Barford*; of *H. Crozier* and others, and of *Jam's Murdock* and others, of the Township of *Egremont*, County of *Grey*; of *C. H. Peters* and others, of the City of *Saint John*, County of *Saint John, New Brunswick*; of *Miles M. Miller* and others, of *Ludlow* and other places in the County of *Northumberland, New Brunswick*; of *Andrew Kirstine* and others, of the Township of *Brant*, County of *Bruce*; of *S. D. Clothier* and others, of the Township of *Madoc*, and of *H. M. Hicks*, A.M., and others, of the Village of *Trenton*, County of *Hastings*; of *R. F. Langford* and others, and of *William Dunn* and others, of *Prescott*, County of *Grenville*; of *John Kennedy* and others, of part of the Indian lands, County of *Glengarry*; of *M. E. Pearen* and

others, of *Sawyerville*; of *D. Worby* and others, of *Eaton*, County of *Compton*; and of *John A. Sanderson* and others, of the Townships of *Maryboro* and *Peel*, County of *Wellington*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the *St. Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company, presented on Saturday last; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Customs to grant an exemption from duty on such rolling stock, as may be, or has been imported by them, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "as the prayer of this Petition involves a public charge, "it cannot be received, unless recommended by the Crown."

Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of all correspondence with the Government of *British Columbia*, or with any person on behalf of that Government respecting the construction of a first-class Graving Dock at *Esquimaux*; also copies of any Order in Council on the same subject; and also copies of the correspondence with enclosures between the Secretary of State and Mr. *DeCosmos*, in 1874, respecting the said Graving Dock; also a copy of the Resolution submitted to the House by the Government during the last Session of Parliament respecting the said Dock; also a copy of the first Bill submitted to Parliament last Session, to carry out the object of the said Resolution; and also a copy of the Act of last Session providing for aid in construction of said Dock, in lieu of the guarantee of interest in section twelve of the Terms of Union with *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 64.)

Mr. *Holton* from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill to amend the Act 37 and 38 *Victoria*, Cap. 115, incorporating "The International Express Company."

Bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company of *Canada*.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. *MacLennan*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and others, to build a Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Parish of *L'Assomption*, and have agreed to report the same with certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

As the Session is probably approaching its close, Your Committee recommend that the Notice required by the 60th Rule to be given by Committees prior to the consideration of Private Bills, be reduced to three days, for the remainder of the Session.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend

the Acts 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 9, and 37 *Vict.*, Cap. 34, respecting the appointment of Harbor Masters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Certificates to Masters of Inland and Coasting Ships.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove certain difficulties in the administration of the Criminal Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate The Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the National Insurance Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mousseau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Great Western Railway Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Steam Users' Association," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Biggar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada* to "The Dominion Life Assurance Company," and to amend their Act of incorporation;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the corporate name of the *St. Lawrence* Navigation Company (Steam), and to confer on it certain powers;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act still further to amend 'The Patent Act, of 1872,' and to extend the same, as amended, to *Prince Edward Island*," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs," and the same were read.

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers, instructions, and *Memoranda*, connected with the negotiation with the Government of the *United States*, for a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *DeVeber*,

Resolved, That in view of extending the Commerce of the Dominion on the *Pacific*, it is desirable that the Government take into consideration the advisableness of securing a Commercial Treaty between *Canada* and the *Hawaiian* Kingdom, similar to the Treaty negotiated between that Kingdom and the *United States*.

Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Richard*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to instruct her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with Foreign Powers, with a view to the further improvement of International Law, and the establishment of a general and permanent system of International Arbitration;

Mr. *Dymond* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "this House will, at all times, be ready to give its best consideration to any practical Legislation that may tend to promote International intercourse, and thus, by establishing a community of interest between *Canada* and Foreign States, secure the maintenance of peace," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon; The said proposed amendment and original Motion were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. DeCosmos moved, seconded by Mr. Brouse, and the Question being put, That the practice of granting divorces by Act of Parliament is for many reasons objectionable; and that relief in all matters matrimonial would be best secured by a Court constituted in each Province, with exclusive jurisdiction in matters matrimonial, and with authority in certain cases to decree the dissolution of a Marriage; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Borron,	Laird,	Shibley,	Thompson (Cariboo)—50
De Cosmos,			

NAYS:

Messieurs

Aylmer,	Cuthbert,	Jones (Halifax),	Orton,
Baby,	Delorme,	Jones (Leeds),	Ouimet,
Bain,	Desjardins,	Kerr,	Paterson,
Barthe,	De St. Georges,	Kirkpatrick,	Pelletier,
Béchar,	Donahue,	Lafamme,	Perry,
Bernier,	Dugas,	Lajoie,	Pettes,
Bertram,	Dymond,	Landerkin,	Plumb,
Biggar,	Farrow,	Langlois,	Pouliot,
Blackburn,	Fiset,	Lanthier,	Pozer,
Blake,	Fleming,	Laurier,	Richard,
Borden,	Flesher,	Macdonald (Cornwall),	Robitaille,
Bourassa,	Flynn,	Macdonald (Glengarry),	Ross (Durham),
Bowell,	Forbes,	Macdonald (Kingston),	Ross (Middlesex),
Bowman,	Fournier,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Ross (Prince Edward)
Brooks,	Fréchette,	MacDonnell (Inverness),	Rouleau,
Brown,	Galbraith,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Scriver,
Buell,	Gaudet,	McDougall (Renfrew),	Sinclair,
Burk,	Geoffrion,	McKay (Colchester),	Skinner,
Burpee (St. John),	Gibson,	Mackenzie (Lambton),	Smith (Peel),
Caron,	Gill,	Maclennan,	Stirton,
Cartwright,	Gillies,	McCallum,	St. Jean,
Casey,	Gilmor,	McCraney,	Taschereau,
Casgrain,	Gordon,	McGregor,	Thibaudeau,
Cauchon,	Goudge,	McIntyre,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
Charlton,	Hagar,	McIsaac,	Tremblay,
Cheval,	Hall,	Mills,	Trow,
Church,	Harwood,	Moffat,	Vail,
Cimon,	Holton,	Monteith,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Cockleburn,	Horton,	Montplaisir,	White,
Coffin,	Huntington,	Moss,	Wilkes,
Costigan,	Hurteau,	Mousseau,	Wood,
Coupal,	Irving,	Norris,	Wright (Ottawa), and
Cunningham,	Jetté,	Oliver,	Yeo.—134.
Cushing,	Jodoin,		

So it passed in the Negative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 23rd March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*),—The Petition of *E. McGillivray* and others, of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Fitch* and *Ely* and others, Merchants, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),—The Petition of the General Assembly of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church.

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, severally amended:—

Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, and to provide for the consolidation of the Loan Capital of the Company.

Bill for granting further powers to the *Montreal, Chambly* and *Sorel* Railway Company, and to change its name.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill respecting the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

As the Session is probably approaching its close, Your Committee recommend that the Notice required by the 60th Rule, to be given by Committees prior to the consideration of Private Bills, be reduced to three days for the remainder of the Session.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor of *Quebec*, and authorizing the raising of a loan in respect thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act Cap. 46 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, entitled: "An Act respecting the Culling of Timber;"

On motion of Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*), seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the 6th clause, by inserting "fees" after "salaries" and erasing all of the clause after "proper."

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Mr. *Currier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Haggart*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to leave out the word "salaries" in the 6th clause; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Cimon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to

leave out the words "and the fourth sub-section of section forty-six" in the first section thereof; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act, Chapter forty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: 'An Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Timber.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act further to amend the Act respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands of *Manitoba*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the shipping of Seamen in the Inland Waters of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting defective Letters Patent, and the discharge of "Securities to the Crown;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Blain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 10,—After "*Canada*" insert "when authorized by Order in Council."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of their Honors.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to extend to the Province of *Manitoba* the Act for the "more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and "misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs;"

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, as followeth:—

Page 4, line 11.—After "nature" insert "and until the Order in Council declaring such determination shall have been published for three months in the *Canada Gazette*."

Page 5, line 15.—Leave out from "thereof" to "and" in line 25.

Page 5, line 33.—After "telegraph" insert "in *Newfoundland* or the Danish Possessions."

Page 6, line 1.—After "proceed" insert "against the Dominion of *Canada*."

Page 6, line 5.—After "*Nova Scotia*" insert "the question of such right, and the amount of such damages or compensation, if any, to be determined on Petition of right."

Mr. *Bowell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, and the Question being proposed, That the 1st amendment be amended by adding the words, "giving notice at the same time, that said other Company has stipulated with the Government that the rates for the transmission of messages will not be greater than those charged at the date of said notice, by the then existing Companies," at the end thereof;

And Objection being taken to the said proposed amendment;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "As this amendment creates a new provision, and is not at all consequent upon or relevant to the amendment of the Senate, it is out of order, and cannot be put to the House."

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the 1st amendment be amended by leaving out the word "three" and inserting the word "twelve" instead thereof; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

The 1st amendment was then agreed to.

The remaining amendments were then agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments, without any amendment.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Immigration Act of 1872,'" without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Copyrights," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend an Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 3, line 12.—After “prosecutions” insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“Any constable or sub-constable refusing to obey an order distinctly given by, or resisting the authority of a superior officer of the force, may be forthwith, and without altercation, placed under arrest and detained, to be dealt with under the provisions of this Act.”

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House agreed to their amendment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 23rd March, 1875.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the 15th day of February last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament, in the room of *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, Esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void; *Nathaniel Higinbotham*, of the Town of *Guelph*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, (L.S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons, *Canada*.

Nathaniel Higinbotham, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

A Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend “The Pilotage Act, 1873;”

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *London* and *Canada* Bank, and to change the name thereof to that of "The Bank of the United Provinces," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company,'" with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *London* and *Canada* Bank, and to change the name thereof to that of 'The Bank of the United Provinces,'" and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 17.—Leave out from the third "the" to "shall" in line 18 and insert "following persons, that is to say, *John M. Grover, John Ham Perry, Joseph Gould, Edward Douglas Armour, Robert Cassels, Malcolm Cameron, James McDougall, William Darling, Charles H. Gould, and James Metcalfe.*"

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company,'" and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 4, line 20.—Leave out "or the publication."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 24th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Lanthier*,—The Petition of the Reverend *T. Brassard*, Curé of *Vaudreuil*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Zotique*, and adjacent Parishes, County of *Soulanges*.

By Mr. *Fréchette*,—The Petition of the *Levis* and *Kennebec* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Devlin*,—The Petition of the Council of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *Missisquoi* and *Black Rivers* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Jodain*,—The Petition of the *Phillipsburg*, *Farnham* and *Yamaska* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Farrow*,—The Petition of *Edward O'Connor* and others, of the Township of *Ashfield*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of *David Wallace* and others, of *Edwardsburg*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Colby*,—The Petition of the *Waterloo* and *Magog* Railway Company.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of *R. G. Warren* and others; the Petition of *Thomas Newbigging* and others; and the Petition of *John Erritt* and others, of the County of *Welland*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *George Wilton* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; of *George Vanhorn* and others, of *Markham*, County of *York, Ontario*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grimshy*, County of *Lincoln*; and of *James Harris* and others, of the Town of *Portland*, County of *St. John, New Brunswick*, severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Warden and Council of the County of *Simcoe*; praying that their vested rights as stockholders in the Northern Railway of *Canada* may be respected.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the North Shore Railway Company, presented on Monday last, praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Customs to grant an exemption from duty on such rolling stock as may be imported by them, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That “as the prayer of this Petition involved a public charge, “it cannot be received, unless recommended by the Crown.”

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for a copy of the Bill passed in the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, intituled: “An Act to divide into three parts the Registry Division of *Montreal*.” (*Sessional Papers*, No. 65.)

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the *Niagara* District Bank with the *Imperial Bank of Canada*.”

Bill to incorporate “The *Canada* Land Investment Guarantee Company (limited).”

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and

Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Pictou* Coal and Iron Company, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Fisheries Act"

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered twenty-one, and intituled: "An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the export duty upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, ch. 44, so far as the same relates to the collection of Export Duties upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs, as provided under Schedule F of the said Act, and that the said duty upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs should be repealed.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the General Acts respecting Railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Orton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs *Orton*, *Biggar*, *Harwood*, *Perry*, *Wallace (Norfolk)*, *Fleming*, *McQuade*, *Burk*, *Gaudet*, *McGregor*, *Bunster*, *Ross (Prince Edward)*, *Monteith*, *Coupal* and *Farrow*, be appointed on the Agricultural interests of the Dominion, with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 37 and 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 115, incorporating "The International Express Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fifteen, incorporating 'The International Express Company.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the "Metropolitan Insurance Company of *Canada*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and others, to build a bridge over the River *L'Assomption* in the Parish of *L'Assomption*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hurteau* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, and to provide for the consolidation of the loan capital of the Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to re-arrange the capital of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, to consolidate the enactments relating to the said Company, to enable the said Company to change the guage of its Railway and to amalgamate with the Northern Extension Railways Company, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for granting further powers to the *Montreal, Chambly and Sorel* Railway Company and to change its name, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to change the name of the '*Montreal, Chambly and Sorel* Railway Company' to the '*Montreal, Portland and Boston* Railway Company.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *Canada Central Railway Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Maclean*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to incorporate ‘The Canadian Gas Lighting Company,’” and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

A Bill for suppressing Gaming Houses and to punish the keepers thereof was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made, in Committee of the whole House, to the Bill to amend the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*; and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent Cruelty to Animals while in transit by Railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend and amend the Law requiring Railway Companies to furnish returns of their capital, traffic and working expenditure, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Charlton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the

Bill relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of right, and respecting procedure in Crown suits, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *MacLennan* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal an Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to violence, threats and molestation;

Mr. *Irving* moved seconded by Mr. *Moss*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian produce;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, March 25th, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*,—The Petition of *Theodore Martin* and others, of *Melbourne Ridge*; and the Petition of *John P. Stockwell* and others, of *Shtiptown*, County of *Richmond*, *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of *Thomas Jamieson* and others, of the Parish of *Upham*, County of *Kings*.

By Mr. *McCraney*,—The Petition of *W. H. Young* and others, of *Oakville*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *John F. Haney* and others, of the Parish of *West Isles*, County of *Charlotte*.

By Mr. *Devlin*,—The Petition of *T. H. Schneider* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of Messrs. *H. & A. Allan*, merchants, shipowners, and others, interested in the trade of the Port of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Messrs. *Fitch* and *Eby* and others, Merchants, of the City of *Toronto*; praying that a Committee may be appointed to enquire into the present state of the import

trade of *Canada*, so far as relates to Tea and Coffee; and that if found expedient, the former law which imposed a ten per cent. discriminatory duty on Tea and Coffee coming from the *United States* into *Canada*, may be restored, until the *United States* repeal their duty of ten per cent. on the same goods going from *Canada* to the *United States*.

Of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of *Ontario*; praying that an Act may be passed during the present Session enacting that the capacity of the apple barrel shall be one hundred quarts, dry measure, and the capacity of the peach basket and peach crate shall be each thirty-two quarts.

Of the General Assembly of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *E. McGillivray* and others, of the City of *Ottawa*, presented on Tuesday last; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The Canadian Lumber and Timber Association," be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That the time having expired for presenting Petitions for "Private Bills, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Bowell*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Address,—Memorandum of the Chief Engineer of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, referred to in a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 7th June, 1873.

Return to Address,—Copy of the contract entered into between *James King, Esq.*, of *Halifax, N.S.*, and the Government, for the purpose of running a steamer between *Georgetown, P.E.I.*, and *Pictou, N.S.*, during the winter season.

Statement of payments to the Judges of the Province of *Quebec* on account of travelling expenses from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1874.

Return to Address,—Statement of all moneys in the hands of Financial Agents at the credit of the Dominion on the 20th February last.

Return to Address,—Papers and correspondence relating to the construction of booms, piers and other works on the *Gatineau River* in 1873-4. (*Portions only.*)

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Government of *British Columbia* respecting the construction of a first-class Graving Dock at *Esquimalt, &c., &c.*

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Local Government of *Prince Edward Island*, and with the Imperial Government and the landed proprietors, relating to a Bill passed by the Local Legislature of that Province, entitled: "The Land Purchase Bill of 1874." (*Portions only.*)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

Return to Address,—Statement of the number of persons killed or injured on the different railroads of *Canada*, the cause of the accident, and the amount of the claims paid, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Prince Edward Island* concerning the contract for the construction of the railway on the Island, and handing the same over to the Government, &c., &c.

Return to Address,—Relating to the *Mississagua Indian Tribe* now settled upon *Scugog Island*.

General Rules made by Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for *Ontario*, under and by virtue of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874."

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., since the 31st March, 1874, on the subject of an Act respecting *British Copyright Works*, passed in 1872.

Return to Address,—Relating to the appointment of J. A. Hamel, Esq., of Malbaie, Physician, to vaccinate the Indians on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, for the years 1868 and 1869.

Return to Address,—Orders in Council or other authority granted to certain American steamboat proprietors known as the "Kitson Line," to trade on the Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, &c.

Lists of the Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada, in compliance with the Act 34 Vict., cap. 5, sec. 12.

Geological Survey of Canada,—Report of progress for 1873-4 (not to be reprinted for the Sessional Papers), but the Committee would respectfully recommend that in future the edition to be printed will be sufficiently large to give the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Commons each three copies, instead of one copy, as at present, the extra cost of the additional number to be paid for by the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, out of the moneys appropriated for the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), seconded by Mr. Fournier,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution for the purpose of revoking the power given to the Quebec Harbor Commissioners under the Act 36 Vict., cap. 62, sec. 23, and providing other means for raising the sum requisite to defray the expense of constructing a Graving Dock in the Harbor of Quebec.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thibaudeau reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thibaudeau reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to revoke the power given to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, by the Act 36 Vic., Cap. 62, Sec. 23, to borrow money to the extent therein mentioned, to be applied (with such moneys as might be voted by Parliament for the same purpose) towards defraying the expense of constructing a Graving Dock in the Harbour of Quebec, and to provide,—

1. That the Governor in Council may raise by way of loan, by the issue of Debentures bearing interest payable half yearly, at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, as may with other sums voted by Parliament for the same purpose, be requisite to defray the expense of constructing a Graving Dock in the Harbour of Quebec of the dimensions and in the manner to be defined by an Act to be passed in that behalf.

2. That the moneys so raised or appropriated shall not be advanced to the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners, except only as the work advances, and on proper certificates and Reports of the Minister of Public Works and of Marine and Fisheries to the effect, to be prescribed in the said Act.

3. That the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners shall have power to impose tolls for the use of the said Graving Dock; and that the net income from such tolls shall be paid over to the Receiver General, to be applied in the first instance to the payment of the interest (at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum), on the said \$500,000, or so much thereof as may have been raised as aforesaid, and advanced to them, and secondly to the formation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal sum so raised and advanced, provided that in case that the net income from the said tolls should in any year be insufficient to pay the interest aforesaid, then the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners shall pay to the Receiver General out of the general funds of their corporation, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, until the debt to the Government is paid, such payment to be a charge upon the said general funds next after any now existing charge on the same.

4. That the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal* shall, out of their general funds, pay to the *Quebec* Harbour Commissioners a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, for the period of forty years next hereafter, in respect of the said Graving Dock, and the sum so paid shall be deemed income, derived by the said *Quebec* Harbour Commissioners from the said Dock,—and shall be a charge on the general funds of the *Montreal* Harbour Commissioners next after any now existing charges thereon.

5. That the Act 35 *Vic.*, Cap. 6, respecting the Public Debt and Loans shall apply to any loan raised under this Act.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for a statement shewing the number of pieces of square timber, spars, masts, deals and boards exported, from the month of April, 1874, up to this date, from the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*; the said statements to specify the kinds of timber, the quantity of each kind, the places where the timber was shipped, the names of the proprietors and of the agents of the establishments where the timber was exported. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 66.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 22nd February, 1875, for all correspondence between the Government or their officers and the Spring Hill Mining Company, for all Orders in Council relating to the said Company; and any agreements that may have been made with the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 67.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd March, 1875, for copies of all Estimates and Reports of the Engineers in charge of the *Welland* Canal, showing the cost of removing the rock bottom at *Raney's Bend*, with a view to obtaining *Lake Erie* level. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1875, for copy of the contract entered into between *James King*, Esq., of *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia* and this Government, for the purpose of running a steamer between *Georgetown*, *P. E. I.* and *Pictou*, *N. S.*, during the winter season. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 57.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by expunging in Clause 1 the words: "Alum-makers," "Bleachers," "Calenderers," "Cow-keepers," and "persons using the trade or profession of a Scrivener, receiving other men's money or estates into their trust or custody,"—and by inserting the word "Miners," after the word "Millers,"—and after the word "commodities" insert "or trees."

And to amend Clause 27 as follows:—"The Governor in Council may appoint, "in the several Provinces of *Canada*, except the Province of *Quebec*, one or more "persons to be Official Assignee or Assignees, or Joint Official Assignee, in and for "every County.—And in the Province of *Quebec* such appointment of an Official "Assignee, or Official Assignees, or Joint Official Assignee, shall be made in and for "each Judicial District in the Province, except that in each of the Judicial Districts "of *Quebec*, *Montreal* and *St. Francis*, respectively, such appointment may be made "either for the whole District, or for one or more Electoral Districts in the same."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported. That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Mr. *Fournier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), and the Question being proposed, That the bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*, That all the words

after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of substituting the following for the first clause: 'This Act shall apply to all debtors, and to all co-partnerships, and to Companies, whether incorporated or not, except Incorporated Banks, Insurance, Railway, and Telegraph Companies, and debts incurred by breaches of trust,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bowassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Scatcherd.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Littlè,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inver)</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—41.</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bordon,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McDougall (Benfrew),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—119.</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "recommended to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to add, at the end of the 63rd section, the words: 'And debts due by an Insolvent to persons excepted from the operation of this Act, shall not be included in the discharge granted to such Insolvent, but the latter shall remain, notwithstanding such discharge, responsible for the payment in full of such debt, which has not been paid to the said persons not held to be traders, out of the dividends declared on the property of the Insolvent by virtue of this Act,' inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'nd)</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—62.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fletcher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bordon,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Borran,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrair,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>De Cosmos,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Power,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>	<i>Young.—99.</i>
<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the first clause by adding the words 'lumberers, millmen, contractors and fishermen,' at the end of the fifteenth line ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Colby* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Devlin*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the fifty-eighth clause, which makes it a condition that if the dividend is less than 33 per cent. discharge may be refused," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Bécharé* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend it in such a way as to provide that all debts due by an Insolvent to such persons who are farmers, graziers, common laborers, as are excepted from the operation of this Act, be considered preferential," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—56.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Deforme,</i>	<i>Eaird,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Enderkin,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Englois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>

<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—83.</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Colby moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Devlin, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the fifty-eighth section "by striking out '33 cents,' and inserting '10 cents' in place thereof," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lafamme,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Young.—44.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Aymer,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>

Bowman,	Gaudet,	McIntyre,	Scriven,
Buell,	Geoffrion,	McIsaac,	Shibley,
Burpee (St. John),	Gillmor,	McQuade,	Sinclair,
Burpee (Sunbury),	Hall,	Metcalfe,	Skinner,
Cartwright,	Higinbotham,	Moffat,	Smith (Peel),
Casey,	Holton,	Monteith,	Snider,
Casgrain,	Horton,	Montplaisir,	Stirton,
Cauchon,	Huntington,	Moss,	St. Jean,
Cheval,	Hurteau,	Mousseau,	Taschereau,
Church,	Irving,	Orton,	Thibaudeau,
Cimon,	Jodoin,	Ouimet,	Tremblay,
Cook,	Kerr,	Palmer,	Trow,
Coupal,	Killam,	Paterson,	Tupper,
Cunningham,	Kirkpatrick,	Pelletier,	Vail,
Dacies,	Laird,	Ferry,	Wallace (Albert),
Delorme,	Lajoie,	Pettes,	White,
De St. Georges,	Landerkin,	Pickard,	Wilkes, and
De Veber,	Langlois,	Pinsonneault,	Wood.—116.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. Palmer moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Rymal, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baby,	Dugas,	McQuade,	Rymal,
Barthe,	Ferguson,	Mitchell,	Scatcherd,
Bernier,	Gaudet,	Monteith,	Sinclair,
Bourassa,	Gibson,	Montplaisir,	Stephenson,
Brown,	Gill,	Mousseau,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Bunster,	Harwood,	Oliver,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
Cheval,	Hurteau,	Orton,	Wallace (Albert),
Cimon,	Little,	Palmer,	White,
Coupal,	McKay (Colchester),	Pinsonneault,	Wright (Ottawa), and
Currier,	McCallum,	Ross (Prince Edward),	Wright (Pontiac)—41.
Cuthbert,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

Appleby,	De St. Georges,	Kirk,	Perry,
Archibald,	De Veber,	Kirkpatrick,	Pettes,
Aylmer,	Dymond,	Laflamme,	Pickard,
Bain,	Farrow,	Laird,	Platt,
Béchar,	Farris,	Lajoie,	Pouliot,
Bertram,	Fiast,	Langlois,	Power,
Blackburn,	Fleming,	Lanthier,	Pozer,
Blain,	Flesher,	Laurier,	Ray,
Blake,	Forbes,	Macdonald (Cornwall),	Richard,
Borden,	Fournier,	Macdonald (Kingston),	Robillard,
Borron,	Fraser,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Ross (Durham),
Bowman,	Fréchette,	MacDonnell (Inverness),	Ryan,

<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Macleanman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Young.—115.</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Metcalfe* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Blain*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, to amend the 57th clause, by adding thereto the following words: 'That when it is proved that the Insolvent has lived more extravagantly than his station and his condition in life would justify, he shall be liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding five years;'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)* moved, seconded by Mr. *De Cosmos*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by striking out—

In Section 2 (sub-section C), line 15; in Section 53, line 36; in Section 56 (page 18), lines 42 and 43; in Section 56 (page 19), line 4; in Section 74, lines 28 and 29; in Section 127, line 38, the words: "*British Columbia*."

In Section 122, lines 53 and 55, the words: "In the Province of *British Columbia* the Judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them."

In Section 127, lines 31 and 33, the words: "In the Province of *British Columbia* to the Supreme Court of that Province, or to any Judge of the Said Court."

In Section 148 (page 48), lines 50 and 54 (page 49), lines 1 and 4, the words: "The Act of the Legislature of the Colony of *Vancouver Island*," passed in the year 1864, and intitled: "An Act to declare the Law relative to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in *Vancouver Island* and its dependencies," and the Act of the Legislature of the Colony of *British Columbia*, passed in the year 18 '5, and intitled: "An ordinance to amend the Law relative to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in *British Columbia*," and all Acts of the said Legislatures, or either of them amending the same."

And by adding to Section 149 the words: "Except *British Columbia*;" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Mousseau* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*, That all the words

after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instruction to add the words 'Building Societies' after the words 'Telegraph Companies,' in the first paragraph of the first section;" inserted instead thereof:

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Goudge* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Horton*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by striking out the word 'Master' where it occurs in the first clause in connection with the word 'quarrymen,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole for the purpose of amending the same, by striking out the word "Master" where it occurs in the first clause in connection with the word "quarrymen."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the issue of Dominion Notes."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of Canada."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway."

Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting defective Letters Patent, and the discharge of securities to the Crown," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act relating to the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of the Postal Service," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of the Postal Service, and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 6, line 13,—After "Island" insert "*Manitoba*."

Page 10, line 11,—Leave out "or" and insert "and."

Page 14, line 5,—After "Commons" leave out "or" where it occurs the first time, and insert "shall be free of *Canada* postage, Letters and other mailable matter addressed."

Page 14, line 7,—Leave out "addressed" and leave out from "Members" to "at" in line 8.

Page 14, line 11,—Leave out from "all" to "books" in line 13.

Page 14, line 36,—Leave out "during any Session thereof."

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time on Saturday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Baby* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the Resolutions adopted at the Conference held at *Quebec* on the 10th October, 1864, and which served as the basis of 'The *British North America Act, 1867*,' it is set forth:—

2. In the Federation of the British North American Provinces, the system of Government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interest of the several Provinces, and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union, would be a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country; and Local Governments for each of the *Canadas*, and for the Provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island*, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections.

6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces.

29. The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Federated Provinces, and especially laws respecting the following subjects:—

(34.) The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Federated Provinces.

(37.) And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures.

(33.) Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in *Upper Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, *Newfoundland* and *Prince Edward Island*, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.

31. The General Parliament may also, from time to time, establish additional Courts; and the General Government may appoint Judges and officers thereof when the same shall appear necessary, or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament.

32. All courts, judges, and officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist, and obey, the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be courts, judges and officers of the General Government.

34. Until the consolidation of the laws of *Upper Canada*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland* and *Prince Edward Island*, the Judges of these Provinces, appointed by the General Government, shall be elected from their respective Bars.

38. The Judges of the Courts of *Lower Canada* shall be selected from the Bar of *Lower Canada*.

43. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:—

(17.) The Administration of Justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in civil matters;

That the several Resolutions above cited are reproduced in substance in the said Act of Confederation;

That by the said Bill it is specially proposed to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court from all final judgments, as well as from all preliminary or interlocutory judgments, in the cases and in the manner therein mentioned, of courts of final resort (whether Courts of Appeal or of original jurisdiction) in each Province of Canada; and for the institution of proceedings in Error before the said Supreme Court, and that in consequence the said Bill would have the effect:—

(1.) Of virtually depriving each Province, in a very great proportion, of the *administration of justice*, the control of which is, by the Constitution, reserved exclusively to the *Local Legislatures and Governments*, at least in so far as relates to laws respecting *Property and Civil Rights and Civil Procedure* in each Province.

(2.) Of removing that administration of justice to Judges *indiscriminately taken* and selected from *the whole of Canada*, whereas by the Federal compact the Judges of each Province (except the Province of *Quebec*) are to be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces, *so long as their laws remain unconsolidated*; and as to the Province of *Quebec* in particular, its Judges are always to be selected from among the Members of the Bar of *that same Province*.

(3.) Of submitting the laws relating to *property, to civil right and to civil procedure* in the Province of *Quebec*, the causes and the fate of citizens of that Province to Judges, who, for the most part are strangers to their language, their manners, their usages and their customs, to the origin of their codes, and to the numerous commentators thereon, and to the practice of their courts.

(4.) Of submitting and attributing to the said Supreme Court the management and control of matters which are *not common* to the *whole country*;

That the appeal now allowed in the Province of *Quebec* in certain cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council, was so authorized originally by a law of that Province (34 *Geo. 3*, Cap. 6;)

That (saving the inherent right of the Sovereign or the Crown to evoke every cause) by natural right, those amenable to the jurisdiction only, and by consequence each Province should decide through how many degrees and classes of jurisdiction the administration of justice should pass in order to satisfy them;

That Her Majesty's Privy Council, composed as it is of men acquainted, in general, with the English and French languages, as also with the laws and institutions of *England and France*, affords much greater security than the proposed Court for the safety of the civil and constitutional rights of the several nationalities which this country comprises;

That as respects the exercise and enforcing of all rights and powers of the General Parliament and Government of *Canada*, for matters common to the *whole country*, the Courts and Judges of the *several Provinces* are at present considered the Courts and Judges of *Canada*;

That, in consequence, the proposed establishment of the said Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer is not *now* desirable, and would not justify the considerable expense which they would entail upon the country, and the costs, frequently ruinous, which suitors amenable to their jurisdiction would have to incur," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 26th March, 1875.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. Vail,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till To-morrow.

Saturday, 27th March, 1875.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1875, for copies of all papers and correspondence between the Dominion Government and the *Prince Edward Island* Government, relative to the construction of the *Prince Edward Island* Railroad, and the transfer of said Railroad to the Dominion Government. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 68.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for Returns showing the quantity and value of Salt, Coal, Coke, Wheat, Corn and other grains; Wheat and Rye Flour and Meal, exported from, and imported into the Provinces of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, from the 7th April, 1870, to the 1st April, 1871, with the amount of duties collected on these articles at each Port of Entry. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 69.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th April, 1874, for a Return showing the amount expended by the several Local Governments on all Harbors, Piers, and Breakwaters in the Dominion, prior to 1867, and since July, 1867, by the Dominion Government; and also the amounts expended on all such works by any Local Companies, Municipal authorities, Railway Companies, Harbor Commissioners or any other Companies or persons, before or since July 1st, 1867. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 70.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for a Return showing the sums expended on capital account as well as the amounts chargeable to income, in the construction of Slides, Dams, Piers, Booms and other works, to facilitate the passage of Timber and Saw Logs on the *Ottawa* River and its tributaries, up to 31st December last. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 71.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th March, 1875, for copies of all correspondence, letters or telegrams between the Government and the proprietors of land in the vicinity of the proposed enlargement of the *Lachine* Canal, from 1st March, 1874, to the 1st March, 1875; also,—all orders given to Engineers as to information to be given to such proprietors, and all requests for information made to the Government or Engineers, and all Reports made to the Department of Public Works between above dates, relating to the right of way requisite for enlargement of *Lachine* Canal. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 72.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of *James Murdock* and others; and the Petition of *Thomas Baldwin* and others, of the Town of *Sandwich*, County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *Isaac Snider* and others, of *Nobleton* and vicinity, County of *York*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*,—The Petition of *Allan McDougall* and others, of Lot 67, *Cape Traverse*, County of *Prince*; and the Petition of *John G. McKay* and others, of Lots 21 and 22, *Fredericton*, County of *Queens*, *Prince Edward Island*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Council of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to define and settle the duties, rights and responsibility of Carriers by Land and Water, may become law.

Of *Edward O'Connor* and others, of the Township of *Ashfield*, County of *Huron*; of *David Wallace* and others, of *Edwardsburg*, County of *Grenville*; of *Theodore Martin* and others, of *Melbourne Ridge*, and of *John P. Stockwell* and others, of *Shipton*, County of *Richmond*, *Quebec*; of *Thomas Jamieson* and others, of the Parish of *Upham*, County of *Kings*, *New Brunswick*; of *John F. Haney* and others, of the Parish of *West Isles*, County of *Charlotte*, *New Brunswick*; of *W. H. Young* and

others, of *Oakville*, County of *Halton*; and of *T. H. Schneider* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *R. G. Warren* and others, of *Thomas Newbigging* and others, and of *John Erritt* and others, of the County of *Welland*; severally praying that the Bill now before Parliament respecting the International Bridge Company, may not become law.

Of Messrs. *H. & A. Allan*, Merchants, Ship-owners and others, interested in the Trade of the Port of *Montreal*; praying for certain amendments to the Pilotage Act, 1873.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Reverend *T. Brassard*, Curé of *Vaudreuil*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Zotique* and adjacent Parishes, County of *Soulanges*; praying that means may be taken to drain the swamps to the north of Lake *St. Francis*, in the said Parish, caused by the rise of the water in the Lake since the construction of the Dam at the head of the *Beauharnois* Canal, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the *Levis* and *Kennebec* Railway Company,—the Petition of the *Missisquoi* and *Black Rivers* Railway Company,—the Petition of the *Phillipsburg*, *Farnham*, and *Yamaska* Railway Company,—and the Petition of the *Waterloo* and *Magog* Railway Company; severally praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Customs to grant an exemption from duty on such rolling stock as may be imported by them, be now read and received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "as the prayer of these Petitions involve a Public Charge, they cannot be received, unless recommended by the Crown."

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill to incorporate a Company to construct, own and operate a Railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to a point in *British Columbia*, on the *Pacific* Ocean.

Bill to legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the *Niagara Falls* International Bridge Company, the *Niagara Falls* Suspension Bridge Company, and the Great Western Railway Company.

Bill to authorize the "*Canada* Southern Railway Company" to acquire the "*Erie* and *Niagara* Railway," and for other purposes.

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws prepared by the Law Clerk, and a Bill has been drafted in conformity thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the provisions of "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, declaring it expedient to repeal an Act of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, providing for the collection in that Island of the *Cape Race* Light-House Toll.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Burpee* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Act of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, intituled: "An Act to provide for the collection, in this Island, of the *Cape Race* Light-House Toll," be repealed.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, for the collection of the *Cape Race* Light-House Toll.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* [*Lambton*], seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That for the remainder of the Session, Government Orders shall have precedence on Mondays.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council not already laid before this House, relating to the allowance or disallowance of Acts of the several Provincial Legislatures since Confederation, and of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the several Provincial Governments respecting such Acts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are, as follow:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1875; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. [*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1875.

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the Service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1876; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. [*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 32nd March, 1875.

Ordered, That the said Messages, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution for the purpose of amending the Act 33 *Vict.*, Cap. 14, respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *De St. Georges* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *De St. Georges* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 33 *Vict.*, Cap. 14, respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*, by providing that the Master of any steam vessel, not being a British ship, found towing any ship, vessel, or raft, from one place to another in *Canada*, or in Canadian waters, shall forfeit the sum of four hundred dollars, and that such steam vessel may be detained by any officer of Customs until the forfeiture is paid; but that the said provision shall not extend to ships of any foreign country to the coasting trade of which the Governor in Council may declare that British ships are admitted, or to any foreign ship admitted to the Coasting Trade of *Canada* under any treaty made by Her Majesty with the country to which such foreign ship belongs. The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 33 *Vict.*, Cap. 14, respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to extend to the Province of *Manitoba* the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands of *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Goudge* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and the Title be "An Act to amend an Act respecting the appropriation of certain Lands in *Manitoba*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 37 *Victoria*, Cap. 34, appointing Harbour Masters;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting conflicting claims to Lands of Occupants in *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gillies* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* "The Dominion Lands Acts; "

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 *Victoria*, Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Thursday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the Resolutions adopted at the Conference held at *Quebec* on the 10th October, 1864, and which served as the basis of "The *British North America Act*, 1867," it is set forth:—

2. In the Federation of the British North American Provinces, the system of Government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interest of the several Provinces, and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union, would be a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country; and Local Governments for each of the *Canadas*, and for the Provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island*, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections.

6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces.

29. The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Federated Provinces, and especially laws respecting the following subjects:—

(34.) The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Federated Provinces.

(37.) And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures.

(33.) Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.

31. The General Parliament may also, from time to time, establish additional Courts, and the General Government may appoint Judges and officers thereof when the same shall appear necessary, or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament.

32. All courts, judges, and officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist, and obey, the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be courts, judges and officers of the General Government.

34. Until the consolidation of the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Judges of these Provinces, appointed by the General Government, shall be elected from their respective Bars.

38. The Judges of the Courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the Bar of Lower Canada.

43. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:—

(17.) The Administration of Justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in civil matters;

That the several Resolutions above cited are reproduced in substance in the said Act of Confederation;

That by the said Bill it is specially proposed to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court from all final judgments, as well as from all preliminary or interlocutory judgments, in the cases and in the manner therein mentioned, of courts of final resort (whether Courts of Appeal or of original jurisdiction) in each Province of Canada; and for the institution of proceedings in Error before the said Supreme Court, and that in consequence the said Bill would have the effect:—

(1.) Of virtually depriving each Province, in a very great proportion, of the administration of justice, the control of which is, by the Constitution, reserved exclusively to the Local Legislatures and Governments, at least in so far as relates to laws respecting Property and Civil Rights and Civil Procedure in each Province.

(2.) Of removing that administration of justice to Judges indiscriminately taken and selected from the whole of Canada, whereas by the Federal compact the Judges of each Province (except the Province of Quebec) are to be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces, so long as their laws remain unconsolidated; and as to the Province of Quebec in particular, its Judges are always to be selected from among the Members of the Bar of that same Province.

(3.) Of submitting the laws relating to property, to civil right and to civil procedure in the Province of Quebec, the causes and the fate of citizens of that Province to Judges, who, for the most part are strangers to their language, their manners, their usages and their customs, to the origin of their codes, and to the numerous commentators thereon, and to the practice of their courts.

(4.) Of submitting and attributing to the said Supreme Court the management and control of matters which are not common to the whole country;

That the appeal now allowed in the Province of Quebec in certain cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council, was so authorized originally by a law of that Province (34 Geo. 3, Cap. 6;)

That (saving the inherent right of the Sovereign or the Crown to evoke every cause) by natural right, those amenable to the jurisdiction only, and by consequence each Province should decide through how many degrees and classes of jurisdiction the administration of justice should pass in order to satisfy them;

That Her Majesty's Privy Council, composed as it is of men acquainted, in general, with the English and French languages, as also with the laws and institutions of *England* and *France*, affords much greater security than the proposed Court for the safety of the civil and constitutional rights of the several nationalities which this country comprises;

That as respects the exercise and enforcing of all rights and powers of the General Parliament and Government of *Canada*, for matters common to the whole country, the Courts and Judges of the several Provinces are at present considered the Courts and Judges of *Canada*;

That, in consequence, the proposed establishment of the said Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer is not now desirable, and would not justify the considerable expense which they would entail upon the country, and the costs, frequently ruinous, which suitors amenable to their jurisdiction would have to incur," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White.—28.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pozar,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv's)</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Scrivner,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McKay, (Colchester),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Maclennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Trou,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—113.</i>
<i>Currier,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Ouimet* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "the effect of this Bill being,

"1. Of virtually depriving each Province, in a very great proportion, of the administration of justice, the control of which is, by the Constitution, reserved exclusively to the local Legislatures and Governments, at least in so far as relates to laws respecting *Property* and *Civil Rights* and civil *Procedure* in each Province.

"2. Of removing that administration of justice to Judges *indiscriminately* taken and selected from *the whole* of *Canada*, whereas by the Federal compact the Judges of *each* Province (except the Province of *Quebec*) are to be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces, *so long* as their laws remain *unconsolidated*; and as to the Province of *Quebec*, in particular, its Judges are always to be selected from among the Members of the Bar of *that same* Province.

"3. Of submitting the laws relating to *property*, to *civil right*, and to *civil procedure* in the Province of *Quebec*, the causes and the fate of citizens of that Province to judges, who, for the most part, are strangers to their language, their manners, their usages and their customs, to the origin of their codes and to the numerous commentators thereon, and to the practice of their Courts.

"4. Of substituting and attributing to the said Supreme Court the management and control of matters which are *not common* to the *whole* country.

"That it is inexpedient to create a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction in cases involving questions relating to property, to civil rights and civil procedure," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon; The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the Main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Ordered, That the Resolutions adopted by this House on Friday, the 19th March instant, respecting salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, be referred to the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the *Richelieu* Company; and to change its corporate name."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to confirm articles of agreements and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company for extension from *Saint John* westward, and the European and North American Railway Company of *Maine*; and for other purposes therein set forth."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the 'Industrial Life Insurance Company,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the 'Industrial Life Insurance Company,'" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 2.—Leave out "seven."

Page 2, line 28.—After "ballot" insert, "and the number of such Directors shall be seven, unless when required, as it may be, from time to time, by a by-law in force, ordained at an annual general meeting, to be eight, nine or ten."

Page 2, line 30.—After "seven" insert "eight, nine or ten, as the case may be."

Page 2, line 34.—After "seven" insert, "eight, nine or ten, as the case may be."

Page 3, line penult.—After "Canada" insert, "or elsewhere."

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time on Monday next.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 29th March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Federal Bank of Canada, on the 12th February, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And also,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *St. Hyacinthe*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Higinbotham*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Normanby*; the Petition of *John Rogers* and others, of *Mount Forest*, County of *Wellington*; and the Petition of *Robert Carson* and others, of *Amaranth*, County of *Dufferin*.

By Mr. *Bain*,—The Petition of *E. R. Morden* and others, of *Flamboro'* and *Beverley*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Monteith*,—The Petition of *William Burr* and others, of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *Neil McIntyre, M. D.*, and others; and the Petition of *Edward Holmes* and others, of the Township of *Winchester*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The petition of *Alexander Turnbull* and others, of *Glenelg*, County of *Grey*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *James Murdock* and others, of *Thomas Baldwin* and others, of the Town of *Sandwich*, County of *Essex*; of *Isaac Snider* and others, of *Nobleton* and vicinity, County of *York, Ontario*; of *Allan McDougall* and others of Lot 67, *Cape Tisdale*, County of *Prince, Prince Edward Island*; and of *John G. McKay, M. D.*, and others,

of Lots 21 and 22, *Fredericton*, County of *Queen's*, *Prince Edward Island*; severally paying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the "*Canada Car and Manufacturing Company*,"

Bill to change the corporate name of the *St. Lawrence Navigation Company* [Steam], and to confer on it certain powers.

Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Forbes* reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Export Duty upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 44, so far as the same relates to the collection of Export Duties upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs, as provided under Schedule F. of the same Act, and that the said Duty upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs, should be repealed.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Chap. 44.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 37 *Vic.*, Cap. 34, appointing Harbor Masters, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ferris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor of *Quebec*, and authorizing the raising of a loan in respect thereof;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolution adopted by this House on Thursday, 25th March, instant, revoking the power given to the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners under the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 62, Sec. 23, and providing other means for raising the sum requisite to defray the expense of constructing a Graving Dock in the Harbor of *Quebec*, was referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Certificates to Masters of Inland and Coasting Ships;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of ships;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Shipping of Seamen in the Inland Waters of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend certain provisions of 'The Seamen's Act, 1873,' to vessels employed in navigating the "Inland Waters of *Canada*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the construction of a line of railway from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, in *British Columbia*;

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Wallace* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months," added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Rivs.)</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Roulcau,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White.—62.</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Bret.)</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Scriber,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Snyder,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wood</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Power,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>	<i>Young.—101.</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Tupper* moved, in amendment, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, That all the words after " now " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following " words to the 8th sub-section of the 3rd clause: ' Provided always that any such " ' contract shall have the previous approval of Parliament, ' " inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Laithier,</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Dawdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King.),</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape B.),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (Ken.),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—64.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Scrifer,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young.—91.</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lajote,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bordon,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenarry),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Macleanman,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young.—91.</i>
<i>De Cosmos,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim' d),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Lanther,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King.),</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. B.),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (Ren.),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—64.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the construction of a Railway from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo* in *British Columbia*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Lumber and Timber Association,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Lumber and Timber Association,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada* ;

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

Tuesday, 30th March, 1875.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House this day.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate intituled : “ An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the *Niagara* District Bank with the Imperial Bank of *Canada*,” and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 42,—After “ therewith ” insert “ and the corporate powers of the said *Niagara* District Bank, shall thereafter cease and be determined except for the purpose of taking any proceeding requisite for the recovery of the outstanding and reserved assets hereinafter mentioned.”

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Land Investment Guarantee Company (Limited), and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Appleby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Pictou* Coal and Iron Company, and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bunster* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the 'Canadian Gas Lighting Company,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Landerkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 19.—After "Company" insert "and shall have power to work the said inventions and processes for the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas and the apparatus to produce the same in any part of the Dominion."

Page 1, line 20.—After "rights" insert "and title of the said Petitioners."

Page 2, line 5.—After "full" insert "Provided that the remainder of the stock of the Corporation shall be *bonâ fide* subscribed, and five per cent thereon paid up in cash, before the said Company shall commence business, and"—and leave out "always" and insert "also."

Page 2, line 38.—Leave out from "1869" to "are" in line 39, and insert "in so far as they."

Page 2, line 42.—Leave out from "Act" to the end of the Bill.

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 6.—After "working" insert "in the different Provinces of the Dominion."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company to construct, own and operate a Railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to a point in *British Columbia*, on the *Pacific Ocean*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the *Niagara Falls International Bridge Company*, the *Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company*, and the *Great Western Railway Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed

the Chair; and Mr. *MacMillan* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the "*Canada Southern Railway Company*" to acquire the "*Erie and Niagara Railway*," and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act relating to the *Upper Ottawa Improvement Company*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 36.—After "river" insert "first having obtained a formal approval by the Governor in Council of their selection of such ten points."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Lower Ottawa Boom Company*,'" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 37.—After "*Grenville*" insert, "first having obtained a formal approval by the Governor in Council of their selection of such three points."

Page 2, line 17.—After "being" insert, "and all such booms, piers and works shall be subject to be removed by the Company immediately after notice from the Department of Public Works that such removal is ordered by the Minister."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the '*Industrial Life Insurance Company*,'" "

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 30th March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of *William E. Flewelling* and others, of the Township of *Nichol*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of *Allan McDougall* and others, of *Priceville*; the Petition of *Peter B. Kelly* and others; the Petition of *Alexander McKechnie* and others, of the Township of *Egremont*; and the Petition of *Robert Reid* and others, of the Township of *Bentinck*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George Holmes* and others, of the Village of *Aylmer*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Monteith*,—The Petition of *Thomas Kennedy* and others, of the Township of *Blanshard*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *W. E. Gardner* and others, of the Town of *Chatham*, County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of *William Ross* and others; the Petition of *John Corbett* and others; and the Petition of *Oscar M. Doan* and others, of *Thornton* and *Cookstown*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of *John McKay* and others, of *Wyoming*; and the Petition of *Albert Duncan* and others, of *Moore*, *Sarnia*, *Ennis-killen*, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of *Thomas McNaughton* and others; and the Petition of *David Ramsay* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*, County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. C. Jolley* and others, of *Allenford* and vicinity, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *Samuel Bretz* and others, of the County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *Henry A. Budden* and others, proprietors of real estate in the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of *James Foote* and others, of the Village of *Varna*, Township of *Stanley*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Flesher*,—The Petition of *W. Ferguson* and others, of the Village of *Priceville*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Wallace (Albert)*,—The Petition of *Nathan M. Bennett* and others, Justices of the Peace of the County of *Albert*, *New Brunswick*.

Mr. *Galbraith*, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the causes of certain alleged losses, said to have been sustained by *Alexander Yuill*, of the Township of *Ramsay*, as prayed for in his Petition to Parliament, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of *E. McGillivray*, and others, of the City of *Ottawa*, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Canadian Lumber and Timber Association, and find that no Notice has been given; but as the Bill which has already passed the Senate, provides that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom, Your Committee therefore recommend a suspension of the 60th Rule.

Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill respecting the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*.

Bill to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Quebec and Lake Huron Direct Railway Company*.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill respecting the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*, seconded by Mr. *Currier*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Quebec Lumber and Timber Association*," be now read a second time; and the 60th Rule of this House be suspended as to the Petition concerning the same, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 37 *Vict.*, Cap. 34, appointing Harbor Masters, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Acts *thirty-sixth Victoria*, chapter nine, and *thirty-seventh Victoria*, chapter thirty-four, respecting the appointment of Harbor Masters."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Life Insurance Companies, and companies doing any insurance business, other than Fire and Inland Marine," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*;

Mr. *Fournier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *White* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*, That the words "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months," added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Mac Millan,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Béchar, d,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White.—38.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape B.)</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pozar,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv's),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'nd)</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thomson (W. land),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—121.</i>
<i>Devlin,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Ouimet* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend it, so as to exclude from the Appellate Jurisdiction given to the Supreme Court of *Canada*, all cases involving questions relating to property, to civil rights, and civil procedure," inserted instead thereof ;

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*, That the words "so as to exclude from the Appellate Jurisdiction "given to the Supreme Court of *Canada*, all cases involving questions relating to "property, to civil rights, and civil procedure," be left out, and the words "by "striking out all provisions conferring upon the proposed Supreme Court, Appellate "Jurisdiction in suits arising under Provincial laws, or within the Legislative Juris- "diction of the Provinces, so as to make the proposed Supreme Court, a General "Court of Appeals for *Canada*, solely," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Farrow</i> ,	<i>MacMillan</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,
<i>Béchar</i> d,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Platt</i> ,
<i>Bernier</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>McQuade</i> ,	<i>Plumb</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Gill</i> ,	<i>Masson</i> ,	<i>Robillard</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Haggart</i> ,	<i>Mills</i> ,	<i>Rouleau</i> ,
<i>Cheval</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Monteith</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Cimon</i> ,	<i>Hurteau</i> ,	<i>Montplaisir</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Costigan</i> ,	<i>Jones (Leeds)</i> ,	<i>Mousseau</i> ,	<i>Taschereau</i> ,
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Lanthier</i> ,	<i>Orton</i> ,	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i> , and
<i>Cuthbert</i> ,	<i>McDonald (Cape B)</i>	<i>Ouimet</i> ,	<i>White</i> .—40.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby</i> ,	<i>De St. Georges</i> ,	<i>Laflamme</i> ,	<i>Pouliot</i> ,
<i>Archibald</i> ,	<i>Dymond</i> ,	<i>Laird</i> ,	<i>Pozer</i> ,
<i>Aylmer</i> ,	<i>Ferris</i> ,	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Richard</i> ,
<i>Barthe</i> ,	<i>Fiset</i> ,	<i>Landerkin</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Bertram</i> ,	<i>Fleming</i> ,	<i>Langlois</i> ,	<i>Rochester</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Flynn</i> ,	<i>Laurier</i> ,	<i>Ross (Durham)</i> ,
<i>Blackburn</i> ,	<i>Forbes</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i> ,	<i>Ross (Middlesex)</i> ,
<i>Blain</i> ,	<i>Fournier</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry)</i> ,	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i> ,
<i>Borden</i> ,	<i>Fraser</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i> ,	<i>Ryan</i> ,
<i>Borron</i> ,	<i>Fréchette</i> ,	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness)</i> ,	<i>Schultz</i> ,
<i>Bowell</i> ,	<i>Galbraith</i> ,	<i>Macdougall (Elgin)</i> ,	<i>Scriver</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Geoffron</i> ,	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i> ,	<i>Shibley</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> ,	<i>McKay (Colchester)</i> ,	<i>Sinclair</i> ,
<i>Buell</i> ,	<i>Gillies</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton)</i> ,	<i>Skinner</i> ,
<i>Burk</i> ,	<i>Gillmor</i> ,	<i>MacLennan</i> ,	<i>Smith (Peel)</i> ,
<i>Burpee (St. John)</i> ,	<i>Gordon</i> ,	<i>McCraney</i> ,	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i> ,
<i>Burpee (Sunbury)</i> ,	<i>Goudge</i> ,	<i>McIntyre</i> ,	<i>Snider</i> ,
<i>Cameron (Cardwell)</i> ,	<i>Hagar</i> ,	<i>McLeod</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Cameron (Ontario)</i> ,	<i>Hall</i> ,	<i>Metcalfe</i> ,	<i>St. Jean</i> ,
<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Higinbotham</i> ,	<i>Mitchell</i> ,	<i>Thibaudeau</i> ,
<i>Casey</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Moffat</i> ,	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i> ,
<i>Casgrain</i> ,	<i>Horton</i> ,	<i>Moss</i> ,	<i>Thomson (Welland)</i> ,
<i>Church</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Murray</i> ,	<i>Tremblay</i> ,
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Irving</i> ,	<i>Norris</i> ,	<i>Troc</i> ,
<i>Cook</i> ,	<i>Jetté</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,	<i>Tupper</i> ,
<i>Cunningham</i> ,	<i>Jodoin</i> ,	<i>Palmer</i> ,	<i>Vail</i> ,
<i>Carrier</i> ,	<i>Kerr</i> ,	<i>Pelletier</i> ,	<i>Wilkes</i> ,
<i>Cushing</i> ,	<i>Killam</i> ,	<i>Perry</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> , and
<i>Davies</i> ,	<i>Kirk</i> ,	<i>Pettes</i> ,	<i>Wright (Pontiac)</i> —118
<i>Delorme</i> ,	<i>Kirkpatrick</i> ,		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Laflamme* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Jetté*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, to amend the same by adding the following words, after the word 'Court' on the twenty-third line of the fourth section, 'Two of whom at least shall be taken from the Judges of the Superior Court, or Court of Queen's Bench, or amongst the Barristers or Advocates of the Province of Quebec,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Palmer* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "re-committed to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions so to amend the seventh section as to provide that the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisné Judges of the Supreme Court shall be seven thousand dollars per year for such Chief Justice, and six thousand dollars per year for each Puisné Judge of the said Court, instead of eight thousand dollars and seven thousand dollars, respectively," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape B)</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White.—49,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bueil,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>MacIennan,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Young.—99.</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Irving* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to insert after the 49th Section, the words: 'No error or appeal shall be brought from any judgment-decree, or order of any Court of any of the Provinces, subsequent to the coming into force of this Act, to Her Majesty in Council, but every judgment-decree and order of all Courts of final resort within the several Provinces, in respect of any subject matter or proceeding wherein appeal now lies from any such Courts to Her Majesty in Council, shall and may be appealed to the Supreme Court,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Bunster* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of providing that at least one Judge of the Court shall be selected from the Bench or Bar of the Province of *British Columbia*," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Irving* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Blain*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed

“to a Committee of the whole House, to re-consider the 68th and 69th sections, with instructions to strike out the enactment which provides that issues of fact in cases arising under the 63rd section of the Bill, shall be tried by the Judge without a Jury, and to insert a provision for the summoning Jurors by the Sheriff or Coroner, according to the Laws of the Province of which the Sheriff and Coroner are officers,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rymal, and</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Scatcherd.—10.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scrifer,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacIennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thompson (Hald'nd),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—123.</i>
<i>De Cosmos,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Irving* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, “re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to insert the following section:—

“The judgment of the Supreme Court shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, and no error or appeal shall be brought from any judgment or order of the Supreme Court to any Court of Appeal established by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, to which appeals or Petitions to Her Majesty in Council may be ordered to be heard, saving any right which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby.</i>	<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pozzer,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriven,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cawhon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand)</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—112.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Pr. Edward),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo).</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wilkes, and</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—40.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to insert the following section:—

“The judgment of the Supreme Court shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, and no Error or Appeal shall be brought from any judgment or order of the Supreme Court to any Court of Appeal established by the Parliament of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to which appeals or petitions to Her Majesty in Council may be ordered to be heard, saving any right which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of Her royal prerogative.”

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Mousseau* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend it to the following effect:—

“The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice who shall be called The High Chancellor of *Canada*, and of two Judges of each of the Provinces of the Dominion, namely: The Chief Justice and the Chancellor of the Province of *Ontario*; the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen’s Bench and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of *Quebec*; the Chief Justice and the Puisné Judge first in rank by seniority of appointment of the highest Court of each of the other Provinces;

“The High Chancellor, and one of the said two Judges of each of the said Provinces, shall constitute a quorum to take cognizance of a case, matter, or thing, with reference to which jurisdiction is given to the said Supreme Court;

“The jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall extend to the constitutional question indicated in sections 55, 56 and 57 of the said Bill, and to those in relation to which any Province may give to the said court cognizance and jurisdiction in the manner prescribed by section 58 of this Act;

“The said Supreme Court shall also have cognizance of appeals in matters of *Controverted Elections*, in cases and in the manner provided for by section 50 of this Act, and in cases relating to the Revenue, and other matters set forth in sections 63 and 64 of the said Bill, adjudicated upon by the Courts of the several Provinces of *Canada*;

“The jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall extend only to the matters aforesaid, and to no other matter or thing whatsoever;

“The said Supreme Court shall hold one Term each year, and the beginning and duration thereof shall be determined by an Order of the Governor in Council, and published in the *Canada Gazette*;

“The said Supreme Court may further adjourn from time to time, and be convened in the manner directed by section 15 of this Act;

“That the Courts of the several Provinces of *Canada*, having both original and appellate jurisdiction (in the same manner as those of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*) in cases relating to the Revenue, and other matters set forth in sections 63 and 64 of the said Bill, the said sections 63 and 64, the section 72, and all the words after ‘The Supreme Court of *Canada*,’ in the first section of the said Bill, and all provisions relating thereto, be struck out; that all and everything in the said Bill contrary to the foregoing being struck out, and the whole Bill so changed as to accord with this amendment,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Laflamme* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Jetté*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the seventeenth section of the said Bill by substituting the words 'two thousand dollars' for 'one thousand dollars,' in the sixth line of the said section," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the seventeenth section by substituting the words "two thousand dollars" for "one thousand dollars," in the sixth line of the said section.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then read twice and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a third time;

Mr. *Mousseau* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*; That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend it, by substituting the following for section 83:—'This Act, or any part thereof, shall take effect, and be exercised only at and after such time, or times, as shall be appointed by proclamation, under order of the Governor in Council; but no such proclamation shall take place, nor be issued in any case, unless and until this Act is adopted and approved of by the Legislature of each Province of the Dominion,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Mills* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend it as to confer upon the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in Admiralty cases," inserted instead thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Gordon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Perry*, and the Previous Question being proposed, "That this Question being now put;" And a Debate arising thereupon; The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Mousseau* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend it by substituting the following for Clause 83:—

"This Act, or any part thereof, shall take effect and be exercised only and after such time, or times, as shall be appointed by Proclamation, under order of the Governor in Council; but in so far as this Act concerns the Province of *Quebec*, no such Proclamation shall have effect, unless, and until this Act is adopted and approved of by the Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, as to the appellate jurisdiction of 'The Supreme Court,' in cases relating to property, civil rights, and civil procedure, in the said Province of *Quebec*;" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Taschereau, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—20.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McKay, (Colchester),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bouman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacIennan,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cushing,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	<i>Young.—106.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Corn.),</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put ;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee of Supply ;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. Holton moved, in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Macdougall (Elgin)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that steps should be taken to ascertain the feasibility and the cost of adapting the *Welland* Canal to vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, before the Government is irrevocably committed to plans involving "a less depth," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Mounted Police Force, *Manitoba*, viz: Cost of organization in excess of estimate, \$27,045.50; transport of Police and stores and disbursements of officers in organization of Force, \$19,080.43; value of stores sent to *Swan River*, \$26,007.56; transport of stores sent to *Swan River*, \$18,459.58; balance awarded contractor for fitting up Barracks at Lower *Fort Garry*, \$2,317.64; pay of guides and ox drivers, \$4,000.00; erection of winter quarters at *Rocky Mountains*, \$25,000.00; unforeseen expenses in consequence of return of a portion of the Force to *Manitoba* for the winter, \$5,000.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Maintenance of Prisoners, *Manitoba*, *British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island* (additional), in connection with Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand one hundred and five dollars and forty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, viz.: Unexpended balance of 1873-74 (revote) \$7,714.74; to pay for the erection of eight tenements, to be occupied as dwellings by the guards \$3,500.00; to cover costs of water works at the above Penitentiary, \$9,890.73, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Library of Parliament (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to pay for Printing of Criminal Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards purchase of Ballot Boxes, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday 31st March, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of draughtsmen and other expenses in connection with the preparation of Maps for the Railway Committee, under the supervision of the Clerk of the House, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 (revote), in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to *E. Duckett*, late Customs Officer, *Halifax*, in fulfilment of an agreement made by the Government of *Nova Scotia* prior to Confederation, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Ammunition (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Clothing (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June 1875.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pay, maintenance and equipment of A and B Batteries of Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery at *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Barracks at *Fort Pelly*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Dredge Vessel taken from *Prince Edward Island* Government, in accordance with terms of Union, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional amount required for repairs of Steamers *Napoleon III* and *Sir James Douglas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands* (for a part of the season of navigation) in connection with Mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of winter steam service between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, in connection with Mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of steam service between *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, in connection with Mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-houses, unexpended balance of 1873-74 (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Light-houses and Coast service, viz:—Additional amount required for repairs to *Red Island* Light-ship, \$15,000; extra allowance to Staff at Signal Station, *Halifax*, \$238, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
24. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Fisheries, viz.:—*Ontario* Fishery Overseers, \$500; *Quebec* Fishery Overseers, \$800; *Nova Scotia* Fishery Overseers, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and seven dollars and sixty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Geological Survey, unexpended balance of 1873-74, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to pay for altering and improving of Apparatus for Observatory, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to relieve such cases of distress as may be reported as existing among the Indians of Lake *St. John*, and of the *Saguenay* District below Lake *St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet cost of conveying men and provisions from *Fort Garry* to the *North-West Angle* of the *Lake of the Woods*, when negotiating Treaty No. 3, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the cost of messengers to the *Blackfeet* and *Plain Cree* Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay first payment to such Indians as were absent when Treaty No 4 was negotiated, and to provide them with presents and seed grain in accordance with the Treaty, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide one half of the British share of the expenditure on survey of the Boundary Line between *Canada* and the *United States* (part re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 for survey of boundary between *Ontario* and the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada Gazette* (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Miscellaneous Printing* (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to *R. S. M. Bouchette*, for himself and the other heirs of the late *Joseph Bouchette*. Esquire, in recognition of the value and importance to the country of the geographical works of the latter, and in furtherance of a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons on the 14th May, 1873, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a gratuity to Mrs. *Catharine Todd*, widow of the late *Alfred Todd*, for forty years in the employ of the *Canadian Legislative Assembly* and *House of Commons*, in recognition of the long and faithful services of her deceased husband, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 of Vote for expenses of removal of *Depreciated Coin*, Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 of Vote for compensation for losses to sufferers in the *North-West Territory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to the *Municipalities of Lower Canada* who withdrew their capital prior to 30th June, 1874, the discount of twenty-five per cent deducted from them, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and sixty-

two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to the Honorable D. A. Smith, M.P., the sum of £600, advanced by him on the 6th February, 1872, together with interest thereon, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the sum agreed to be paid to certain parties for services during the troubles in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the culling of Timber, viz:—Salaries (additional), \$1,000; Fees (additional), \$15,000; Contingencies (additional), \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and seventy six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Damages connected with Slides and Booms, *Madawaska River*, *Ottawa River District*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses of Contingencies at Agencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Compensation for Accidents, *Intercolonial Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for cost in connection with the change of gauge of Road, and for Rolling Stock, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz:—*Ontario* and *Quebec* (additional), \$50,000; *Nova Scotia* (additional), \$4,000; *New Brunswick* (additional), \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unprovided items of 1873-74 (*Vide* Public Accounts of 1873-74, part II. page 333) for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this Day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Montreal Board of Trade*,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate "The *Canadian Steam Users Association*,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Three of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 31st March, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of *James K. Millar* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of *William McMullen* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Crews* and others, of the Township of *North Dorchester*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*),—The Petition of *Albert Duncan* and others, of *Moore*, *Sarnia* and *Enniskillen*, County of *Lambton*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Normanby*, and of *Alexander Turnbull* and others, of *Glenelg*, County of *Grey*; of *John Rogers* and others, of *Mount Forest*, County of *Wellington*; of *Robert Carson* and others, of *Amaranth*, County of *Dufferin*; of *E. R. Morden* and others, of *Flamboro* and *Beverley*, County of *Wentworth*; of *William Burr* and others, of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*; of *Neil McIntyre*, M.D., and others, and of *Edward Holmes* and others, of the Township of *Winchester*, County of *Dundas*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada*, to “The Dominion Life Assurance Company,” and to amend their Act of incorporation, and have agreed to report the same with several amendments.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of all correspondence, memoranda, propositions, Reports to Council and Minutes of Council, in relation to aiding the *Chatham Branch Railway*, or in connection therewith. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 75.)

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2*.)

On motion of Mr. *Schultz*, seconded by Mr. *Blain*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the North Western Manufacturing Company be refunded, less the cost of printing.

Mr. *Blake* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

That by the 56th Clause of the *British North America Act*, 1867, it is in effect enacted that when the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen’s name, the Queen in Council may, within two years after its receipt, disallow such Act.

That by the 90th Clause of the said Statute it is enacted that the above provision shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if re-enacted, with the substitution of the Lieutenant-Governor for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen, of one year for two years, and of Province for *Canada*.

That in the opinion of this House the power of disallowance of Acts of a Local Legislature conferred by the said Statute is thereunder vested in the Governor General in Council, and that His Excellency's Ministers are responsible to Parliament for the action of the Governor General in exercising or abstaining from the exercise of the said power.

That by a letter dated 13th December, 1872, the Registrar of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom conveyed to the Colonial Office the opinion of the Lord President of the Council that the power of confirming or disallowing local Acts is under the said Statute vested in the Governor General, acting under the advice of his constitutional advisers.

That notwithstanding the premises, by a despatch dated 30th June, 1873, the Secretary for the Colonies in response to an application from the Governor General for instructions on the subject, informed His Excellency that he was advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that the question of disallowance or allowance of Local Acts is a matter in which His Excellency must act on his own individual discretion, and in which he cannot be guided by the advice of his responsible Ministers.

That this House feels bound, in assertion of the constitutional rights of the Canadian people, to record its protest against and dissent from the said instruction, and to declare its determination to hold His Excellency's Ministers responsible for his action in the exercise of the power so conferred by the said Statute.

And a Debate arising thereupon; The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of all expenses incurred in the furtherance of late negotiations with the *United States* for a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all specifications and contracts for any portion of a Canadian *Pacific Railway Telegraph*, with all correspondence relating thereto;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*, That the words, "and this House regrets that contracts have been made by the Government for the construction of the line of telegraph from Lake *Superior* to *Cash Creek*, before the location of the line of the Canadian *Pacific Railway* has been determined upon," be added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon; And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and others, to build a Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Parish of *L'Assomption*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Devlin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and *Magloire Cleophas Galarneau* to build and maintain a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada* Car and "Manufacturing Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read as follow:—

Page 1, line 13.—After "purpose" insert "and any of the powers of the Board " may be exercised by Resolution instead of by by-law."

Page 1, line 14.—Leave out "four" and insert "thirteen."

Page 1, line 15.—Leave out from "words" to the end of the Bill, and insert "twice a week" after the word published "in the fourteenth line of the said section."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That th's House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the corporate name of the *St. Lawrence* Navigation Company [steam], and to confer on it certain powers, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *Montreal* Northern Colonization Railroad Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Cimon* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Devlin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to

incorporate the *Quebec* and *Lake Huron* Direct Railway Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the "*Quebec* and *Lake Huron* Direct Railway Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* "Board of Trade," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 3, line 4.—After "annual" insert "or special."

Page 3, line ult.—After "currency" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"This Act shall come into force on the first day of May next, and not before."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Steam-Users' Association," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 18.—After "Steam-Users" insert "insurance."

Page 2, line 36.—Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."

In the Title of the Bill, after "Steam-Users" insert "insurance."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill back to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Mr. *Pozer*, from the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 4.*)

A Bill to provide for the institution of Suits against the Crown by Petition of right, and respecting procedure in Crown Suits was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Goudge reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of Canada, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act, 1868;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Forbes, and the Question being put, That the House do now proceed to Government Orders of the Day:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Law Books for Supreme Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for cost of Ballot-Boxes, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further amount estimated to be required in connection with the Philadelphia Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to E. Duckett, late Customs officer, Halifax, in fulfilment of an agreement made by the Government of Nova Scotia prior to Confederation, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz: River Detroit, removal of rocks, \$5,000; Napanee River, (local authorities contributing proportionate sum), \$7,500; improvement of Channel between Tusket Island and Main Land, Nova Scotia, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid in building bridge at Winnipeg, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Ontario, viz:—Toronto Savings Bank and Inland Revenue Office, \$5,000; Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, \$2,000; Post Office, Ottawa, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, Arichat, C.B., in connection with Public Buildings, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Souris*, in connection with Public Buildings, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of arbitrations and awards (additional) in connection with Public Buildings, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rents, repairs, furniture and heating (additional), in connection with Public Buildings, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Quebec*, viz.:—*Baie St. Paul*, extension to low water, \$8,000; *Saguenay River, Bagotville*, \$2,000; *Mulbaie*, extension of breakwater, \$8,000; *Eboulements*, extension of breakwater, \$7,500; *Rivière Blanche*, partial renewal of breakwater, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Toronto Harbor*, \$20,000; *Port Elgin, Lake Huron* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$5,000; *Oshawa*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*Grand Anse, Baie des Chaleurs* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$3,000; *Campo Bello*, (local authorities to furnish \$1,000), \$600; *Shippegan*, \$11,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Margaree*, \$3,000; *Harborville*, \$2,000; *Broad Cove, Lunenburg County* breakwater (any further sum required to be furnished by local authorities), \$3,000; *Margaretville*, \$5,000; *Oyster Pond, Chedabucto Bay* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$2,000; *Cow Bay Breakwater*, (to be purchased) \$25,000; Breakwater between *Michaud* and *Mark Points, Richmond County, C.B.*, \$10,000; *Cranberry Head* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$2,000; *South Ingonish, C.B.*, \$35,000; *Church Point* (local authorities contributing an equal amount), \$2,000; *Saulnierville* (local authorities contributing an equal amount), \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at *Colville Bay (Souris), Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with Slides and Booms, viz.:—*Ottawa River District*: Dam at the *Joachim Rapids*, \$5,200; *St. Maurice River District*: Completion of *Grandes Piles Dams*, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Dredge, Tug, Punts, &c., *Victoria, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of winter service by Steamer between *Prince Edward Island* and the main land, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *Grand Manan Island, N.B.*, and the main land, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the purchase of Life Boats (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for purchase of two Steamers for Light-houses and Fisheries services, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for maintenance of two Steamers for Light-houses and Fisheries services, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards providing Telegraphic communication between *Matane* and *Magdalen River*, furnishing instruments and Equipping stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid Indian schools where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Agricultural implements, seed and farming stock, for the *Sioux* on *Little Saskatchewan Reserve*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of *Canada Gazette* (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *Canada Central Railway Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company of "*Canada*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Great Western "*Railway Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to change the name of the *Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway Company*, to the *Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fifteen, incorporating the International Express Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Anglo-French Steamship Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the European and American Express "*and Agency Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to re-arrange the capital of the Northern Railway Com-pany of *Canada*, to consolidate the enactments relating to the said Company to

“enable the said Company to change the gauge of its railway, and to amalgamate with the Northern Extension Railways Company, and for other purposes.”

Bill intituled: “An Act to incorporate the National Insurance Company.”

Bill intituled: “An Act to amend the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors in the Provinces of “Ontario and Quebec.”

Bill intituled: “An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Treatment and Relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.”

Bill intituled: “An Act to amend an Act respecting the appropriation of certain lands in *Manitoba*.”

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled: “An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the *Niagara District Bank* “with the Imperial Bank of *Canada*,” without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: “An Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Lighting Company,” without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof, and for other purposes,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: “An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection “thereof, and for other purposes,” and the same were read the first time.

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for all papers, correspondence, telegrams, or Orders in Council connected with the sale of certain Ordnance lands at *Fredericton, N.B.*, to the *Fredericton Branch Railroad Company*, or to *Temple and Burpee*, or other parties; and all papers, correspondence, telegrams and Orders in Council connected with the cancelling of said sale; also, the memorial from the Corporation of *Fredericton, N.B.*, praying for the sale to be cancelled. (*Sessional Papers, No. 78*.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 1st April, 1875.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of *J. A. F. McBain* and others, of *Drummondville* and vicinity, County of *Welland*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *William E. Flewelling* and others, of the Township of *Nichol*, County of *Wellington*; of *Allan McDougall* and others, of *W. Ferguson* and others, of the Village of *Priceville*; of *Peter B. Kelly* and others, of *Alexander McKechnie* and others, of the Township of *Egremont*, and of *Robert Reed* and others, of the Township of *Bentinck*, County of *Grey*; of the Reverend *George Holmes* and others, of the Village of *Aylmer*, County of *Elgin*; of *Thomas Kennedy* and others, of the Township of *Blanshard*, County of *Perth*; of *W. E. Gardener* and others, of the Town of *Chatham*,

of *William Ross* and others, of *John Corbett* and others, of *Cookstown*, and of *Oscar M. Doan* and others, of *Thornton* and *Cookstown*, County of *Simcoe*; of *John McKay* and others, of *Wyoming*, and of *Albert Duncan* and others, of *Moore*, *Sarnia* and *Enniskillen*, County of *Lambton*; of *Thomas McNaughton* and others, and of *David Ramsay* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*, County of *Northumberland*; of the Reverend *W. C. Jolley* and others, of *Allenford* and vicinity, County of *Bruce*; of *Samuel Bretz* and others, of the County of *Oxford*; and of *James Foote* and others, of the Village of *Varna*, Township of *Stanley*, County of *Huron*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Henry A. Budden* and others, proprietors of Real Estate in the City of *Montreal*; setting forth that a By-law was passed by the City Council of the said City, authorizing the Mayor to subscribe for and take one hundred thousand shares of Stock in the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*; and praying that no Bill be passed relating to the said Company which does not preserve the rights of all parties interested to obtain a decision from the Courts as to the validity of the said by-law, and that no change whatever in the position of the said City toward the said Company, in connection with the said subscription of stock, may be allowed.

Of *Nathan M. Bennett* and others, Justices of the Peace, of the County of *Albert*, *New Brunswick*; praying for the passing of an Act extending to the said County the privilege of withholding the granting of Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Mr. Huntington, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for all papers and correspondence, advertisements for Tenders, if any, with terms of renewal or extension of subsidy to *Quebec* and *Gulf Ports Company* for service between *St. Lawrence* and *Pictou*, showing for what special service that renewal or subsidy was given; also, whether any other parties or companies intimated a desire to compete for the service. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 79.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of the Reports of the Dominion Government Engineer appointed to survey and report upon Harbors and Breakwaters in *Prince Edward Island*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 80.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for a Return of all decisions made since 1st January, 1875, by the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Local Government or Municipal authorities in that Province in granting or withholding licenses for the sale, or regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 81.)

Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of correspondence relative to the grant by the *Quebec* Government of \$4,000 to the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

Mr. Young, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read (*Appendix No. 2*.)

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit as their Eleventh Report, The Report of their Sub-Committee, to whom was delegated the management of the publishing of the Debates of the House of Commons:—

The Sub-Committee to whom were delegated the management of the publishing the Debates of the House of Commons, beg leave to report:—

That they have arranged to have the Debates of the present Session translated into French, at the rate of \$1.25 per page, as printed in the Book edition.

That for the purpose of finishing the reporting and editing, and the preparing and supervising the printing of an Index to the Debates, the Sub-Committee recommend that the contract with Mr. *Burgess* be extended to the 15th inst., but that if the work be not completed by that time, Mr. *Burgess* to finish the same without extra charge.

The Sub-Committee would recommend a different and better style of binding for the Debates than that now contracted for, if a reasonable arrangement can be made for that purpose.

Mr. *Moss*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act "to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Quebec* Lumber and Timber Association," and have agreed to report the same amended.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Eleventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to further amend the Act 14th and 15th *Victoria*, chapter 36, incorporating the *Canada* Guarantee Company, be refunded, as the Bill has not been reported upon by the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motions of Mr. *Irving*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,
Ordered,—That the Fees paid on the Bill respecting the International Bridge Company,—and the Bill to incorporate the *Manitoba* and *North-West* Permanent Building Society, be refunded, as the said Bills have not been reported upon by the Select Standing Committees, to which the same were respectively referred.

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to change the name of the *Montreal* Permanent Building Society, to that of "The *Montreal* Savings and Loan Company," and to extend the powers thereof, be refunded, as the said Bill has not been reported upon by the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Bill respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the General Acts respecting Railways;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee wished to be instructed by the House, whether it was allowable for an Honorable Member to move that the following section be added to the fourth section of the Bill: "All goods, wares, merchandize, commodities and supplies of

"every kind required for the use or purpose of any Government railway for a greater amount than \$1,000, shall be purchased only upon public tender and contract." It was with respect to this amendment two points of Order had been raised:—First, That it was not relevant to the Bill, and could not be properly moved in the Committee; secondly, That the amendment imposed a burthen, and should have been first originated by a Resolution in a Committee of the Whole.

Whereupon the House proceeded to take the same into consideration, and Mr. Speaker having been requested to state his opinion, said, "With respect to the first objection, I have to say that there is no doubt that it is perfectly legitimate to make, in Committee, any amendment to a clause, provided that it is relevant to the subject matter of a Bill, or pursuant to instructions; but if any such amendment shall not be within the Title of the Bill, then the Committee must amend the Title accordingly. As regards the second objection, I am of opinion that the clause, if added to the Bill, will be actually restrictive of the expenditure of public money, and will not tend, in any way, to increase the public burthens, and my impression is that the amendment is in order."

The House then again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North-West Territories*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolutions adopted by this House, on Tuesday, 16th March, respecting the *North-West Territories*, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Moss reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 22.—Leave out from "exclusively" to "it," in line 24, and insert "all insurance above the Harbor of *Montreal* to be held to be inland insurance."

Page 11, line 33.—Leave out "up to thirty-first December preceding."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Life Insurance Companies and Companies doing any Insurance business other than Fire and Inland Marine," and the same was read, as followeth:

Page 1, line 26.—After "securities" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"Any Company which at the time of the passing of this Act has made the deposit required by law, and has obtained a license for Fire and Life Insurance,

"shall not be required to make any further deposit until after the expiration of such license, March 31, 1876."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal an Act of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, for the collection of the *Cape Race Light-house Toll*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time: and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to repeal an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the collection of the "Cape Race Light House Toll."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 33 Vict., cap. 14, respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the Inspection thereof, and for other purposes;"

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, as follow:—

Page 1, line 39.—After "1868" insert "and the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter fifty-two, intituled: 'An Act to extend the Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: 'An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1868.'"

Page 2, line 29.—Leave out from "all" to "transmit" in line 30, and insert "minutes of inspection made by him in the Inspection Books of the various institutions, together with all his proceedings in connection therewith, and shall."

Page 3, line 7.—Leave out from "the" where it occurs the second time, to "and" where it occurs the first time in line 10, and insert "the Penitentiaries monthly, and to transmit the same, duly certified as to correctness, to the Minister of Justice."

Page 3, line 19.—After ["Inspector" insert "It shall also be his duty to

“inquire into the money transactions and financial affairs of the Penitentiaries, Prisons, Hospitals, Asylums, or other public institutions supported wholly or in part by the Dominion, and to exact a statement of their receipts and expenditures every year.”

Page 3, line 32.—After “particulars” leave out to “facts” in line 34, and insert “such statistical information in respect to each Penitentiary, and the whole in condensed form, as is embraced in the Registers of such Penitentiaries, together with any.”

Page 3, line 45.—After “A” insert “detailed statement, showing the money receipts of the Penitentiaries and the sources from which they have been derived; also the expenditures, together with.”

Page 4, line 5.—Leave out “is” where it occurs the second time, and insert “does not possess the proper and requisite sanative arrangements.”

Page 4, line 8.—After “therein” insert “or the requisite amount of shop and yard space for the proper industrial employment of the Prisoners.”

Page 6, line 14.—After “Court” insert “or any officer appointed by Government and attached to the Staff of a Penitentiary for that purpose.”

Page 9, line 37.—After “incurable” insert “and is so certified by the Warden and one of the Chaplains.”

Page 10, line ult.—After “Ascension” insert “or other Festival days of obligation.”

Page 11, line 5.—Leave out “be paid either” and insert “either be paid.”

Page 11, line 23.—After “manner” insert “such list of offences shall be printed, and a copy of the same placed in every cell of the Penitentiary.”

Page 11, line 36.—After “Provided” insert “that the surgeon of the Penitentiary shall have certified that the prisoner is in a physical condition to bear such punishment, and that the surgeon shall be present during its infliction, and.”

Page 12, line 14.—Leave out “and.”

Page 12, line 46.—Leave out from “rules” to “and” in line 47, and insert “and regulations duly established, and the written instructions of the Inspector authorized by the Minister of Justice.”

Page 14, line 8.—Leave out “the” where it occurs the second time, and insert “any.”

Page 18, line ult.—After “month” insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“For and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act made and passed by the Parliament of *Canada*, in the Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty’s reign, chaptered twenty-nine, and intituled: “An Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases and other cases relating to ‘Criminal Law,’ or in any other Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, no person sentenced in *New Brunswick* or *Nova Scotia* to imprisonment with hard labor for less than one year shall be received or imprisoned in the Penitentiary from and after the first day of May, which will be in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-FIVE; nor after the first day of May, which will be in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-SIX, shall any one sentenced in either of the said Provinces to imprisonment with hard labor for less than two years, be received or imprisoned in the Penitentiary.”

Page 19, line 8.—After “Penitentiary” insert “but not subject to the control or authority of the Warden.”

Page 21, line 24.—After “service” insert “and in the event of the Dominion dispossessing itself of *Rockwood* Asylum, it shall be lawful to provide suitable and sufficient accommodation for insane convicts within the walls of the *Kingston* Penitentiary.”

And the 1st to the 17th amendments inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 18th amendment being read a second time;

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, the said amendment was amended, by leaving out the word "five" in the 11th line, and inserting the word "eight" instead thereof,—by leaving out the word "six" in the 12th line, and inserting the word "eight" instead thereof,—and by adding the words "and whenever the building to be constructed for a Joint Penitentiary for the Provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island* shall be completed, and the Governor in Council shall have declared by Proclamation, to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, that such building and any tract of land within either of the said Provinces shall, upon, from, and after a day named in such Proclamation, be a Penitentiary, the same shall be a Penitentiary, and shall be so held within the meaning of any Act then in force relating to Penitentiaries," at the end thereof;

The said amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

The remaining amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the provisions of "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Moss* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Fisheries Act;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of the Postal Service;"

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the 23rd Resolution, reported from the Committee of Supply on Tuesday the 9th March, ultimo; and which Resolution was then postponed; and the same was again read, as followeth:—

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and expenses of the Council for the *North-West Territories*, and miscellaneous expenses in the *North-West*, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 *Victoria*, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of *Manitoba*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts 36 *Vict.*, cap. 9, and 37 *Vict.*, cap. 34, respecting the appointment of Harbor Masters;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to remove certain difficulties in the administration of the Criminal Law;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Mounted Police Force, *Manitoba*, viz: Cost of organization in excess of estimate, \$27,045.50; transport of Police and stores and disbursements of officers in organization of Force, \$19,080.43; value of stores sent to *Swan River*, \$26,007.56; transport of stores sent to *Swan River*, \$18,459.58; balance awarded contractor for fitting up Barracks at Lower *Fort Garry*, \$2,317.64; pay of guides and ox drivers, \$4,000.00; erection of winter quarters at *Rocky Mountains*, \$25,000.00; unforeseen expenses in consequence of return of a portion of the Force to *Manitoba* for the winter, \$5,000.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Maintenance of Prisoners, *Manitoba*, *British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island* (additional), in connection with Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875. •

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand one hundred and five dollars and forty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, viz.: Unexpended balance of 1873-74 (revote) \$7,714 74; to pay for the erection of eight tenements, to be occupied as dwellings by the guards \$3,500.00; to cover costs of water works at the above Penitentiary, \$9,890.73, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Library of Parliament (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to pay for Printing of Criminal Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards purchase of Ballot Boxes, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of draughtsmen and other expenses in connection with the preparation of Maps for the Railway Committee, under the supervision of the Clerk of the House, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 (revote), in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to *E. Duckett*, late Customs Officer, *Halifax*, in fulfilment of an agreement made by the Government of *Nova Scotia* prior to Confederation, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Ammunition (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Clothing (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pay, maintenance and equipment of A and B Batteries of Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery at *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Barracks at *Fort Pelly*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Dredge Vessel taken from *Prince Edward Island* Government, in accordance with terms of Union, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional amount required for repairs of Steamers *Napoleon III* and *Sir James Douglas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands* (for a part of the season of navigation) in connection with Mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of winter steam service between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, in connection with Mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of steam service between *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, in connection with Mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-houses, unexpended balance of 1873-74 (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Light-houses and Coast service, viz.:—Additional amount required for repairs to *Red Island Light-ship*, \$15,000; extra allowance to Staff at Signal Station, *Halifax*, \$238, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Fisheries, viz.:—*Ontario Fishery Overseers*, \$500; *Quebec Fishery Overseers*, \$800; *Nova Scotia Fishery Overseers*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and seven dollars and sixty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Geological Survey, unexpended balance of 1873-74, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for altering and improving of Apparatus for Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to relieve such cases of distress as may be reported as existing among the Indians of *Lake St. John*, and of the *Saguenay District* below *Lake St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet cost of conveying men and provisions from *Fort Garry* to the *North-West Angle* of the *Lake of the Woods*, when negotiating Treaty No. 3, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the cost of messengers to the *Blackfeet* and *Plain Cree* Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay first payment to such Indians as were absent when Treaty No. 4 was negotiated, and to provide them with presents and seed grain in accordance with the Treaty, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide one half of the British share of the expenditure on survey of the Boundary Line between *Canada* and the *United States* (part re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 for survey of boundary between *Ontario* and the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada Gazette* (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to *R. S. M. Bouchette*, for himself and the other heirs of the late *Joseph Bouchette*, Esquire, in recognition of the value and importance to the country of the geographical works of the latter, and in furtherance of a recommendation of a

Committee of the House of Commons on the 14th May, 1873, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a gratuity to Mrs. *Catharine Todd*, widow of the late *Alfred Todd*, for forty years in the employ of the Canadian Legislative Assembly and House of Commons, in recognition of the long and faithful services of her deceased husband, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 of Vote for expenses of removal of Depreciated Coin, Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1873-74 of Vote for compensation for losses to sufferers in the *North-West Territory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to the Municipalities of Lower *Canada* who withdrew their capital prior to 30th June, 1874, the discount of twenty-five per cent deducted from them, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to the Honorable *D. A. Smith*, M.P., the sum of £600, advanced by him on the 6th February, 1872, together with interest thereon, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the sum agreed to be paid to certain parties for services during the troubles in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the culling of Timber, viz:—Salaries (additional), \$1,000; Fees (additional), \$15,000; Contingencies (additional), \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and seventy six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Damages connected with Slides and Booms, *Madawaska River*, *Ottawa River District*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses of Contingencies at Agencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Compensation for Accidents, *Intercolonial Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for cost in connection with the change of gauge of Road, and for Rolling Stock, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz:—*Ontario* and *Quebec* (additional), \$50,000; *Nova Scotia* (additional), \$4,000; *New Brunswick* (additional), \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unprovided items of 1873-74 (*Vide* Public Accounts of 1873-74, part II. page 333) for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the 1st to the 35th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 36th Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put,

That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv's)</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>MacIennan,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—95</i>
<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>McDougall (Ren.),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape B.),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Young.—50.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 2nd April, 1875.

The 37th to the 40th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 41st Resolution being read a second time,

Mr. *White* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being put, That the said Resolution, providing \$3,562.50 to pay to the Honorable *D. A. Smith*, M.P., the sum of £600, advanced by him on the 6th February, 1872, together with interest thereon, be not concurred in, the said sum of £600 having been paid for a purpose of which this House cannot approve; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—27.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacDonnell, (Inverness)</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert), and</i>
<i>De Cosmos,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)—89</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

The said Resolution was then agreed to.

The subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Law Books for Supreme Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for cost of Ballot-Boxes, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to provide for further amount estimated to be required in connection with the *Philadelphia* Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay to *E. Duckett*, late Customs officer, *Halifax*, in fulfilment of an agreement made by the Government of *Nova Scotia* prior to Confederation, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz: River *Detroit*, removal of rocks, \$5,000; *Napanee* River, (local authorities contributing proportionate sum), \$7,500; improvement of Channel between *Tusket* Island and Main Land, *Nova Scotia*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid in building bridge at *Winnipeg*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Toronto* Savings Bank and Inland Revenue Office, \$5,000; Marine Hospital, *St. Catharines*, \$2,000; Post Office, *Ottawa*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Arichat, C.B.*, in connection with Public Buildings, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Souris*, in connection with Public Buildings, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of arbitrations and awards (additional) in connection with Public Buildings, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rents, repairs, furniture and heating (additional), in connection with Public Buildings, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Quebec*, viz.:—*Baie St. Paul*, extension to low water, \$8,000; *Saguenay* River, *Bagotville*, \$2,000; *Malbaie*, extension of breakwater, \$8,000; *Eboulements*, extension of breakwater, \$7,500; *Rivière Blanche*, partial renewal of breakwater, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Toronto* Harbor, \$20,000; Port *Elgin*, Lake *Huron* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$5,000; *Oshawa*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*Grand Anse*, *Baie des Chaleurs* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$3,000; *Campo Bello*, (local authorities to furnish \$1,000), \$600; *Shippegan*, \$11,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Margaree*, \$3,000; *Harborville*, \$2,000; *Broad Cove*, *Lunenburg* County breakwater (any further sum required to be furnished by local

authorities), \$3,000; *Margaretville*, \$5,000; *Oyster Pond, Chedabucto Bay* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$2,000; *Cow Bay Breakwater*, (to be purchased) \$25,000; Breakwater between *Michaud* and *Mark Points, Richmond County, C.B.*, \$10,000; *Cranberry Head* (local authorities contributing an equal sum), \$2,000; *South Ingonish, C.B.*, \$35,000; *Church Point* (local authorities contributing an equal amount), \$2,000; *Saulnierville* (local authorities contributing an equal amount), \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses at *Colville Bay (Souris), Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with Slides and Booms, viz.:—*Ottawa River District*: Dam at the *Joachim Rapids*, \$5,200; *St. Maurice River District*: Completion of *Grandes Piles Dams*, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Dredge, Tug, Punts, &c., *Victoria, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of winter service by Steamer between *Prince Edward Island* and the main land, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *Grand Manan Island, N.B.*, and the main land, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the purchase of Life Boats (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for purchase of two Steamers for Light-houses and Fisheries services, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for maintenance of two Steamers for Light-houses and Fisheries services, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards providing Telegraphic communication between *Matane* and *Magdalen River*, furnishing instruments and Equipping stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid Indian schools where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Agricultural implements, seed and farming stock, for the *Sioux* on *Little Saskatchewan Reserve*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of *Canada Gazette* (additional), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

A Bill respecting the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railroad Company* was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act respecting the "*Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada* to "The Dominion "Life Assurance Company," and to amend their Act of incorporation, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Masson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to change the name "of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada* to 'The Dominion Mutual Life "Assurance Society,' and to amend their Act of incorporation."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 2nd April, 1875.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of *George Mersereau* and others, of *Blissfield*, County of *Northumberland*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Durham*),—The Petition of *George Blatchford* and others, of *Hope*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Manvers*; and the Petition of *R. Bancroft* and others, of the Townships of *Manvers* and *Cartwright*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *James T. Daley* and others, of *Stouffville*, County of *York*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),—The Petition of *Levi Varney* and others, of *Hallowell*, County of *Prince Edward*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *James K. Millar* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, County of *York*, *Ontario*; of *William McMullen* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*; of the Reverend *Thomas Crews* and others, of the Township of *North Dorchester*, County of *Middlesex*; and of *Albert Duncan* and others, of *Moore*, *Sarnia* and *Enniskillen*, County of *Lambton*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for all correspondence with Boards of Trade or other parties, Minutes of Council, reports and papers, in relation to the effect of an Act entitled, "*An Act respecting Pilotage*," having reference to the effect upon Trade and Navigation of the said Law, as effects collisions and the responsibility of pilots and owners of vessels in such cases. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 82.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of instructions given to Collectors of Customs in *Ontario*, to collect *Montreal* Harbor dues on all freight landed at the Port of *Montreal*; also, a statement of the rate of dues so levied, and the principle on which they are computed. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 83.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for all papers, despatches, Minutes of Council, and correspondence had with Her Majesty's Government in relation to the Legislation which was under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Merchant Shipping from 1871 to the end of 1874, in connection with the so-called *Plimsoll* movement; also in connection with the proposed Legislative measure in relation to Merchant Shipping at present proposed by Her Majesty's Government; also, all papers, Minutes of Council, and despatches had between the Government of *Canada* and Her Majesty's Government, protesting against any Legislation being had by the Imperial Parliament which would effect Canadian shipping. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 84.)

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Address, shewing the number of pieces of square timber, &c., exported from the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay* from the month of April, 1874, up to this date, &c. (*Sessional Papers only*.)

Return to an Address,—Correspondence between the Government and the *Spring Hill* Mining Company, &c.

Return to Address, shewing the quantity and value of Salt, Coal, Coke, Wheat, Corn and other grains, &c., exported from and imported into the Provinces of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, &c. (*Sessional Papers only*.)

Return to Address, shewing the amount expended by the several Local Governments on all Harbors, Piers and Breakwaters in the Dominion, &c.

Return to Address, shewing the sums expended on Capital Account, &c., in the construction of Slides, Dams, Piers, &c., on the *Ottawa* River. (*In Sessional Papers only*.)

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., between the Government and the proprietors of lands in the vicinity of the proposed enlargement of the *Lachine* Canal. (*In Sessional Papers only*.)

Supplementary Return to Address,—Papers in connection with the negotiations with the Government of the *United States* for a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., connected with the sale of certain Ordnance Lands at *Fredericton*, *N.B.*, to the *Fredericton* Branch Railroad Company, or to *Temple* and *Burpee*, or other parties, &c.

First Report of the Standing Committee, House of Commons, on Immigration and Colonization.

Third Report of the Standing Committee, House of Commons, on Public Accounts.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

Return to Address relating to special rates granted for freight on the Intercolonial Railway, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence connected with the contract for supplies to the Intercolonial Railroad, of cars, trucks, &c.

Return to Address,—Copy of the Bill passed by the Legislature of *Quebec*, intituled: "An Act to divide in three parts the Registry Division of *Montreal*."

Return to Address,—Estimates and Reports of the Engineers in charge of the *Welland* Canal, showing the cost of removing the rock bottom at *Raney's Bend*.

Supplementary Return to Address for copy of the Contract entered into between James King, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., and the Government, for the purpose of running a steamer between Georgetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., relative to the proposed erection of a Marine Hospital at Sydney, C.B.

Return to Address,—Statement of Receipts from Customs and Excise for the months of May and October, 1874.

Return to Address,—Copy of the Report of Mr. Perley, C.E., on the enlargement of St. Peter's Canal.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Prince Edward Island Government, relative to the construction of the Prince Edward Island Railroad.

Return to Address, relative to the appointments to, and resignations or dismissals from office, in the County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Return to Address for a full and complete return of all dismissals from and appointments to the Civil Service in Prince Edward Island.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., in relation to aiding the Chatham Branch Railway.

The Committee having re-considered the recommendation as made in their Tenth Report, "That the Lists of the Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada, made in compliance with the Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 12, *be not printed*," they beg now respectfully to recommend that they *be printed* for the use of Members.

The Committee also recommend that an addition of \$200 be made to the salary of the Distributor, and of \$150 to that of the Assistant Distributor.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report.

Mr. Young, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

Mr. Young, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

Mr. Young, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Select Committee appointed to make all necessary arrangements concerning the publication of the Debates for the next Session, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That they have made arrangements with Mr. A. M. Burgess for the reporting, editing and revising the proofs of the speeches, and indexing the same, for \$5,000 *per Session*.

That they have made arrangements with the Parliamentary Printers, Messrs. McLean and Roger, to perform the printing at 40 cents per M ems composition, 18 cents per token for presswork, 25 cents for folding and stitching, and 10 cents for folding per 100 sheets.

In the English Edition, the speeches will be printed in the language in which they are spoken.

In the French Edition, the English speeches will be translated into French, for which purpose it is contemplated to make satisfactory arrangements with the official translators of the House.

They have made arrangements that after each daily distribution of the printed sheets, twenty-four hours will be allowed the Members to make corrections of verbal errors in their speeches before the edition for binding is struck off, that it may be as correct as possible, such corrections to be made through the Chief Reporter.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor
 General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to authorize the Postmaster General
 to make arrangements with all proprietors of newspapers and periodicals published
 in *Canada*, who may apply for the transmission thereof, by post, during such period
 prior to the 1st October next, as may be agreed upon, at the rates of postage and on
 the conditions, at and on which, under the Bill in that behalf now awaiting His
 Excellency's sanction, they will be transmissible on and after the said 1st day of
 October next; assuring His Excellency that this House will concur in any measure
 that may be requisite for making good any expenditure or loss of revenue involved
 in such arrangements.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members
 of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the *St. Lawrence* Bridge
 Company, be refunded, inasmuch as the Select Standing Committee on Railways,
 Canals and Telegraph Lines, to which the said Bill was referred, have not reported
 on the same.

A Bill further to amend the General Acts respecting Railways, was, according
 to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their
 concurrence.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West* Territories,
 was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their
 concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to prevent
 enlistment in the service of any Foreign State, in certain cases not provided for by
 "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and
 Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for
 the financial year ending 30th June, 1875, the sum of \$1,779,787.36, be granted out
 of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for
 the financial year ending 30th June, 1876, the sum of \$27,117,107.70, be granted out
 of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee
 had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875, the sum of \$1,779,787.36 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1876, the sum of \$27,117,107.70 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 31 Vict., chap. 44.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and the Title be "An Act to repeal the export duty on Stave Bolts and Oak Logs."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of correspondence which may have taken place between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Prince Edward Island*, in respect to the Land Purchase Act, 1874, passed by the Legislature of the Province of *Prince Edward* in 1874; also Lord Carnarvon's despatch on the same subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 61.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1875, for copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, on the subject of railway connections between the Eastern Terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway and the Province of *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 85.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That the House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported,

That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act passed in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered twenty-one, and intituled: "An Act respecting Larceny and other similar Offences;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Palmer reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Act intituled 'An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for receiving the Report of the Committee of the Whole House to consider certain Resolutions to increase the salaries of the Civil Service of Canada as provided in the Bill respecting the Civil Service of Canada;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Civil Service of Canada;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal Procedure;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday the 24th March ultimo, proposed, That a Select Committee be appointed on the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House resumed the Debate on the Amendment which was, on Wednesday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all specifications and contracts for any portion of a Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph, with all correspondence relating thereto; and which Amendment was, That the words "and this House regrets that contracts have been made by the Government for the construction of the line of Telegraph from Lake Superior to Cash Creek, before the location of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been determined upon," be added at the end thereof;

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. Cameron (Cardwell), That the words "contrary to the statute authorizing the

“construction of said Telegraph line, and therefore this House does not approve of said contracts,” be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White and</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—48.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cockburn.</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Feming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Murray,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casgrain</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wood and</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Young.—101.</i>
<i>Church,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the Original Question; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding Division.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all specifications and contracts for any portion of a Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph, with all correspondence relating thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the Prevention of Accidents entailing loss of life in Breweries and Distilleries ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged,

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider as to the means best calculated to diminish the evils of intemperance; And the House having continued to sit in Committee till Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : "An Act to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* the " Dominion Lands Acts."

Bill intituled : "An Act respecting conflicting claims to Lands of Occupants " in *Manitoba*.

Bill intituled : "An Act relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*."

Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections."

Bill intituled : "An Act for suppressing Gaming Houses, and to punish the " keepers thereof."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Car and Manu-* " facturing Company," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Law re- " lating to Bills of Exchange," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to compel persons " delivering Merchantable Liquids in Casks to mark on such Casks the capacity " thereof," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the " Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act further to " amend 'The Pilotage Act, 1873,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : "An Act further to amend 'The Pilotage Act, 1873,'" and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 6.—Leave out "so," and insert "except as respects the River St. " Lawrence so."

Page 1, line 25.—Leave out from "*vice versa*" to "ships" in line 27.

Page 2, line 11.—After "District" insert "other than the pilotage authority " of *Quebec*."

Page 2, line 17.—After “ District ” insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“ In the Pilotage District of *Quebec* all the pilotage business done by the Trinity House of *Quebec* shall continue to be done by the *Quebec* Harbour Commission, and by its officers, from and after the 1st day of January, 1876.”

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “ An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Quebec* Lumber and “ Timber Association;”

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: “ An Act to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada*,” and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 36.—Leave out “ five ” and insert “ ten.”

Page 2, line 37.—Leave out from “ right ” to “ the ” in line 40.

Page 3, line 48.—Leave out from “ retain ” to “ longer ” in line 49, and insert “ any such lands or tenements, or real or immoveable estate.”

Page 1, line 38.—

Page 4, line 43.—

Page 4, line 46.—

Page 4, line 49.—

Page 6, line 1.—

} Leave out “ general annual ” and insert “ annual general.”

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider as to the means best calculated to diminish the evils of intemperance, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Goudge* reported—That the Committee had come to a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That having regard to the beneficial effect arising from Prohibitory Liquor Laws, in those States of the *American* Union where the same are fully carried out, this House is of the opinion, that the most effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance would be to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Saturday, 3rd April, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table by Mr. Kerr,—The Petition of W. J. Walker and others, of the Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—Of J. A. F. McBain and others, of Drummondville and vicinity, County of Wel-land; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

On the motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald, Resolved, That Mr. Speaker be directed to instruct the Accountant to pay the full indemnity to the Members from Prince Edward's Island who were unavoidably detained in crossing the Straits by stress of weather, and one Member who was disabled in the attempt to cross.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. Fournier, Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at Six o'Clock P.M., this day, the House do stand adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have, in obedience to the Order of the House, again considered the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Lumber and Timber Association," and have agreed to report the same further amended.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Lumber and Timber Association," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Langlois reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 25.—Leave out "James" where it occurs the first time, and insert "Joseph."

Page 2, line 26.—After "Act" insert "Provided that no such By-law shall interfere with any Law as to contracts in restraint of Trade."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Mr. Fournier, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by Command of his Excellency the Governor General,—Seventh Annual Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 87.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to extend and amend the "Law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend 'The Pilotage "Act, 1873;'"

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to compel persons delivering Merchantable "Liquids in Casks to mark on such Casks the capacity thereof," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 6.—After "any" leave out "merchantable liquid" and insert "malt "liquors or any other liquids subject to excise."

Page 1, line 23.—Leave out "merchantable fluid" and insert "malt liquors or "any other liquid subject to excise."

Page 1, line 25.—Leave out "merchantable fluid" and insert "such liquid."

In the Title, line 1.—After "delivering" insert "certain."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—The 13th and 14th contracts in connection with the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, for the Grading and Bridging from *Red River* to *Lake of the Woods*, containing Bills of Works, General Specifications, and conditions of Contract;—and for the Grading and Bridging from *Fort William* to *Shebandowan*, &c.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That this House do now ratify the contract, now on the Table, proposed to be entered into with Messrs. *Sifton* and *Ward* for the construction of that portion of the *Pacific* Railway between *Cross Lake* and *Red River*, about 77 miles in length, at a cost of \$402,950,—the said parties having been the lowest tenderers, willing to proceed with the work and furnishing the required security;

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now ratify the contract, now on the Table, proposed to be entered into with Messrs. *Sifton* and *Ward*, for that portion of the *Pacific* Railway extending from *Fort William* to *Shebandowan*, a distance of about 45 miles, at a cost of \$406,194, the said parties having been the lowest tenderers, willing to proceed with the work and furnishing the required security.

Mr. *Trupper* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the consideration of the approval of the said contract be postponed till this day three months; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put, That this House do now ratify the contract,

now on the Table, proposed to be entered into with Messrs. *Sifton* and *Ward*, for that portion of the *Pacific* Railway extending from *Fort William* to *Shebandowan*, a distance of about 45 miles, at a cost of \$406,194; the said parties having been the lowest tenderers, willing to proceed with the work, and furnishing the required security; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Fournier*,

Resolved, That the Government be authorized to enter into a contract during the recess with the parties sending in the lowest available tender for the construction of that portion of the *Pacific* Railway extending from *Rat Portage* to *Cross Lake*, a distance of about 37 miles.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 10.—Leave out "whether foreign or inland" and insert "drawn upon any person at any place in the Dominion or in the Island of *Newfoundland*."

Page 1, line 14.—After "thereon" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"From and after the first day of July next after the passing of this Act, no damages shall be recoverable in any action, suit or proceeding, either at law or in equity, brought in any Province of the Dominion, upon any Bill of Exchange drawn upon any person at any place not being in the Dominion nor in the Island of *Newfoundland* against any party thereto except for the amount for which such Bill of Exchange is drawn and for two and one half per cent thereon, and for such further amounts as arise from the noting and protest of such Bill of Exchange, and interest thereon, and exchange and re-exchange thereon."

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision respecting the constituting and management of Building Societies in the Province of *Quebec*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Resolved, That the House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

That this House was pleased to learn, from the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 3rd September, 1873, that Her Majesty received very graciously the Address of this House passed in the same year on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, and begs respectfully to represent, as follows:—

1st. That the extension of the Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled: "The Naturalization Act of 1870," would not meet the just expectations of the Germans and other naturalized foreigners in Canada, inasmuch as the passports granted under the said Act, although permanent, are expressly declared to be invalid in the Foreign State of which the persons naturalized were formerly subjects—the place of all others in which they desire to be protected in their acquired rights and privileges.

2nd. That by the Naturalization Act of 1870 aforesaid, it is provided that Great Britain will thereafter recognize and protect in any part of the world all persons legally naturalized as British subjects, provided they cease by the laws of their native State to be subjects thereof on changing their allegiance, or when a Treaty has been made between *Great Britain* and the said State to that effect.

3rd. That such a Treaty was negotiated between *Great Britain* and the *United States* of America in the year of Our Lord 1871, and a further and supplemental Treaty in the following year 1872, both of which are working satisfactorily.

4th. That a Treaty similar in character was negotiated between the *United States of America* and *Germany*, in the year of Our Lord 1868, and is now in operation.

5th. That it would promote the public interests and afford much satisfaction to Her Majesty's naturalized *German* subjects in *Canada*, if a Treaty under the provisions of the Naturalization Act of 1870, aforesaid, were entered into between *Great Britain* and the *German States*, so that such persons naturalized in *Canada*, after a residence therein of from three to five years (as may be agreed upon by the contracting Powers) may become entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects in any part of the world, and in as full a measure as if they had been subjects of *Great Britain* by birth.

6th. That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty setting forth the foregoing Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Pictou* Coal and Iron Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Land Investment Guarantee Company (Limited)."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof, and for other purposes," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals while in transit by Railway or other means of conveyance within the "Dominion of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And it being Six o'Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker adjourned The House till Three o'Clock, P.M., on Monday next, without a Question first put.

Monday, 5th April, 1875.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Annual Report of the *Beaver* and *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year 1874, together with a list of the Guarantee Stockholders of the said Company. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 50.)

And also,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Ottawa*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*),—The Petition of *Adam Sherk* and others, of *Sherkston*, County of *Welland*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—
Of *George Mersereau* and others, of *Blissfield*, County of *Northumberland*, *New Brunswick*; of *George Blatchford* and others, of *Hope*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Manvers*, and of *R. Bancroft* and others of the Townships of *Manvers* and *Cartwright*, County of *Durham*; of *James T. Daley* and others, of *Stouffville*, County

of York, Ontario; of Levi Varney and others, of Hallowell, County of Prince Edward, Ontario; and of W. J. Walker and others, of the Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Fournier, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council, relative to Acts of the Legislature of *British Columbia*:—1. An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws affecting *British Columbia*; and—2. An Act to make provision for the better administration of Justice, and as to their disallowance. (*Sessional Papers, No. 88.*)

Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for a statement in detail of the several amounts paid out by the Government for work actually performed on Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, from the time the work was taken out of the hands of the Contractor until the present time; with the names of the parties to whom sums were paid, and the particular duties performed therefor; also, a statement in detail of any other sums (if any) which have been paid by the Government in relation to said section, from the time the said section was taken out of the Contractors hands up to the present time, stating in detail the grounds for paying the same, and whether the amounts so paid (if any) were sanctioned by the Contractor before payment, and if not, what steps were taken by the Government to ascertain the correctness of such payments.

Also, any report of the officer in charge of said work, or others, in relation to the completion and condition of the said section when completed.

Also, a Statement in detail of all qualities of work performed in earth, rock and masonry, on Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway since that section was taken out of the hands of the Contractor; also copies of all Orders in Council, Reports to Council, Orders of Commissioners, orders of Charles J. Brydges, orders of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, or other party connected with the completion of said work; and also in reference to the taking possession of the goods, houses, stables, plant and materials of the Contractor. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the *Niagara Falls* International Bridge Company, the *Niagara Falls* Suspension Bridge Company, and the Great Western Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to change the corporate name of the *St. Lawrence* Navigation Company (steam) and to confer on it certain powers."

Bill intituled: "An Act to authorise the *Canada* Southern Railway to acquire the *Erie* and *Niagara* Railway, and for other purposes."

And also, the Senate inform this House, that upon the question for passing of the Bill from the Commons, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company," with several amendments, a further amendment was adopted whereby the Title was made to read thus: "An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Royal Life Assurance Company;" but by some mistake was left out, and request that the Commons will give leave that the amendment so omitted be inserted in its place by the proper officer of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. Fournier,

Resolved, That leave be given to the proper officer of the Senate to make the amendment to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company," as desired in their Message of this day.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the omitted amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of *Canada*, and the same was read, as followeth:—

In the Title, line 1, after "the" insert "Ottawa," and after "Royal" leave out "Mutual."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to extend and amend the Law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their Capital, Traffic and Working Expensiture," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 3.—Leave out "twenty-five" and insert "ten."

Page 2, line 16.—Leave out "two" and insert "seven."

Page 2, line 17.—After "prepared," insert "and another copy of each of such returns signed by the same officer shall be posted up by the Company within the same delay, and kept posted up for seven days, in some conspicuous place in the most public room in the head office of the Company in *Canada*, and so as the same can be perused by all-comers, and free access thereto shall be allowed to all-comers during the usual hours of business at such office on each day of the said seven not being a Sunday or holiday."

Page 2, line 18.—Leave out from "Company" to "which" in line 25.

Page 2, line 26.—Leave out from "to" to "shall" in line 28, and insert "post up and keep posted up a copy thereof as aforesaid, and allow free access thereto as aforesaid."

Page 2, line 28.—Leave out from "exceeding" to "dollars" in line 29, and insert "ten."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals while in transit by Railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 29.—After "cause" insert "or by necessary delay or detention in the crossing of trains."

Page 2, line 17.—Leave out "the sum of" and insert "a sum not exceeding."

Page 2, line 23.—Leave out from "apply" to "any" in line 30.

Page 3, line 8.—Leave out from "shall" to "one" in line 11, and insert "belong to the Crown, and every proceeding for the recovery of such penalty shall be commenced within."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday, 24th March last, proposed, That the Bill to repeal An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation, be now read a second time;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill touching the true construction of the Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Gillies reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Gillies reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That this House was pleased to learn from the despatch of the 'Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 3rd September, 1873, that Her Majesty received very graciously the Address of this House passed in the same year on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, and begs respectfully to represent, as follows :—

1st. That the extension of the Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign entitled: "The Naturalization Act of 1870," would not meet the just expectations of the Germans and other naturalized foreigners in *Canada*, inasmuch as the passports granted under the said Act, although permanent, are expressly declared to be invalid in the Foreign State of which the persons naturalized were formerly subjects—the place of all others in which they desire to be protected in their acquired rights and privileges.

2nd. That by the Naturalization Act of 1870 aforesaid, it is provided that *Great Britain* will thereafter recognize and protect in any part of the world all persons legally naturalized as British subjects, provided they cease, by the laws of their native State, to be subjects thereof on changing their allegiance, or when a Treaty has been made between *Great Britain* and the said State to that effect.

3rd. That such a Treaty was negotiated between *Great Britain* and the *United States of America* in the year of Our Lord 1871, and a further and supplemental Treaty in the following year 1872, both of which are working satisfactorily.

4th. That a Treaty similar in character was negotiated between the *United States of America* and *Germany*, in the year of Our Lord 1868, and is now in operation.

5th. That it would promote the public interests and afford much satisfaction to Her Majesty's naturalized German subjects in *Canada*, if a Treaty under the provisions of the Naturalization Act of 1870, aforesaid, were entered into between *Great Britain* and the German States, so that such persons naturalized in *Canada*, after a residence therein of from three to five years (as may be agreed upon by the contracting Powers) may become entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects in any part of the world, and in as full a measure as if they had been subjects of *Great Britain* by birth.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Young*, *Scatcherd*, *Archibald*, *Gillies*, *Trow* and *Bowell*, be appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, founded on the said Resolution.

Mr. *Young*, from the said Committee, reported, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :

Most Gracious Sovereign :

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, for the purpose of representing :—

That this House was pleased to learn, from the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 3rd September, 1873, that Her Majesty received very graciously the Address of this House passed in the same year on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, and begs respectfully to represent, as follows :—

That the extension of the Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign

entitled: "The Naturalization Act of 1870," would not meet the just expectations of the Germans and other naturalized foreigners in *Canada*, inasmuch as the passports granted under the said Act, although permanent, are expressly declared to be invalid in the Foreign State of which the persons naturalized were formerly subjects—the place of all others in which they desired to be protected in their acquired rights and privileges.

That by the Naturalization Act of 1870 aforesaid, it is provided that *Great Britain* will thereafter recognize and protect in any part of the world all persons legally naturalized as British subjects, provided they cease, by the laws of their native State, to be subjects thereof on changing their allegiance, or when a Treaty has been made between *Great Britain* and the said State to that effect.

That such a Treaty was negotiated between *Great Britain* and the *United States of America* in the year of Our Lord 1871, and a further and supplemental Treaty in the following year 1872, both of which are working satisfactorily.

That a Treaty similar in character was negotiated between the *United States of America* and *Germany*, in the year of Our Lord 1868, and is now in operation.

That it would promote the public interests, and afford much satisfaction to Her Majesty's naturalized German subjects in *Canada*, if a Treaty under the provisions of the Naturalization Act of 1870, aforesaid, were entered into between *Great Britain* and the *German States*, so that such persons naturalized in *Canada*, after a residence therein of from three to five years (as may be agreed upon by the contracting Powers) may become entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects in any part of the world, and in as full a measure as if they had been subjects of *Great Britain* by birth.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for the negotiation of Naturalization Treaties between *Great Britain* and the *German States*, so that Your Majesty's naturalized German subjects in *Canada*, may after a residence herein of from three to five years (as may be agreed upon by the contracting Powers) become entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects in any part of the world, and in as full a measure as if they had been subjects of *Great Britain* by birth.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to transmit the foregoing Address to Her Majesty, in such a way as His Excellency may deem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

A Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1875.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*),—The Petition of Messrs. *John Ross* and Company, Merchants, Shipowners, and others, interested in the trade of the Port of *Quebec*.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for copies of all papers, documents, letters, and correspondence having reference to the selection of the site for the construction of a Graving Dock in the Port of *Quebec*.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 91.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1875, for a Statement of Leases of Water Power made by the Department of Public Works between the Dominion Dam at the *Whitefish* and *Kingston* Mills on the *Rideau* Canal, both inclusive; date of Lease or Leases; time such Lease or Leases expire; quantity of power rented and approximate power used during past year, under each Lease; with copy of Reports and papers, if any, submitted by the Superintendent Engineer of the *Rideau* Canal, during the past twelve months to the Department of Public Works, on this subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 92.)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate a Company to construct, own and operate a Railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to a point in *British Columbia* on the *Pacific* Ocean."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend an Act respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend certain provisions of 'The Seamen's Act, 1873,' to vessels employed in navigating the inland waters of *Canada*."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada*, to 'The Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society,' and to amend their Act of incorporation."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Insolvency," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Insolvency," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 23.—After "Act" insert "and shall also include a Junior and Deputy Judge when such are appointed."

Page 12, line 44.—After "appointed" insert "But no Assignee or Inspector of any Insolvent Estate shall purchase directly or indirectly any part of the stock in trade, debts, or assets of any description of such insolvent estate."

Page 14, line 43.—After "Assignee" insert "and the Official Assignee or the Assignees, as soon as he takes charge of any estate, shall open a separate book for each such estate, showing a debtor and creditor account of all his receipts and disbursements on account thereof."

Page 17, line 16.—After "dollars" insert "2. The provisions of the next preceding section but one shall apply to all persons who have acted or are acting as Assignees under 'The Insolvent Act of 1869,' or, in either of the Provinces of *Quebec* or *Ontario* under the Act formerly in force, therein called and known as

“ ‘The Insolvent Act of 1864,’ or any Act or Acts amending or continuing the same or either of them; and any such person who neglects to present such a Petition as therein mentioned within the following delays respectively, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, that is to say:”

“ In case a final dividend has been declared before the coming into force of this Act, or in case the Assignee has been unable to realize any assets to be divided, then within three months after this Act has come into force.”

“ In case a final dividend is declared after the coming into force of this Act, then within six months after the declaration of such final dividend.”

Page 22, line 4.—After “effect” insert “and such deed may be executed before witnesses, or before Notaries, according to the exigency of the law of the place where such deed of composition and discharge is to be executed.”

Page 30, line 41.—Leave out from “liable” to “but” in line 48, and insert “the said creditor shall be entitled to rank on the estate of all co-obligants for the full amount; but only to the effect of getting one hundred cents in the dollar.”

Page 34, line ult.—Leave out “by mail.”

Page 35, line 2.—After “creditors” insert “and shall mail the same at least ten days before the day on which the meeting is to take place.”

Page 40, line 2.—After “disqualified” insert “the Judge or the Assignee, as the case may be, shall also be disqualified by relationship, by blood or marriage within the degree of cousin-german, to any litigant before him, and such disqualification may be enforced and the matter in dispute tried, as provided by this section.”

Page 61, line 26.—After “E. F.” insert “This form shall be adapted in the Province of Quebec to the notarial form of execution of documents prevailing there.”

And the 1st to the 5th amendments inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 6th amendment, being read a second time, as followeth:—

Page 30, line 41.—Leave out from “liable” to “but” in line 48, and insert “the said creditor shall be entitled to rank on the estate of all co-obligants for the full amount; but only to the effect of getting one hundred cents in the dollar.”

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said amendment, for the following Reason:—Because it is contrary to the spirit of the Act in other parts.

The 7th and 8th amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 9th amendment being read a second time, as followeth:—

Page 40, line 2.—After “disqualified” insert “The Judge or the Assignee, as the case may be, shall also be disqualified by relationship, by blood or marriage, within the degree of cousin-german, to any litigant before him, and such disqualification may be enforced, and the matter in dispute tried, as provided by this section.”

On motion of Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said amendment for the following Reason: Because it is wholly unnecessary, as the Assignee has no duties to perform which require such a restriction, and the rule as to Judges is sufficiently established by existing law.

The 10th amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to all their amendments to the foregoing Bill; with the exception of the sixth and ninth amendments, to which they have disagreed, and communicating the Reasons for so disagreeing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, laid before the House—Copies of correspondence and accounts *in re* Duties refunded to the Great Western Railway Company. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 93.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1875.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—
Of *Adam Sherk* and others, of *Sherkston*, County of *Welland*, praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Bedford*, for the year 1874, and General Supplementary Statements for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *Montreal* Northern Colonization Railway Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to repeal the export duty on Stave Bolts and Oak Logs."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter nine, and thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter thirty-four, respecting the appointment of Harbor Masters."

Bill intituled: "An Act to repeal an Act of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island* for the collection of *Cape Race* Lighthouse Toll."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act intituled: 'An Act respecting "Larceny and other similar offences.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and *Magloire Cleophas Galarneau* to build and maintain a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Quebec* Lumber and Timber Association," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate do not insist on their amendments made to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Insolvency," to which the Commons have disagreed.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor of *Quebec*, and authorising the raising of a loan in respect thereof," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the provisions of 'An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats, and Molestation,' with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* and *Lake Huron* Direct Railway Company" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to

an Address to His Excellency, dated 13th May, 1874, for a statement of all sums of money expended in 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, for the Militia Service, including the Mounted Police, either for payment of men, expenses attending camps, or for clothing, ammunition, drill sheds, or other incidental and ordinary expenses of the Department in Ottawa. (*Sessional Papers, No. 94.*)

Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,* laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—The Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the provisions of an Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 2, line 2.—After "him" insert "with a view to coerce such master or other person."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor "Commissioners of Quebec," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 4, line 6.—Leave out from "of" to "representing" in line 9, and insert "one Member to be elected by the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec, one Member to be elected by the Council of the Board of Trade of the Town of Lévis and two Members."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor "of Quebec, and authorising the raising of a loan in respect thereof," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line ult.—After "Dock" insert "and every such by-law to impose tolls, "duties and dues as aforesaid shall be subject to the approval of the Governor "General in Council."

Page 2, line 24.—Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 2, line 26.—Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 2, line 30.—Leave out from "corporation" to "any" in line 43.

Page 3, line 5.—Leave out from "Commissioners" to the end of the Bill."

The said amendments, being read, a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Huron "Direct Railway Company," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 22.—After "Directors" insert "and such telegraph line may be used "by the public generally in conformity with the rules and regulations that the "Company may adopt."

Page 4, line 39.—After "whatever" insert "Provided always that nothing in this "section shall be construed to authorize the Company to issue promissory notes "payable to bearer or any promissory note intended or adapted to be circulated as "money or as the note of a Bank."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer, for the Dominion of *Canada*." and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 9.—After the first "Courts" insert "hereinafter termed 'The Supreme Court' and 'The Exchequer Court,' respectively."

Page 1, line 24.—Leave out "them" and insert "the said Provinces."

Page 1, line 31.—Leave out "of *Canada*."

Page 2, line 24.—After "that" insert "of Judge."

Page 3, line 3.—Leave out "Justice" and insert "Judge."

Page 3, line 40.—Leave out "each" and insert "any."

Page 4, line 13.—After "from" insert "any judgment rendered in" and after "Quebec" insert "in any case."

Page 4, line 30.—After "Law" insert "Clause A."

Clause A.

"No appeal shall be allowed under the next three preceding sections unless notice thereof be given in writing to the opposite party, or his attorney of record, within twenty days after the decision complained of, or within such further time as the Court appealed from, or a Judge thereof, may allow."

Page 4, line 34.—Leave out from "allowed" to "An" in line 41.

Page 5, line 6.—Leave out from "every" to "appeal" in line 8.

Page 5, line 11.—After "thereof" insert "and every other appeal shall be brought within thirty days from the signing, or entry, or pronouncing of the judgment appealed from."

Page 11, line 8.—After "otherwise" insert "or for granting or refusing such application."

Page 11, line 24.—Leave out from "Court" to "Jurisdiction" in line 27.

Page 12, line 6.—Leave out "or" and insert "and," and after the second "Court" insert "or the Supreme Court alone."

Page 12, line 14.—Leave out "a Dominion Act" and insert "an Act of the Parliament of *Canada*."

Page 12, line 18.—Leave out from the second "of" to "when" in line 19 and insert "An Act of the Legislature of such Province."

Page 12, line 23.—Leave out "Provincial" and after "Act" insert "so agreeing and providing."

Page 12, line 45.—Leave out "of *Canada*."

Page 13, line 11—Page 13, line 22.—Leave out "said" and insert "Exchequer."

Page 13, line 27—Page 13, line 30.—Leave out "said."

Page 14, line 18.—Leave out "Court of Exchequer," and insert "Exchequer Court."

Page 15, line 28.—After "Barristers" insert "Advocates."

Page 15, line 31.—Leave out the first "of" and insert "or of any Court of Vice-Admiralty in."

Page 15, line 31.—After "Barristers" insert "Advocates."

Page 16, line 13.—Leave out "and Officers" and insert "Registrar, Clerks and Servants."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to make better provision,

"extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 3,—Leave out from "follows" to "for" in line 26.

In the Title, leave out from the second "Act" to "respecting."

Mr. *Vail*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Appendices Nos. 3 to 10 of Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of *Canada* for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:—

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Harry Moody,

Governor General's Secretary.

The Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend the General Acts respecting Railways," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right, and respecting procedure in Crown suits," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the General Acts respecting Railways," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 43.—After "aforesaid" insert "if it affects any officer or servant of the company, may be proved by proving the delivery of a copy to or its receipt by such officer or servant; and if it affects any other Railway Company using the 'Railway.'"

Page 3, line 13.—After "by-laws" insert "affecting only any other Railway Company using the Railway."

Page 3, line 18.—After "be" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"No Judge shall grant any warrant under sub-section twenty-eight of section nine of 'The Railway Act, 1868,' unless ten days previous notice of the time and place, when and where application for its granting will be made to him has been served upon the owner of the land, or the party empowered to convey the land, or interested in the land sought to be taken, or which may suffer damage from the taking of materials sought to be taken, or the exercise of the powers sought to be exercised, or the doing of the thing sought to be done, by the Railway Company; nor shall any Judge grant any such warrant except upon the Company giving security to his satisfaction, and in a sum larger than his estimate of the probable compensation and not less than double the amount mentioned in the notice served under sub-section twelve of the said section; and the costs of the application to and of any hearing before the Judge

"shall be borne by the Railway Company, unless the compensation awarded shall be less than they had declared their readiness to pay."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right, and respecting procedure in Crown suits," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 3, line 7.—Leave out from "remedy" to "In" in line 9 and insert "in England under similar circumstances by the laws in force there prior to the passing of the Imperial Statute, 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 34, intituled: 'An Act to amend the Law relating to Petitions of Rights, to simplify the Proceedings, and to make Provisions for the costs thereof.'"

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the North-West Territories."

Bill intituled: "An Act to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned."

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act Chapter forty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: 'An Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Timber,' with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act Chapter forty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting the Culling and Measurement of Timber,' and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 8.—Leave out from "forty" to "together" in line 9.

Page 2, line 10.—Leave out "salaries" and leave out from "fees" to "as" in line 11.

Page 3, line 6.—After "Supervisor" insert "and."

Page 3, line 7.—Leave out "and Cullers."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (*Lambton*), seconded by Mr. Cartwright,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow at Two o'Clock P.M.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow at Two o'Clock P.M.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 15th October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have audited the books of your Accountant's Office, and having compared the same with the accompanying account current, I find all correct.

As you are well aware, there has been a change in the management of the office since the last audit, and in this connection I notice with much pleasure that the management under Mr. *Hartney*, the new accountant, is all that can be desired, and the books and vouchers under Mr. *Stansfeld's* charge give evidence as usual of careful and methodical working.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. W. BAXTER,
Auditor.

The Honorable *T. W. Anglin*, M. P.,
Speaker of the Commons of *Canada*, &c., &c.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—
Of Messrs. *John Ross & Co.*, Merchants, Shipowners, and others interested in the trade of the Port of *Quebec*; praying for certain amendments to the Pilotage Act of 1873.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—
Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, for a copy of instructions issued to Postmasters in cities, towns and villages, by the Postmaster General, under authority of Section 42 of 31 *Vic.*, cap. 19, with reference to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the Post Office. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 95.)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intitled : " An Act to amend the Interpretation Act as respects the printing and distribution of the Statutes, and the territorial application of Acts amending previous Acts," without any amendment.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber*, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, That it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills :—

An Act to amend "*The Interpretation Act*," as respects the printing and distribution of the Statutes and the territorial application of Acts amending previous Acts.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the Legislature of *Nova Scotia*, respecting petty offences, trespasses and assaults.

An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of *Canada*.

An Act to amend the Acts for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of Public Works.

An Act to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts.

An Act to incorporate the *Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*.

An Act to change the name of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company, to that of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company.

An Act to make further provisions respecting the Central Prison for *Ontario*.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Procedure in criminal cases and other matters relating to Criminal Law.

An Act for the more speedy trial before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of *Ontario*, of persons charged with Felonies or Misdemeanors.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament.

An Act to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the issue of Dominion Notes.

An Act further to amend "An Act respecting the administration of justice and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*."

An Act to incorporate The *Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Company.

An Act still further to amend "The Patent Act of 1872," and to extend the same, as amended, to *Prince Edward Island*.

An Act respecting defective Letters Patent, and the discharge of securities to the Crown.

An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act, 1873.

An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, respecting Banks and Banking.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate The *London* and *Canada* Bank, and to change the name thereof to that of The Bank of the United Provinces.

An Act to confirm articles of agreement and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company for extension from *Saint John* westward, and the European and North American Railway Company of *Maine*, and for other purposes therein set forth.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Lévis*.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company.

An Act to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the *Richelieu* Company, and to change its corporate name.

An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

An Act further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act respecting the lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of *Canada*.

An Act respecting the *Canada* Central Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Great Western Railway Company.

An Act to change the name of the *Montreal, Chambly* and *Sorel* Railway Company, to the *Montreal, Portland* and *Boston* Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and fifteen, incorporating The International Express Company.

An Act to incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Company.

An Act to incorporate the European and American Express and Agency Company.

An Act to incorporate the National Insurance Company.

An Act to amend "An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Lands of *Manitoba*."

An Act to extend to the Province of *Manitoba* the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections.

An Act for suppressing Gaming Houses and to punish the keepers thereof.

An Act to amend the Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.

An Act to re-arrange the capital of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, to consolidate the enactments relating to the said Company, to enable the said Company to change the gauge of its railway, and to amalgamate with the Northern Extension Railways Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Industrial Life Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate The *Lower Ottawa* Boom Company.

An Act relating to the *Upper Ottawa* Improvement Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Lighting Company.

An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the *Niagara* District Bank with the Imperial Bank of *Canada*.

An Act relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Land Investment Guarantee Company, (Limited).

An Act to incorporate the *Pictou* Coal and Iron Company.

An Act to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* "The Dominion Lands Acts."

An Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*.

An Act to change the corporate name of the *St. Lawrence* Navigation Company (steam), and to confer on it certain powers.

An Act to authorize the *Canada* Southern Railway Company to acquire the "*Erie* and *Niagara* Railway," and for other purposes.

An Act to legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the *Niagara Falls* International Bridge Company, the *Niagara Falls* Suspension Bridge Company and the Great Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

An Act to amend "The Fisheries Act."

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*.

An Act to authorize *François Xavier Galarneau* and *Magloire Cléophas Galarneau* to build and maintain a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*.

An Act to incorporate the Dominion Railways Equipment Company.

An Act to amend the Act intituled: "An Act respecting larceny and other similar offences."

An Act to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada* to The Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society, and to amend their Act of incorporation.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned.

An Act to repeal the export duty on Stave Bolts and Oak Logs.

An Act to amend the Acts thirty-sixth *Victoria*, chapter nine, and thirty-seventh *Victoria*, chapter thirty-four, respecting the appointment of Harbor Masters.

An Act to repeal an Act of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*, for the collection of the *Cape Race* Light House Toll.

An Act respecting the *Montreal* Northern Colonization Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Company to construct, own, and operate a Railway from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to a point in *British Columbia*, on the *Pacific Ocean*.

An Act to extend certain provisions of "The Seamen's Act, 1873," to vessels employed in navigating the inland waters of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Steam Users Insurance Association.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange.

An Act to incorporate The *Ontario* and *Quebec* Lumber and Timber Association.

An Act to compel persons delivering certain Merchantable Liquids in casks to mark on such casks the capacity thereof.

An Act respecting Life Insurance Companies and Companies doing any insurance business other than Fire and Inland Marine.

An Act further to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873."

An Act to amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Montreal* Board of Trade."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada* Car and Manufacturing Company.

An Act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by Railway, or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of *Canada*.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business.

An Act to extend and amend the law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their capital, traffic and working expenditure.

An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Royal Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*.

An Act further to amend the General Acts respecting Railways.

An Act to amend the Act Chapter forty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Timber."

An Act to provide for the institution of Suits against the Crown by Petition of Right, and respecting procedure in Crown Suits.

An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*.

An Act respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor of *Quebec*, and authorising the raising of a loan in respect thereof.

An Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*.

An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* and *Lake Huron* Direct Railway Company.

An Act to amend the provisions of "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestations."

An Act to amend and consolidate the Statute Law for the regulation of the Postal Service.

An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the Inspection thereof, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting Insolvency.

The Titles to the following Bills were then read :—

"An Act for the relief of *Henry William Peterson*."

"An Act respecting Copyrights."

To these Bills the Clerk of the Senate, by His Excellency's command, did thereupon say :—

"His Excellency the Governor General doth reserve these Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon."

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," to which I humbly request Your Excellency's assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words :—

“In Her Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to deliver the following speech to both Houses:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I cannot relieve you from your attendance in Parliament without thanking you for the assiduity and zeal, by which at an unusually early period in the season you have been enabled to bring the onerous duties of a laborious Session to a close.

The Session has been fruitful of measures fraught with great consequences to the country.

I have readily given my assent to the Act to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for *Canada*—a measure which has long been under consideration, and which is necessary to the completion of our judicial system.

The Act respecting Insolvency will promote the interests of commerce, by the wholesome changes introduced in the existing Law. These changes will doubtless result in the more careful and economical administration of insolvent estates, giving due protection to the creditor, and at the same time shielding from harsh treatment the honest but unfortunate debtor.

To aid in the development and efficient administration of our great territorial empire in the *North-West*, an important step has been taken by the passing of the Act providing for it a form of government predicated upon its present requirements, and framed to meet the exigencies of the near future by calling into existence representative institutions whenever sufficient population shall have been found for the exercise of the functions of self-government.

The Postal Service Act will, by its liberal provisions, and the removal of hindrances to free communication by mail, tend greatly to the public convenience.

In like manner, much advantage may be expected to result from the passing of the Act respecting Ocean Telegraphy, preventing monopoly, and giving freedom of access to our shores to all Marine Telegraph Companies.

The Copyrights Act has been passed to protect the rights of authors and artists who may desire to avail themselves of its provisions, and to facilitate arrangements for the publication in *Canada* of the works of writers residing in other countries.

By the Insurance Act greater security has been given to the insured, by the adoption of an effective system of inspection.

The Act relating to Penitentiaries has brought these institutions more immediately under the direction and control of the Government; and the system of administration and inspection has been simplified and cheapened.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the Supplies you have granted. They will enable my Government to prosecute the great public works to which the country has been committed, and will, I doubt not, contribute largely to the development of our resources, the growth of our commerce, and the extension into the interior of settlements of hardy and industrious pioneers.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I congratulate you on the adoption of many measures, in addition to those enumerated, calculated to add to the public comfort and prosperity, to increase the stability of our institutions, and to promote confidence and good will among the different classes of our people. They, I doubt not, will be found to appreciate your

labors to these ends; and I trust that on their part, they will, above all things, cultivate an unselfish love of country and devotion to the general good.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the eighteenth day of May next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the eighteenth day of May next.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1. **PRINTING.**—Second Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.
- No. 2. **PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**—The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.
- No. 3. **ALEXANDER YUILL.**—Report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the causes of certain alleged losses said to have been sustained by Alexander Yuill, of the Township of Ramsay.
- No. 4. **IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.**—First Report of the Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES

ON THE

PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit, as their

SECOND REPORT.

The Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to audit the Printing Accounts, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past year, and "The Printing Account Balance Sheet," all of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

The Committee would especially draw attention to that part of the Clerk's Report, and that of the Sub-Committee, relative to the tender for Binding. The Committee respectfully recommend that the substitution as therein asked for by Mr. Grison, namely, the name of Mr. O'Donoghue for that of Mr. Fréchetle be granted, provided that the necessary security be forthwith entered into.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament to whom was referred the accounts, together with the balance sheet and the Clerk's Report on the services of the past year, beg leave to report as follows:—

That having carefully examined the balance sheet, with the accounts and vouchers connected therewith, the Sub-Committee report that, as usual, all was found correct and satisfactory.

The books connected with the printing services are neatly and accurately kept, and in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, the Clerk deserves much credit for the simple and yet perfect manner in which those books are arranged and kept.

The cost of the printing services of the past year are considerably in excess of those of the preceding one. This arises from several causes, but mainly from two. First, the bonus, or advance in the printing rates of 27 per cent., made to the late contractor, and secondly, because the accounts embrace the cost of the printing services of two sessions.

The Sub-Committee beg to draw the attention of the Committee to the paragraph in the Clerk's report respecting the postage account. It is their opinion that all

public documents or printed matter, mailed in the recess as well as during the session of Parliament, and stamped with the official seal, should pass free, but as it appears that the law as it now stands, will not permit this to be done, the Sub-Committee would recommend that the Chairman be authorized to wait upon the Postmaster General and endeavor to get this vexatious but trifling matter placed, by some means, on a more satisfactory footing.

The contracts entered into with the parties whose tenders were received and accepted last session for the Parliamentary printing, and the furnishing of the printing paper, have been examined and found correct and in accordance therewith.

With regard to the tender which was at the same time accepted for the binding, the sub-committee would beg to call attention to the correspondence which has taken place between the Clerk and Mr. Fréchette of the firm of Grison, Fréchette & Co., whose tender was then accepted. Mr. Fréchette as it appears by his letter, dated 23rd September, 1874, has severed his connection with the firm and withdrawn his claim to the contract. Mr. Grison, in his letter, dated 9th February, 1875, states that Daniel J. O'Donoghue is substituted in the firm for Mr. Fréchette, and that he desires that the contract may be drawn in his own name and that of D. J. O'Donoghue.

No contract having been yet entered into, it will be for the Committee to decide upon the desirability or justice of allowing this change.

The Clerk's report, together with the balance sheet, signed by the Sub-Committee as having been audited and found correct are appended hereto.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON.
GEO. W. ROSS,
M. BOWELL.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 16th Feb., 1875.

REPORT OF THE CLERK.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
15th February, 1875.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have nothing to report out of the usual routine in connection with the printing services of the past year, with the exception that the parties whose tenders last Session were accepted for the printing and the furnishing of the printing paper, have signed their respective contracts, which I now submit for the inspection and approval of the Committee. Those contracts came into force on the 1st day of January, and so far, the duties have been satisfactorily performed. The late contractor, Mr. I. B. Taylor is still engaged in finishing the work pertaining to his late contract.

With regard to the Binding, the tender of Messrs. Grison, Fréchette & Co. was accepted, but on notifying those parties that the contract was ready for signature, I received the following letter from Mr. Fréchette :

OTTAWA, Sept. 23, 1874.

"H. HARTNEY, Esq.,
Chief Clerk of Printing Committee.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have severed my connection with the firm of Grison, Fréchette & Co., and further, that I withdraw my claim to the contract for the binding of Journals, &c., &c.

Yours respectfully,
A. FRÉCHETTE."

Under the circumstances, and as no binding would be required till after the present Session, I deemed it advisable to stay all further proceedings, and await the action of the Committee on its re-assembling.

On the 9th inst. I also received the following letter from Mr. Grison, in relation to the same subject:

OTTAWA, Feb. 9, 1875.

HENRY HARTNEY, Esq.,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that Mr. Fréchette having withdrawn from our firm since I tendered for the binding, and made the deposit, and that D. J. O'Donoghue is substituted in my firm for him, and I wish the contract to be drawn in the name of myself and D. J. O'Donoghue. The deposit will be changed to the name of the new firm in the Bank.

Your obedient servant,

L. A. GRISON."

I wish also to draw the attention of the Committee to our Postage account.

Everything going out is carefully weighed, entered and charged before being sent, yet when the account is rendered it never agrees with our books, yet it must be paid, for which purpose money is drawn from the Treasury, and in due course repaid back again; if the law could be so amended as to permit all printed matter sent by Parliament to go free, this apparently unnecessary and fruitless labour would be avoided.

I beg to submit the Annual Balance Sheet shewing the cost of the Printing Services for the fiscal year 1873-4, which, together with the books, and the accounts and vouchers for the verification of the same, are ready for the audit.

I transmitted to the Honorable the Minister of Finance an estimate of the sums that would probably be required for Printing Services during the ensuing year, amounting to \$50,000, subject to the approval of the Committee. This is a larger amount than usual, but as the prices to be paid under the new contracts are considerably in advance of those paid under the old, I deemed it prudent to do so.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet.—Continued.

<p>To Balance of Paper on hand — 306 Reams of Royal, at \$2.95.....\$1,168 20 378 Reams of Foolscap, at \$1.13..... 427 14 ----- \$1,595 34</p>	<p>Total Cost as above.....\$51,590 61 Less paid on last account... 851 24 ----- \$50,739 37</p> <p>REFUNDS:— Departmental Reports.....\$2,000 00 Private Bills..... 634 31 ----- \$2,634 31</p> <p>Total cost, Parliamentary Printing..... \$48,105 06</p> <p>Numerically calculated, the cost for each House will stand thus: The Senate.....\$13,211 96 The House of Commons..... 34,893 10 ----- \$48,105 06</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

February 16th, 1875.—Examined and found correct.

J. SIMPSON,
 GEO. W. ROSS, } Sub-Committee.
 M. BOWELL, }

COMMITTEE ROOM, 30th June, 1874.

HENRY HARTNEY,
 Clerk, Department Printing of Parliament.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(*RE* CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEYS.)

Printed by Order of Parliament.



O'TTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1875.

REPORT.

The SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS beg leave to present as their

SECOND REPORT

The Report of their Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure for Penitentiaries and Prison Inspection, and especially into the purchase of a quarry and a house for the Warden at St. Vincent de Paul; together with the evidence taken by them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1875.

REPORT.

The Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the Expenditure for Penitentiaries and Prison Inspection, and especially into the purchase of a quarry and a house for the Warden at St. Vincent de Paul, beg leave to present their

FIRST REPORT.

Your Sub-Committee have taken evidence, which they append, on the two subjects especially referred to them.

With reference to the purchase of a quarry for the use of the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, it appears from the evidence adduced that the quarry in question was offered in writing to the Government by its original proprietor, Mr. F. X. Auclair, late in the month of November, 1872, for the sum of \$9,000; that no answer to this offer was received; that early in the following month of December, Mr. E. H. Lemay purchased the quarry from Auclair for the sum of \$9,000; that later in the same month of December, valutors were appointed by the Government, or by the Directors of Penitentiaries, under instructions from the Minister of Justice, to report on the value of the quarry, which was variously estimated by these valutors at \$29,750 and at \$25,750; that the quarry was offered by Lemay to the Government for \$18,000, at which price it appears to have been finally accepted by the Government in the month of January, 1873, and a vote for the money was obtained at the next Session of Parliament; but Mr. C. A. Dansereau, chief editor and co-proprietor of *La Minerve*, a journal published in Montreal, took an active part in the negotiation of the sale of the quarry to the Government by Lemay, and in consideration of his supposed influence, or the influence of his firm and journal, he was to receive, individually, according to Lemay's evidence, but for his firm, according to his (Dansereau's) own evidence, one-sixth part of the profits arising from the transaction; that over and above one-sixth share of the profits so stipulated for, Dansereau demanded of Lemay the sum of \$2,000 for an Election Fund, which he (Dansereau) says Lemay had previously agreed to pay, and that this demand was made pending the Election in the County of Laval, in October, 1873, and the money was intended to be used in connection with that Election; but it does not appear that Lemay

ever paid this sum of \$2,000, or any portion thereof. It seems to be established beyond dispute or doubt that double the sum was paid for the quarry that it was offered and might have been purchased for; that the sale by Lemay was effected through the influence of Dansereau with the Government, and that a considerable portion of the sum paid for the quarry in excess of the price at which it was offered to the Government by Auclair was intended to be used in the promotion of Elections in the interest of the political party then supporting the Government.

With respect to the purchase of a house as a residence for the Warden of the Penitentiary, your Sub-Committee, without expressing any opinion as to the policy of, or the necessity for, buying a house, are nevertheless of the opinion that the evidence shows that the price paid for the one actually purchased was not excessive.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) L. H. HOLTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1875.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARIES.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, 27th February, 1875.

Sub-Committee met. Hon. L. H. Holton in the Chair.

(*Translation*).

Mr. Bellerose examined:—

I know that the Dominion Government bought a quarry at St. Vincent de Paul; I know where it is situated, but have never visited it. I do not know the extent; it is not the whole, it is part of a farm belonging to Mr. F. H. Auclair; I do not know the extent, but from what is said of it it may be some sixty arpents.

I do not know the circumstances which accompanied the sale, but I remember that the proprietor, Auclair, came to my house, after it had been decided that the Penitentiary would come to St. Vincent de Paul, and told me he wanted to write to the Directors of Penitentiaries to offer them his quarry. He also asked me to write to the Directors for him, and to offer to the Directors the quarry in question, for a certain price, which I did.

To the best of my knowledge, it was nine or ten thousand dollars, not more than ten. It is a quarry for cut stone, and a magnificent quarry. There are many quarries in Isle Jesus, and there is one nearer the Penitentiary ground, which I also consider a good one, and in fact equally good, though it has never been worked. The latter belonging to Mr. Pierre Pâquet, was also offered to the Directors; I myself wrote the letter; at all events, I wrote a letter at his request. I think the price asked by Mr. Pâquet was about the same as that asked for the other property. I am not positive as to this.

I think the Auclair quarry may be advantageous to the Government, as respects the business to be done in cut stone, for it is a known fact that a great number of parishes on the banks of the St. Lawrence have no quarries of this nature, and are obliged to obtain their stone at a distance; and seeing that the Penitentiary could furnish stone at a cheaper rate than any other contractor, and that the means of communication by water are easy enough, especially if the present Government continues the works begun by the last Government—that is to say the clearing of the rapid of the River des Prairies, the only obstacle, which does not prevent completely, but which hinders considerably the navigation, particularly for loaded boats.

I have no doubt but that the Government would derive immense advantages from this quarry, and from others which it might buy in Isle Jesus.

I believe that the greater part of the land bought for a quarry is nothing but quarry, but I declare as before that I have not visited the place.

I have no doubt whatever but stone might be found in other quarries to carry on the work of building the Penitentiary, without causing the bad effect resulting from the use of different kinds of stone ; witness the splendid porch of the church of St. Vincent de Paul, the stone for which was taken from different quarries in Isle Jesus.

PROPERTY OF THE WARDEN.

From the arrival of Doctor Tassé, the present Warden, at St. Vincent de Paul, about the year 1870, I think, when he assumed the administration of the Reformatory, he was always enchanted with my property, my then place of residence.

The Dominion Government having decided, in 1872, to open a Penitentiary for the Province of Quebec, at St. Vincent de Paul, and Doctor Tassé having the promise, or assurance, or information that he was to be the Warden of the Penitentiary, during the whole of the year 1872, manifested to me on several occasions the desire that I should sell my house to the Government for his future residence, as the Government were to furnish him with a house outside the walls of the Penitentiary, as at Kingston.

As I had improved the property to such an extent that only a person of fortune, for the country, could make it his residence, and as for that reason I was much attached to it, the shrubbery, the gardens, the flower-plots, in short all the improvements being the work of my own hands, I paid but little attention to the solicitation of Doctor Tassé up to the fall of 1872. The failing health of Madame Bellerose, my absence in attendance on the Local and Dominion Governments the difficulty of finding servants even at high prices, and especially the difficulty of supporting them while paying them well, the smallness of my family, which consists only of Mme. Bellerose and myself ; the great size of the house, involving a most expensive outlay relatively to the number of my family ; all these considerations and many others of a like kind induced me to make up my mind that I should probably sell. In the fall of 1872 I was at home, having completely forgotten my conversations with Doctor Tassé about the sale, which I have just referred to, when a person came to my house and told me that the Inspectors of Penitentiaries were at St. Vincent de Paul, and that they intended to see me in order to buy my property. Some hours later, on the same day, two of the Directors came to my house, and after the usual exchange of civilities, told me that they were authorized to purchase a residence for the Warden of the Penitentiary, and asked me if I would sell my property to the Government. I answered them that, as I had made up my mind to go and board with my wife I would sell. These gentlemen asked me what would be my terms ; I answered that in view of the reasons above mentioned, I would sell cheap ; that if the Government took the property as it then stood, I should require but ten thousand dollars. The gentlemen did not appear to think the price unreasonable, though they did not tell me whether the Government would or would not buy.

I must state that I then thought and still think, that the property was sold cheap and for less than it is worth, in view of the improvements made on it.

The lot may be about three arpents in superficies. It is situated in the centre of the village, the most picturesque and the most retired spot it is possible to find there. The house, which is built of stone, is two and three stories high besides the attics. The size of the house is forty or forty-five feet in front, by thirty-three to thirty-six feet in depth. The whole of the inside of the house was renewed eight or nine years ago, and it was so well cared for that when I sold it it was in the same state as when the workmen gave it up to me. The workmanship of the interior of the house is of the first class, and even the cellars and larder are plastered the same as the rest of the house. In many of the rooms the woodwork is not only first class, but in accordance with the rules of architecture. In the drawing-room the style is Doric ; in the entry the same ; in what was then my office, Tuscan. The house is provided with every kind of convenience desirable in a country place. At the front of the house there are two very costly galleries ; the wood for the carpenter's work in the interior was purchased at a great cost ; there is in the yard a first class building of sixty feet, besides another coachhouse of sixty feet more ; these

buildings were also put up without regard to cost, nothing was spared to make them substantial; in these buildings there are coach houses, stables for horses and cattle, sheds for light vehicles, working carts, wood sheds, &c., &c.

The house is situate nearly 150 feet from the public road, the ground in front of the house is planted with forest trees, which in summer conceal the house by their foliage; at the side of the house is a pretty little orchard, and at the back a magnificent garden, the annual revenue of which, to one who would care to cultivate it fully, would yield a profit of from three to four hundred dollars per annum. At the back of the garden is a meadow which yields from four to five hundred bundles of hay each year. I may mention now that there is a road which belonged to me, and which now belongs to the Government, macadamized to a depth of two or three feet, and that all round the buildings macadam has been placed to a depth of from two to four feet, besides, the garden walks have been macadamised to the depth of a foot or a foot and a half. The road in question is planted with trees from end to end, on one side;—finally I do not hesitate to state, and I am still convinced that the property is worth more—nearer fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars than ten thousand.

I desire to add that when the Estimates with the item of \$18,000 came before the House of Commons, in the Session of 1873, I was then a member of that House and I was struck with the amount, remembering that Mr. Auclair had asked only \$9,000; but seeing that the estimate was required for a quarry and a farm and moreover, knowing then that the quarry offered for sale for \$9,000 had since been sold to Mr. Lemay, who was the person who was then offering it for sale to the Government, and having no reason to suspect that there might be anything wrong in the transaction, I felt re-assured.

(Signed,) J. H. BELLEROSE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

OTTAWA, March 4th, 1875.

Sub-Committee met. Hon. L. H. Holton in the chair.

(Translation.)

Mr. Auclair, of St. Vincent de Paul, being called, said:—

My name is F. X. Auclair. I am a farmer, and reside at St. Vincent de Paul. I was proprietor of a farm, a quarry on which was sold in 1872 to Mr. Lemay. The quarry I sold to Mr. Lemay was from seventy-six to eighty arpents in extent. The Directors of Penitentiaries came, in the month of November, 1872, to ask me for how much would I sell my quarry. I did not give an answer at once, wishing to have time to reflect upon it, not knowing myself the value of the quarry. In the same month of November, 1872, a fortnight later, I went to see Messrs. Bellerose & Tassé to consult with them as to the price I might take for my quarry; they both told me that they did not wish to meddle with the matter, and for me to fix my own price. Nevertheless Mr. Bellerose told me that he was ready to write for me. At my request Mr. Bellerose wrote to the Government, offering my quarry for nine thousand dollars. I never received any answer from the Government. Some days after having sent my offer to the Government, Mr. Lemay came to make enquiries in order to buy my land. There was a discussion between us as to the price of the land; as we could not agree upon it, he asked me what would be the price of my quarry by itself. I told him twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. He then said to me, "You have offered it for less to the Government; I know you did, for I went to Ottawa, and myself saw the offer." Seeing the state of the case, I said to him, "Inasmuch as you know my price, I will give it to you for what I have offered it to the Government." He did not at once accept the offer, but said that he must consult with his father before buying it. Two or three days later he accepted, and

we passed the deed. The sale was made part cash and part in payments without interest extending over several years. The whole is now paid up, and the interest at six per cent. was deducted from the payments not yet due. At the time I dealt with Mr. Lemay I did not know that he had made any arrangements with the Government. Later on, I learnt that he had friends in the Government. Four or five weeks after I had passed the deed with Mr. Lemay, I learned that he was treating to sell to the Government the property which I had sold him.

I know Mr. Pâquet's land. It is nearer to the Penitentiary than that which I sold. There is a quarry upon this land; it is not as good as that which I have sold to Mr. Lemay. The stone from this quarry having been tried when the church was building, it was not found good, and was left on the spot.

I have regretted the sale I made to Mr. Lemay for \$9,000.

Interrogatory upon the Sale of Mr. Bellerose's House:—

I know Mr. Bellerose's house at St. Vincent de Paul, which is now occupied by the Warden of the Penitentiary. When Mr. Bellerose had sold this house to the Government, I understood that he had sold it for between ten and twelve thousand dollars. I exclaimed at the time that it was a great price, but since then I have myself repaired the house, and I am convinced that it was not too dear. I know the Penitentiary grounds, and after having discussed the question with several others, we came to the conclusion that there was no suitable place on the Penitentiary grounds on which to build the house of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and nearer than the house of Mr. Bellerose, which the Government could have bought on which to build the Warden's house, unless it might be on the land of Mr. Lussier, which is outside the village, or upon another piece of land belonging to Mr. Bellerose, situate within the village, and which is further off than that now occupied by the Warden—that is to say, "about two hundred feet further.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1875.

Sub-Committee met. Hon. L. H. Holton in the Chair.

J. G. Moylan, Secretary of the Directors of Penitentiaries, examined:—

The negotiations were opened by the Directors with Mr. Auclair for the purchase of his quarry in the early part of Nov., 1872.

I have no knowledge that Mr. Auclair made a formal offer of the quarry to the Government, in writing, subsequent to his interview of November with Mr. Auclair.

About the 8th of following January, I heard that Mr. Auclair had offered his quarry to the Government for \$9,000. I heard this in conversation with my colleagues, on my return from Toronto in January. I do not know how they ascertained the fact.

I find from the records of the office that the order to have the quarry valued emanated from Sir J. A. Macdonald, then Minister of Justice, on 27th Dec., 1872. I cannot say whether those instructions were verbal or written, having been absent from Ottawa at the time.

The Directors had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Lemay respecting the purchase of the quarry from him.

(Signed,)

JAS. G. MOYLAN.

Deposition of Mr. E. H. Lemay.

My name is Eustache H. Lemay; I am a contractor and reside at Montreal. I sold to the Government a quarry in the neighbourhood of St. Vincent de Paul. This quarry I purchased from Mr. F. X. Auclair, for the sum of \$9,000, by deed of date 12th Dec., 1872, and entered into negotiations for the sale thereof to the Government in the course of the same month of December. I saw the Hon. H. L. Langevin, their Minister of

Public Works, at the St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal, and spoke to him on the subject, and he said that he would see the Directors on the subject, but got no more specific answer from him on that occasion.

About the latter end of December, I came to Ottawa to ascertain whether the stone contract for which I had tendered had been awarded to me or not, I may have come to Ottawa previous to the purchase of the quarry from Mr. Auclair, but not in connection with the purchase of said quarry.

By Hon. Mr. Holton:—

On the occasion of such visit to Ottawa, previous to purchase of the quarry from Mr. Auclair, had you or had you not any communication of, or information respecting, an offer of the quarry in question by Mr. Auclair to the Government?

Answer. I had no communication of any offer of the quarry by Auclair to the Government before I purchased the quarry from Auclair.

I first applied to Mr. Auclair with a view of purchasing the quarry toward the end of November, or in the beginning of December. He offered me his whole property for twelve thousand dollars or that portion constituting the quarry at nine thousand dollars. He did not ask more than nine thousand dollars for the quarry, and I do not remember having told him that I knew of his offer to the Government. I did not at that time positively know of any offer having been made by Mr. Auclair to the Government. Subsequently during the same month of December I did learn that the quarry had been offered to the Government by Mr. Auclair for nine thousand dollars. Mr. Dausereau of the *Minerve* intimated to me some time in the latter part of December, that he would try to get the Government to purchase the quarry. I know that Mr. Dausereau saw Mr. Langevin and spoke to him on the subject. Mr. Dausereau was authorized to represent my interest either respecting the contract for supplying stone or for the sale of the quarry, and it was understood that he was to participate to the extent of one-sixth in the net profits resulting from either transactions. For this consideration he was to use his influence with the Government in my behalf, but he was not empowered to close any transaction with the Government without consulting me. Under this arrangement Mr. Dausereau received for his services in connection with the sale of the quarry between fourteen and fifteen hundred dollars. In the interval between the passage of the Order in Council, authorizing the payment of the purchase money and the actual payment thereof, Mr. Dausereau intimated to me that I should have to pay some two thousand dollars towards some election funds. I believe he used the name of the Hon. Mr. Langevin, in connection with this communication. He exhibited to me what purported to be a telegram from Mr. Langevin on this subject. This telegram was to the following effect:—

“By telegraph from Ottawa, October 24th, 1873, to Arthur Dausereau, Montreal. “Lemay ought to be satisfied; let him give you those letters in ciphers which Mr. Dausereau said meant two thousand dollars.” I cannot say that I saw Mr. Langevin’s signature to the telegram, but Mr. Dausereau told me it was from Mr. Langevin. The telegram was shown to me but the paper was so folded as not to disclose the signature. I did not answer positively what I would do with respect to this demand of two thousand dollars. I have never paid this amount or any portion thereof. I received payment in full from the Government for the quarry.

Of Mr. Dausereau’s share of the profits on the sale of the quarry, I have only paid him seven hundred dollars, or about one-half of the amount he was entitled to by the agreement. No other payment than that to Mr. Dausereau has been made by me out of the profits on the sale of the quarry.

I know the property purchased by the Government from the Hon. Mr. Bellerose for the occupation of the Warden of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. I think the property was worth from ten to twelve thousand dollars in July, 1873.

(Signed,)

E. H. LEMAY.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, 9th March, 1875.

Sub-Committee met. Hon. L. H. Holton in the Chair.

C. A. Dansereau, Esq., deposed:—I am co-proprietor and chief editor of the journal called *La Minerve*, published in Montreal. I know some particulars of the negotiations for the sale of a quarry at St. Vincent de Paul by Mr. E. H. Lemay to the Government in 1872 and 1873. I took some part in the negotiations as representing Mr. Lemay. I was interested in the transaction as a partner in the firm of Duvernay, Frère & Dansereau, proprietors of *La Minerve*.

Towards the end of the year 1872, Mr. Lemay applied to Mr. Duvernay to ascertain whether he (Duvernay) would be willing join in a contract which he (Lemay) proposed entering into with the Government for the supply of stone to the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Duvernay consulted me on the subject, and I said to him that I saw no objections to our acting upon Lemay's proposition. This having been communicated to Lemay, he intimated his intention of securing by purchase to enable him to carry out such proposed contract, the quarry then owned by Mr. F. X. Auclair, and on the following day he told me that he had bought the quarry. I have no means of fixing the precise date of these conversations. I remember the fact because he told me the same day that he had despatched his tender for supplying stone. A few days afterwards Lemay came to me and asked me to accompany him to Ottawa to ascertain the fate of his tender, which I did. While we were in Ottawa we were informed that in view of the result of calculations as to the cost of obtaining stone in the way proposed, the Government would probably decide upon buying a quarry rather than contract for the delivery of stone which might amount to \$25,000 a year for the quantity required for the works of the Penitentiary. I then called upon Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and asked him whether if the Government decided to purchase a quarry they would purchase Lemay's. He told me that the matter did not appertain to his department and that he could say nothing about it. I then went to see Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, but it being English mail day he was too much engaged to grant me an interview. I left on the same day for Montreal. A few days later I met Mr. Lemay who told me he had seen the Directors of Penitentiaries and expected to sell his quarry. On the same or the next day, I wrote to Mr. Langevin respecting the sale of the quarry, and he answered me that he knew nothing about it and referred me to Sir John A. Macdonald. I know nothing of what was done subsequently except what I was told by Lemay. He said that he had been again at Ottawa and had arranged with the Directors that a valuation of the property should be obtained. Two or three days later he mentioned the names of the *experts* who had been asked to value the quarry, and he was annoyed at the name of one of them whom he regarded as his personal enemy, but some time afterwards he expressed himself as delighted with the report of the *experts*. The offer of the quarry by Mr. Lemay was made before the appointment of the *experts*. The sum he had demanded was \$25,000.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1875

Sub-Committee met. Hon. L. H. Holton in the Chair.

Mr. Dansereau's evidence concluded:—

I cannot remember when I first learned from Lemay that he had offered the quarry at \$18,000, nor can I remember with any precision the time when Mr. Lemay informed me that the offer had been accepted, as I have no memorandum to refer to. I presume Lemay offered my firm an interest in this transaction because of the supposed influence of our journal. I never myself, nor do I think Mr. Duvernay ever did, inform the Government or any member thereof, that we had a personal interest in the transaction we

were promoting with the Government. I had nothing to do with any communication respecting the payment of the purchase money or the titles of the property subsequently to the closing of the bargain with the Government for the sale of the quarry, excepting that on one occasion I wrote Mr. Langevin to ask him to press forward the settlement as the Government had then decided to buy the quarry.

When it was in contemplation to enter into a contract for supplying stone the arrangement between Mr. Lemay and my firm was that we should benefit to the extent of one-sixth of the profits on such contract, but when the negotiation took a different form, looking to the sale of the property, and a final closing of the transaction, instead of a continuous contract yielding a yearly profit, I said to Lemay that he ought to give us a larger proportion of the profits resulting from the sale of the quarry than one-sixth, not for ourselves or our own personal benefit, but to be applied towards a General Election Fund, and to this he agreed. The sum mentioned was \$2,000, besides the one-sixth of the profits on the sale of the quarry, and I told him, at the same time, I think, that the share of the profits on the sale of the quarry accruing to my firm was also intended to be applied to the Election Fund. Mr. Lemay has paid no portion of these \$2,000, and has only paid \$700 on account of our share of the profits on the sale, which has been expended in full for election purposes.

During the Session of Parliament, which opened in October, 1873, Mr. Duvernay being in Ottawa, communicated by telegraph daily with me respecting the payment of Lemay's claim, he (Lemay) being very urgent in demanding his money. I used to shew Mr. Lemay all these telegrams. On the 18th October I received one from Mr. Duvernay stating "Cheque sent yesterday afternoon; let Lemay see Pommeville after arrival of this morning's train." At the same time the Laval Election was in progress, and I had written to Mr. Duvernay to see our friends in Ottawa and obtain subscriptions from them towards the expenses of that Election. On the 20th Oct. Mr. Duvernay sent to me another telegram, in which he said "You know what Lemay has promised. Telegraph news this evening from Laval."

I wrote him in reply that I had seen Lemay who seemed very well disposed to pay but he said he had no disposable funds at the time, and I again pressed Mr. Duvernay to see our friends. I know that Mr. Duvernay again telegraphed me and wrote me, but not being able to find these later telegrams I infer that the paper Lemay says I showed him was one of them, and that he has correctly stated the words of the message, but I received no telegram from Mr. Langevin on the subject. I do not recollect that I concealed the signature from Lemay, and I am quite certain that I did not say in express terms that it was from Mr. Langevin, but I may have given Lemay the impression that it was from Mr. Langevin or other sources than from Mr. Duvernay, though I have no distinct recollection of having done so. My object was to induce Lemay to do what I conceived he was bound to do in this matter. I was very careful throughout to avoid compromising any member of the Government.

I was the Secretary of the Central Election Committee for the District of Montreal, of the Conservative party.

It was my special duty to solicit subscriptions for election purposes in the interest of my party, and what I did with Lemay I did upon my own responsibility.

I was not aware and never heard, until this inquiry began, that the quarry in question had been offered to the Government by Mr. Auclair, its original proprietor, for the sum of \$9,000.00.

Mr. Duvernay and I had a cypher which we used in telegraphic communications between us. The telegrams that passed between us on the subject of Lemay's quarry were not generally in cypher, some of them may have been. I had arranged a cypher with Mr. Langevin but never had occasion to use it. I had one with several other gentlemen. I do not remember having any communication by telegraph with Mr. Langevin in reference to his quarry.

(Signed,)

C. A. DANSEREAU.

REPORT.

THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS beg leave to present as their

THIRD REPORT:

The Second Report of their Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure for Penitentiaries and Prison Inspection, and especially into the purchase of a quarry and house for the Warden at St. Vincent de Paul; together with the evidence taken by them, and the documents and returns furnished them for the purposes of the enquiry.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman

COMMITTEE ROOM,
31st March, 1875.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, appointed to enquire into the expenditure for Penitentiaries and Prison Inspection, and especially into the purchase of a quarry and a house for the Warden at St. Vincent de Paul, beg leave to present their

SECOND REPORT.

Your Sub-Committee regret that owing to the advanced period of the Session at which they were appointed, and their necessary attendance on other duties, they have been unable to complete the important inquiry referred to them, but they have obtained much valuable information regarding the general expenditure for Penitentiaries, and the comparative cost of maintaining convicts at the large Penitentiary at Kingston, and the smaller Penitentiaries at St. Vincent de Paul, Halifax and St. John.

Your Sub-Committee have also adduced evidence with respect to the granting of a contract for fire-wood at the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, in 1874; and also with respect to the purchase of a large quantity of lumber for new erections and proposed extensions of existing structures there in the same year.

The evidence taken on the several topics is appended hereto together with documents and returns furnished to the Sub-Committee at their request for the purposes of the enquiry.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) L. H. HOLTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
31st March, 1875.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SUB-COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARIES.

(Translation.)

18th March, 1875.

Dr. F. Z. Tassé called in and examined:—

I have been the Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary since the month of May, 1873. Previous to that date I was Warden of the Reformatory Prison, and before that one of the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

I have to say, in reference to the contract for firewood for the use of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, that when I received the instructions from the Minister of Justice to give the contract to Mr. Charlton, I wrote and telegraphed to that gentleman that his contract was accepted. Several weeks after, so far as I can remember, he replied to me that if all the contracts for which he had tendered were not awarded to him he would not accept the contract.

I did not offer the contract to Mr. Paré as desired by the Minister; I had a conversation with Mr. Paré about the wood—I mean the tenderer. I had a conversation about the contract; he came to my house to hear the position of affairs; I told him that he was the person who came after Mr. Charlton. After the interview with Mr. Paré I wrote, as nearly as I can remember, two letters to the Minister about that contract—about the time when the Inspectors visited me, after their return from the Maritime Provinces, I think in the month of February.

In one of the letters I recommended the Minister to give the contract to Messrs. Groulx & St. Jean, as being most competent to fulfil the wood contract; I was well acquainted with one of the contractors, who had furnished wood several years before to the Reformatory to my great satisfaction; in the other, as nearly as I can remember, I advised the Minister of Justice to hasten the passing of the contract.

In reply to these letters I received orders from the Directors to give the contract to Groulx & St. Jean, provided the price were that mentioned in the tender of Paré. I said in one of these letters that St. Jean in particular, having been for a number of years in the wood trade, was the person whom, in the interest of the Penitentiary, I considered most competent to fulfil the contract.

The opinion on which I based this recommendation was that I was convinced, as I still am, from the experience I have of the nature of contracts of this kind, that a man engaged in the wood trade is more capable than a farmer of fulfilling a contract for three or four hundred cords of wood.

Mr. Paré is a farmer and a merchant. Had I thought that Mr. Paré was in a position to carry out a contract for three or four hundred cords of wood in a satisfactory manner I would have recommended him.

(Signed,) F. Z. TASSÉ.

(Translation.)

19th March, 1875.

Dr. Tassé's examination continued:—

I do not remember anything at all as to conversations with the Directors of the Penitentiary respecting the contract for cordwood.

I had two or three words with the Directors on the subject of this contract on their return from the Maritime Provinces. I told them that the wood contract was not given—that I expected to give it soon. The Directors did not ask me why the contract had not been given. Nothing was said as to my reasons for not having given the contract. The cause of the delay in giving the contract is, as I stated yesterday, that I had written to the Minister of Justice on the subject and was waiting for his answer. I had received orders from the Directors to give the contract for the wood to the second tenderer, the lowest refusing.

The contracts for the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul are given by me on the order of the Minister of Justice, transmitted by the Directors.

I gave the order for the wood to Groulx by order of the Minister of Justice, transmitted by the Directors. I may have said to some one, as I said to the Minister

of Justice, that I would oppose giving the contract to Paré. I do not know to whom I said that. I may have said it to several persons, and I do not remember the name of any person to whom I may have said it. I know Mr. Paré as a respectable man, but I know nothing of him as a man of business.

Amongst others my reasons for not having recommended Mr. Paré for the wood contract were, first, because St. Jean & Groulx had been for many years engaged in the wood trade, St. Jean particularly, and I considered that in the interest of the Penitentiary it was better to do business with them than with Paré. I had already given a contract to Paré, who had not given satisfaction. I cannot easily say why he did not give me satisfaction, for four years have already elapsed since, and I do not remember the details. Last week I gave a contract to Paré for cordwood. If it was not to him I gave the contract in question I accepted him as surety. The contract was for one hundred cords of wood. This contract was granted under the following circumstances:—The wood began to run out at the Penitentiary. I reported the fact to the Government, and received instructions to procure the necessary wood from the present contractor at the price mentioned in his contract. He refused to accept on those conditions, in view of the increased value of wood in mid-winter. I reported his refusal to the Government and received their instructions to procure the wood necessary for consumption during the winter, by tenders called for at the church door, on the best terms possible. When these instructions reached me the wood was about to run short at the Penitentiary. I then sent for Paré in order to give him the present contract. If I had had sufficient wood to wait until spring I should have made the same objections as last year.

(Signed,) F. Z. TASSÉ.

(Translation.)

20th March, 1875.

Doctor *F. Z. Tassé's* examination concluded,—

I do not remember having had any conversation with Mr. F. X. Archambeault, I remember having exchanged a few words with Mr. Laflamme on the subject.

Between the 20th January and the beginning of February, I saw Mr. Laflamme with St. Jean, at the office of Mr. Wilfred Dorion, who was the agent of the Minister of Justice, for preparing the contracts. I said to Mr. Laflamme, in presence of those gentlemen, that I had received orders to give the contract to Mr. Paré. Neither the contractors nor Mr. Laflamme made any remonstrances or remarks. I saw Mr. Laflamme often, but not specially on that subject. I do not remember having had any conversation with Paré, except that I mentioned the day before yesterday.

Mr. Laflamme never attempted, directly or indirectly, to influence my decision respecting the contract.

The wood which was to be furnished was birch and maple in equal parts. I do not consider the price paid too high, seeing that the previous year the price paid by contract was \$9.00 per cord for similar wood.

In the wood delivered to me I noticed a few pieces basswood and larch. I called the attention of the person appointed to receive the wood to the fact, and his answer was? "Yes, sir, there are a few pieces but the measure was more than sufficient to make up for the inferior pieces."

This wood was received and delivered by English measure, as in the previous year, and as is usual at the Penitentiary.

In relation to the fact that the wood was bought by English measure, I must state that from the information given me by my subordinates, I learned that the usage was to take the wood by English measure.

Parties tendering never have been and never are notified that English measure would be accepted. From the conversations I had with those who furnished the wood, I was under the impression that they all understood that it was the English measure that regulated transactions at the Penitentiary.

I have no knowledge of the circumstances under which the lumber received at the Penitentiary, in the course of last spring and summer was purchased. I

may have given orders for small quantities, a few hundred feet of lumber, but the great bulk of what was received, was not in consequence of my order.

The Directors wanted to construct eight tenements, four double dwellings for the officers.

The quantity of lumber actually received appeared to me sufficient to build a village—a hundred houses.

I received a telegram from Halifax, from the Directors, giving instructions to appoint one Langlois to receive the lumber in question. The lumber having come to hand only four or five weeks afterwards, Mr. Kelly, the officer of the Government, being at St. Vincent de Paul, told me that he himself was charged with the receiving of the wood; consequently Langlois was not sent for.

The authority of Mr. Kelly came either from the Department of Justice or from the Directors of the Penitentiary, I do not remember which.

I do not myself know the quality of the lumber; I am not a sufficient judge, but I was informed that the quality was inferior. As to the quantity, it was the officers of the Department of Public Works who measured it.

When we commenced to receive the wood, I was on the point of absenting myself for some weeks, and my place was taken during my absence by Mr. Prieur.

I know nothing whatever of the price which was paid for the wood. A portion of the wood was employed to build the four double-houses which I mentioned before, and for other little works or buildings outside the prison.

The wood used forms but a very small part of the wood bought as above-mentioned. I never considered myself responsible for the care or the charge of this wood, I took care of it nevertheless. I considered that Mr. Kelly was responsible for this wood, and Mr. Kelly acted as if he was. I do not know that any portion of this wood has been sold to private parties; there were some fifteen or twenty beams loaned by Mr. Kelly.

I believe that there were some few shingles and planks stolen while they lay at the water's edge. The wood is now and has always been upon the grounds of the Penitentiary; it is well piled, and every precaution has been taken by the Department of Public Works and Mr. Kelly to protect it from the inclemency of the seasons.

There still remains a considerable amount of building to be executed in order to complete the Penitentiary. I have no knowledge of any plan made or adopted for these buildings.

The architects (Mr. Hutchison among others), of the Department of Public Works, and the workmen of the Penitentiary, told me that there was very little of this wood which would be of use in the erection of these buildings, as for me I am no judge of the quality of the wood.

Question by Chairman (Hon. Mr. *Holton*.) Having been Director of Penitentiaries for several years before becoming Warden of the Reformatory of St. Vincent de Paul, and in consequence knowing what it costs to keep each prisoner at the different Penitentiaries, will you state what is the approximate cost of the keep of a convict at Kingston and at St. Vincent de Paul?—A. I cannot state the exact amount not having the figures before me; but the expenditure of the two institutions cannot be compared, the expenditure of our establishment in proportion to the number of prisoners and as compared with the expenditure at Kingston is enormous.

For a year past, in spite of all the efforts that I make to cut down the expenditure, I have been alarmed at the expenditure necessary to support so small a number of prisoners (120 to 140.)

Notwithstanding that the salaries are not very high, the sums spent on the officers are enormous when compared with Kingston, where the number of prisoners is much greater; it must also be observed that the building not having been originally constructed for a penitentiary, it requires more employees to watch the prisoners.

(Signed,) F. Z. TASSÉ,
Warden, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

(Translation.)

22nd March, 1875.

F. X. Prieur, Esq., Director of Penitentiaries, called in and examined :—

Since the month of December, 1869, I have held the position of Director of Penitentiaries. I am aware that in the month of December, 1873, the Board of Directors gave instructions to the Warden of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul to call, through the medium of the newspapers, for tenders to furnish the Penitentiary with different articles, amongst others cordwood. All tenders were to be addressed to the Warden, who transmitted them to the Board. We have prepared a statement exhibiting the different tenders, which we submitted to the Minister; and on the 15th January, or thereabouts, we received instructions from the Minister of Justice to give orders to the Warden to give the contract for firewood to Mr. Charlton, I believe, who was found to have the lowest tender for the wood, and as this Mr. Charlton had tendered to furnish all the articles for which we had called for tenders, and it was only for the firewood that he was the lowest, we stated to the Minister that it was highly probable he would not accept the contract for the wood, inasmuch as the contract for the other articles was not given.

The Minister then said to us: "If Charlton refuses the contract, you will give it to Joseph Paré," who was the lowest tender next to Charlton. We then transmitted the Minister's instructions to the Warden.

The Directors started for the Maritime Provinces about the 20th January, and on the way down they stopped at St. Vincent de Paul to visit the Penitentiary. Amongst other matters which we transacted there, we directed the Warden to execute the contracts as soon as possible, for the reason that we were in need of several of the articles for which tenders had been asked. We proceeded to the Maritime Provinces, and on our return we again visited the Penitentiary. We asked the Warden whether all the contracts for supplies had been executed; he said yes, except the contract for cordwood. We asked him why that contract had not been signed; he answered that he had been prevented from doing so by difficulties which had arisen since our last visit, and about which he was in course of correspondence with, or that he had written to the Minister of Justice.

As to Paré himself he did not give us any reasons as to why he could not, or was not, to have the contract; but he gave us other reasons sufficient to induce us to think that it was necessary to await further instructions from the Minister.

About the 16th of the month of March, the Directors received instructions from the Minister to give the contract for firewood to a man called Cléophas Groulx, and we forwarded these instructions to the Warden, and the contract was given to Mr. Groulx.

It was the Department of Justice that asked the Directors to make the report of the 4th March; we did not receive any special instructions as to the mode of preparing the Report of the 4th March, and in writing the latter part especially we did not desire to refer to Mr. Paré more than to others.

It is the rule that the Warden should communicate directly with the Directors, if there are any difficulties which prevent the giving of the contract to the lowest tender.

Our instructions were to give the contract to Groulx, provided the price was not higher than that asked by Paré.

I do not remember that the Directors were consulted before the contract was transferred from Paré to Groulx. I was in the office when the instructions came, ordering the contract to be given to C. Groulx. I do not now remember whether these instructions were given verbally or by writing. We were under the impression that it was in accordance with the recommendations of the Warden that the change took place; that is to say, the giving the contract to C. Groulx instead of giving it to Paré.

The Directors of the Penitentiary have had no knowledge of the letters sent by the Warden to the Minister to recommend the change which took place. I speak for myself; I do not know whether my colleagues had any knowledge of them.

During the absence of the Directors of the Penitentiaries, and in cases of exigency, the Wardens might communicate with the Department or with the Minister of Justice, but the Wardens have always invariably corresponded directly with the Directors on all matters or questions having relation to the Penitentiary. The Warden of St. Vincent de Paul is the only one who has deviated from that rule.

(Signed,)

F. X. PRIEUR.

(Translation.)

23rd March, 1875.

F. X. Prieur's examination continued:—

A large quantity of building lumber was received during last summer and autumn at the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul.

I know the circumstances under which this lumber was bought. I shall begin by first mentioning that at the time of the opening of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, a plan had been already prepared in order to complete the Penitentiary. This plan had been prepared by the architect of the Directors who preceded us, by Mr. Horsey. This plan was altered and enlarged by the joint architects of the Kingston Penitentiary by our order; these architects were Messrs. Painter and Adams. This new plan was submitted to Sir John A. Macdonald, then Minister of Justice, by the Secretary of the Board; I believe so far as I can recollect that it was in the spring of 1873; the Minister, after having examined it, gave it his approval and the plan was then forwarded to the Warden.

This plan provided for the accommodation of nearly 500 convicts, while at present we have only room for 120. In the dormitory there are besides fifteen punishment cells, and I should add that the present dormitory will have to serve as a prison for the women.

Immediately after the opening of the Penitentiary we recommended to the Minister the construction of eight or ten dwellings for the employees, inasmuch as a great number of them complained to us that they could not lodge in the village in a convenient manner, in fact several of them were obliged to lodge in the country.

The Directors also made the same representations to the Minister of Justice, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, on the subject of dwellings for the guards. Immediately on the formation of the present Government we had several interviews with the Minister on this subject. I believe about the month of May, 1874, after having had a plan and specifications prepared for these dwellings, inasmuch as there was no appropriation for these houses, the Minister had an order passed in Council authorizing us to have these houses built. This Order in Council authorized us to spend \$3,500 on these buildings; it was then understood that we should purchase here the building lumber. The Minister referred us to an architect, whom he had just appointed, named Kelly, in order that he himself might select and call for tenders in the market for the lumber necessary for these buildings, so far as regarded the quality and quantity, and make a report as to the price. This was in June last, or the end of May.

We forwarded these instructions to the architect, Kelly, who informed us that we could buy the wood for these eight houses from Messrs. Currier & Co.

After having discussed at the Board, among the Directors, the benefit there would be in taking advantage of the means of transport of the lumber for the building of these houses, to buy also almost all the lumber which would be necessary to finish the Penitentiary, we submitted the matter to the Minister. The first time this proposition was made by Mr. Moylan, Mr. Dorion replied that he would take the matter into consideration. This was about eight or ten days before the Minister left the Department; and two or three days before his departure Mr. Moylan and I had an interview with the Minister, we made him see that in buying at that time the wood here in Ottawa it would have time to dry, and that instead of buying it at Montreal, the timber being dry, at prices varying from \$35 up to \$60 the thousand

feet, in addition to the transport from Montreal to the Penitentiary, which would cost \$8 per thousand feet, by this course a real saving would be effected.

At this time the Directors had not submitted a specification of the quantities of the different kinds of lumber required.

We did not submit a specification to the Minister before the purchase. The Minister told us then to buy what was necessary, and referred us again to the same architect, Mr. Kelly, for the purchase of this lumber, to guide us as far as the quantity and quality, and dimensions of the lumber necessary were concerned.

We consequently gave instructions to the architect, Kelly, to visit the market here at Ottawa again and inform us from whom he could procure the lumber at the cheapest rate. Kelly informed us by letter that Dufresne & McGarity could furnish the lumber required at a cheaper rate; he told us at the time that the wood he had examined was worth from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more than the other lumber that he had seen at the different yards. It was then a matter of purchasing about 400,000 feet, we in consequence notified Dufresne & McGarity, that their offer had been accepted, and to commence as soon as possible to have the lumber transported.

The transport was at the expense of the Government; the price was for the lumber delivered here; there was a second contract with the same firm for the transport of the lumber.

There was another lot of lumber bought,—Kelly represented to us, a few days after, that more lumber was necessary than the quantity already bought, for there were other buildings to construct, besides what were necessary to complete the Penitentiary, that is to say: four workshops, a hospital, refectory, two chapels, a bakery and other buildings on the farm. There was no report made about these new buildings; we discussed the question at the Board with Kelly. He added that a certain additional quantity of lumber was required for the requirements which daily presented themselves.

It is not the practice of the Directors to keep minutes of their proceedings with respect to the business done in their office at Ottawa.

I do not remember whether the instructions that we gave to Mr. Kelly to select the lumber were written or verbal. If these instructions were written we might produce them, if they have not already been produced.

(Signed),

F. X. PRIEUR.

(Translation.)

24th March, 1875.

F. X. Prieur's examination continued:—

In the conversations we had with the Minister in relation to the lumber, the quantity was not specified, as it was understood that Kelly was to see to it.

These different works would have taken four or five years, if the work had been only done by convicts, according to the specifications furnished by Kelly and the Kingston architects, now produced and marked A.

A.

Estimate of probable quantity of lumber required for the following works at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and for stocks:—

	M. FT.
1. New Building (Rotunda and four wings) to contain 500 cells.....	320 b. m.
2. Female's prison, 50 cells and offices	35 "
3. Wing, same dimensions as present dormitory, to contain kitchen and bakery in basement, dining hall on ground floor, and chapel and school room over	54 "
4. Hospital, detached, 100×50, two stories	60 "

5. Catholic Chapel, 75×35.....	20
6. General Store, 10,000 feet, or included in item 11.	
7 and 8. Building, 170×50, three stories, and to be of fire-proof construction, for stonemasons and blacksmith shops, with engine room on ground floor; carpenters, waggon makers and paint shops on first floor, and second floor divided between either tailors and shoemakers, or other light industrial occupation.....	102
9. Bake House, included in new wing, item 3.	
10. Blacksmith Shop, included in item 11.	
11. Gate House; armoury and guard room on one side, with general store rooms opposite.....	19
12. Fourteen houses for guards, with out-offices and fences.....	180
13. Stable for twelve horses, and shed 70×25 for carts and waggons, all timber.....	25
14. Piggery, for 40 pigs.....	12
15. Barn, 80×30 feet.....	23
16. Stock, assorted lumber, for jobbing and general repairs....	50
Total	<u>900,000</u>

I believed that the quantity of lumber which was purchased did not exceed the quantity necessary.

There were no advertisements in the newspapers for tenders, and no calls by means of circulars, but Mr. Kelly was instructed to visit the Ottawa market and gather information as to price, quality and dimensions, and to inform the Directors. Subsequently we bought the second lot of lumber, which is the largest, in the same way the first was bought, and I saw and examined, on several occasions, the first lot of lumber when it was hauled from the beach to the Penitentiary. I found it to be of good quality, and in fact a great part of it was of the first quality. Two of the parties employed in the removal of the lumber, joiners and carpenters, told me that the lumber was of a very fine quality.

I think the accounts of Messrs. Currier & Co. and Dufresne & McGarity, amount to about thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.)

As I have already stated, there was an Order in Council for \$3,500 for the construction of the eight houses. We were then told that there had been no Order in Council for these buildings, in reference to the payment for the two lots of lumber purchased, as to the excess of about \$26,500.

The amount of about \$26,500 has been paid out of the unexpended appropriation, the amount of which was \$23,195.29, and out of the appropriation for the current year of \$9,000. We requested by letter, bearing date the 2nd July, 1874, that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the preceding years might be transferred to the credit of the Penitentiary, at the same time adding that the whole of this amount would be fully absorbed in paying for the lumber that we had just purchased, and we learned from Colonel Bernard, Deputy Minister of Justice, that an Order in Council had passed to that effect.

This transfer was necessary for the object mentioned in the letter produced, marked B.

B.

OTTAWA, July 2nd, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor, on the part of the Directors, to request you will be pleased to recommend that the unexpended balance of \$23,195.29 from the appropriation of 1873-74, and the balance carried forward on July 1st, 1873, be placed to the credit of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

This amount will be necessary, as a comparatively small sum has been placed in the estimates for buildings, which will be more than absorbed by the price of lumber recently purchased for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Sec. Director.

H. Bernard, Esq.,
Dep. Minister of Justice.

In 1873, at the end of the fiscal year, or at the commencement of July, we requested the transfer of the unemployed balance of the appropriation for the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, amounting to about \$37,000 to the credit of the Penitentiary, which was done, and there was an Order in Council to that effect,—the balance of \$23,000, of which I have spoken above, formed part of this \$37,000.

The usage and the rule established since the Board of Inspectors was instituted under the Union Government, as in the Board established by the Dominion Government was, that every appropriation for the building or improvement of Penitentiaries and for the maintenance of the convicts, has always been under the control of the Board of Inspectors and Directors, and such appropriations have always been expended by the Directors for the objects for which they had been voted, without consulting the Government or the Minister of Justice; and, as a proof, the building and the heating apparatus of the Rockwood Asylum, the Warden's house at Kingston, and the alterations made in the present buildings at St. Vincent de Paul, which had served as a Reformatory, to adapt them to the needs of a Penitentiary.

(Signed), F. X. PRIEUR.

(Translation.)

27th March, 1875.

F. X. Prieur's examination continued:—

On our return from the Maritime Provinces when we went to visit the Penitentiary, as before stated, we had a conversation on the subject of the contract for cord-wood.

The reasons which were given us why the contract was not given to Paré appeared to us to be of a private character rather than official, but pending the decision of the Minister we accepted them as sufficient.

Q. What are the reasons given you by the Warden?

A. He told us first that Mr. Wilfred Dorion had told him not to give the contract to Paré, because there were a great many friends of the Government who wanted to get it. At the moment, we spoke to him strongly as to the intervention of Mr. Wilfred Dorion between the Minister and the Directors, and remarked that it was his duty to carry out the instructions of the Minister so long as he had not received contrary orders. I do not remember whether Mr. King was present at this conversation, but Mr. Moylan was there. He then added, that Mr. Wilfred Dorion was beset with applications for this contract; that Mr. Dorion feared that the giving of the contract to Paré would cause much dissatisfaction, and that it would injure the Government politically.

Amongst other persons who had applied to Mr. Wilfred Dorion for the contract, he mentioned to us two, named Groulx and St. Jean, of the parish of St. Laurent. He gave us to understand that it would please certain friends of the Government if the contract were given to Messrs. Groulx and St. Jean. He intimated to us that Groulx and St. Jean had the influence of some friends of the Government, and amongst others he named Mr. Lafamme as recommending them. I know Joseph Paré, the party tendering; he has a good reputation. He is a general merchant. He is also a blacksmith, and sometimes deals in wood.

When I was Warden of the Reformatory I had business transactions with Mr. Paré, and I am satisfied with him.

I believe that he furnished some of the wood. I always bought the firewood myself, and had it measured by French measure. Since the establishment of the Penitentiary I do not know whether the wood has been measured by French or English measure. It was not specified in the contract that this wood should be measured by the English measure; when there is no special condition, firewood in the Province of Quebec is measured by French measure.

It is the duty, according to law, of the store-keeper, Mr. Dagneault, to measure the firewood at the Penitentiary. The Steward, Mazurette, is also employed to assist in the measurement of wood,—at least this is what I believe. I do not know the quality of the wood which has been delivered by the contractors, Groulx and St. Jean.

The Warden of the Penitentiary told me not to accept wood of a quality inferior or different from that mentioned in the contract, without informing the Directors of the fact. But such a case has not, to my knowledge as yet, presented itself.

I believe that the wood supplied by Messrs. Groulx & St. Jean is brought down by water. I have always heard wood merchants say, that wood which has been water-borne suffers damage to a certain extent.

[By Mr. Holton:—]

Q. Under the late Government, were contracts for supplies at the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul generally given to the *political friends* of the administration?

A. No; to my knowledge, the contracts have always been given without any regard to the political parties to which the contractors belong. We never sought for information as to the political opinions of the contractors. We gave the contracts to the lowest tender, or to him who offered the amplest guarantee for carrying out the contract to the satisfaction of the Government.

When it was a matter of supplies without a contract, we followed an analogous rule, that is to say, to buy in the cheapest market.

Neither the ministers, nor any minister of the *old* administration, nor their parliamentary supporters, have ever, to my knowledge, sought to influence the directors in favor of any contractor.

I remember that under the late Government, the firms of Adolphe Roy and H. & H. Merrill furnished goods to a rather considerable amount, and I know that these gentlemen were opposed to the then existing Government.

The same rule and the same practice was followed at the other penitentiaries, and I might mention persons who were keenly opposed to the Government, who obtained contracts; besides, the Directors have recently furnished to the Government a Report, showing the number of the contractors for the Penitentiary at Kingston, with their respective political views.

(Signed,)

F. X. PRIEUR.

(Translation.)

29th March, 1875.

F. X. Prieur's examination concluded:—

The house of Dufresne & McGarity is known as dealing in lumber, and I am informed that they own several saw-mills. I was informed that the lumber purchased was their own lumber—sawn at their own mills, and not lumber purchased from others,

As to the quality, I have no personal knowledge of it, except as to the first lot, as I stated before. I acquired, during the erection of the present buildings of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, much experience in the knowledge of materials, having been charged with the duty of purchasing them at the time and supervising the works.

I believe there are now in the Kingston Penitentiary from 200 to 250 cells vacant, while we have at St. Vincent de Paul, including the 15 punishment cells, 135 which may serve as sleeping apartments.

It is evident that the convicts who are now at St. Vincent de Paul, could be kept

at Kingston with greater economy—with a smaller amount of expense—than it costs now at St. Vincent de Paul.

We have not made any special calculation to ascertain the comparative cost of each convict as between the great Penitentiary at Kingston and the smaller Penitentiaries, including St. Vincent de Paul.

The difference is greatly in favor of the large Penitentiary at Kingston, for the following reasons: The chief reason is, that the staff of a Penitentiary involves a large amount of expense, and that the number of convicts now at St. Vincent de Paul would, if at Kingston, necessitate no increase, or hardly any increase, in the staff, and that supplies are more easily provided and cost far less at Kingston. All articles of supply cost less at Kingston.

Q. Are you of opinion that it would be possible to diminish the expenses of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul by a change in the system of administration and of procuring supplies, and also by utilizing the labor of convicts?

A. I can say from the experience I acquired when I was Warden of the Reformatory of St. Vincent de Paul, that an important saving might be effected in the expenses of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul if the Warden were authorized to purchase and procure without contract all agricultural articles and products and cordwood, as well as many other necessary matters. In 1862, when I was Warden of the Reformatory, the Government instructed me to procure the supplies by contract, and the supplies procured by contract cost far higher than they had cost in previous years without contracts. Having proved to the Government that the supplies furnished by contract cost dearer, they instructed me to procure the same articles for the succeeding years without a contract, and the result was a considerable reduction in the expenditure. Last year hay might have been and was bought in the neighborhood for \$8 the hundred bundles, and less: it cost the Government, by contract, \$15 in the case of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. Straw was bought for \$3 to \$5 the hundred bundles, and I believe that it costs the Government, by contract, from \$10 to \$12. Pork can generally be bought in the autumn from \$6 to \$7 the hundred pounds, and by contract one is obliged to pay from \$9 to \$12. Fat cattle could also be bought at a very low figure, with a gain of from 25 to 30 per cent. on the prices in the Montreal market.

(Signed,)

F. X. PRIEUR.

March 30th, 1875.

Mr. Bernard, Deputy Minister of Justice, called in and examined:—

I know nothing of the matter of the wood contract at St. Vincent de Paul, as awarded to Charlton, Paré or Groulx, further than I have learned from a recent letter of Mr. Moylan's on the subject. The matter never came before me, and I have no departmental entries on the subject.

According to the practice of my Department, I think the two letters spoken of in the evidence of Dr. Tassé as addressed by him to the Minister of Justice on the subject of the wood contract would have been official, and dealt with accordingly; but I always consider that it rests with the Minister to say what is official and private.

Having had communication of Mr. Prieur's evidence as to the carrying over of appropriations in 1873-74 and in 1874-5 by Order in Council, I think he expresses the matter correctly. The date of the Order in Council of 1874 is 28th July. It does not speak, I think, of any definite sum but of the unexpended balance.

With reference to this matter, I furnish copies of the two Orders in Council.

With reference to the purchase of lumber by the Directors, the first matter of which I am aware is the frequent consultations of Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice, with the Directors or some of them, in respect to the Guard's houses, which resulted in his approval of them and the passing of an Order in Council as to them.

Mr. Dorion also appointed a Mr. Kelly to see as to the lumber at Ottawa, and as to its reception at St. Vincent de Paul.

I first became aware of the payment requisite for lumber when, on the 14th or 15th July, 1874, Mr. Prieur sent to the Department the St. Vincent de Paul accounts for the preceding month of June. Mr. Langton, the Auditor, had, I believe, been asked either by Mr. Prieur or Messrs. Dufresne & McGarity and by Mr. Currier, to pay their lumber accounts in Ottawa rather than to send the money to the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul for payment there. In the ordinary course of business, as the lumber accounts in question were rendered in the June accounts and certified by the Director, the Auditor would have authorized the payment to the Warden. I wrote to Mr. Langton the letter of 16th July, that there could be no objection to a warrant issuing, if he thought fit, to Dufresne & McGarity, and also to Currier, to ensure payment at Ottawa.

Some time ago I calculated the comparative expenses of a convict at Kingston Penitentiary and at St. Vincent de Paul, and I found the latter the greater.

I think that the greater cost, as regards St. Vincent de Paul, in working, is much due to the position of the Penitentiary,—its distance from markets, and want of more direct communication with Montreal.

Further expenses in respect to Guards were necessary, by reason of the enclosures not being complete for prison purposes, and I think, also, the staff is proportionately larger and more expensive for a small number than for a larger number.

These are matters of detail in which, however, the Directors, from the very nature of their duties, are better able to judge than I am.

(Signed,)

H. BERNARD.

DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 8th July, 1873.

On a report dated 28th June, 1873, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating that there is an unexpended balance of \$55,247.31 remaining from the appropriation for the organization and maintenance of the Quebec Penitentiary, for the fiscal year 1872-73;

That contracts for materials and supplies which it is desirable should be paid for out of this amount cannot be completed prior to the 30th instant, and recommending that the unexpended balance be carried forward to the year 1873-4;

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.
Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Justice,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 28th July, 1874.

Upon the application of the Directors of Penitentiaries, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, the Committee advise that the balance of the appropriation for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for 1873-4, be brought over to the credit of that Penitentiary for 1874-5.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Justice,
&c., &c., &c.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
24th February, 1875.

SIR—In compliance with your request I enclose a statement showing the aggregate number of days during which all the prisoners were maintained at this Penitentiary during the last financial year, namely, from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874; also a further statement, shewing as nearly as possible the amount paid during that year for debts contracted prior to its commencement, and the amount due for the same which was not paid before the end thereof.

I also submit a further statement dissecting the amount of expenditure, shewing that a large portion of it cannot fairly be charged to maintenance. Gratuities to officers, and to convicts on their discharge, materials used for repairs and for construction, &c., are of this character.

The fire which occurred in one of the large workshops in May last, destroyed the clothing, material, tools, sewing machines, &c., in the tailor and shoe shops, the replacing of a portion of which was a large extra expense in the last fiscal year.

The number of convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary has gradually fallen off during the last four years, and as the staff cannot be proportionately reduced, the cost of keeping each individual convict is thereby increased. The same posts have to be manned day and night whether we have 200 or 700 convicts. Small institutions of this kind are comparatively more expensive to manage than large ones. Take for instance, the Quebec Penitentiary, at St. Vincent de Paul, where there are only 150 convicts, and compare it with this institution, where we have 450, the estimate for officers' salaries at St. Vincent de Paul is \$30,450, whilst for the same purpose at Kingston Penitentiary with three times as many convicts the sum is \$39,740.

With twice the number of convicts we now have, or say 750 (the number this Prison will accommodate), only some eight, or at most ten additional guards would be required. For instance, we lately received fifty-six convicts from St. Vincent de Paul, and I have not employed an additional officer in consequence. We had plenty of vacant cells in the wings heated. The various prison-working gangs were only slightly increased, entailing no additional expense for fuel or supervision. Clothing and rations are the only extra charges.

As I have pointed out in my annual report to the Board of Directors, the labor of the convicts in this Penitentiary is utilized in the construction and repair of its buildings, walls, &c., &c., involving a large annual outlay for material, as well as shewing a poor *cash* return for the labor of the convicts. Whilst in most prisons of this kind all the buildings, boundary walls, machinery, heating and cooking apparatus, as well as furniture and fittings are provided before occupation, and the labor of the convicts is turned over to contractors from whom a large cash revenue is received, but if interest is charged on the expenditure for buildings, &c., Kingston Penitentiary will, I think, compare favorably with most of them, where the same class of convicts is detained, and a similar official staff is employed.

It is not fair, as has been done in some newspapers lately, to compare the expense of managing this institution, where some of the greatest scoundrels in the country are confined, many on long sentences, with the expense of supervising a Lunatic Asylum, where half the inmates, or more, are imbecile females, easily managed by nurses at \$10 per month.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

John Simpson, Esq.,
Assistant Auditor,
Ottawa.

The aggregate number of days during which all the prisoners in the Kingston Penitentiary were maintained therein, during the last financial year from 1st July, 1873,

to 30th June, 1874, was 141,019; which divided by 365 days in the year, gives the average daily number 386 $\frac{1}{3}$. The expenditure, as nearly as possible, for legitimate maintenance of these prisoners for the same period, was \$80,000; which divided by say 386, gives \$207 as the cost per annum for maintenance of each convict. The cost of rations *purchased* was about eleven cents per man daily, but in addition the Penitentiary Farm furnished nearly all the vegetables used including 2,000 bushels of potatoes.

During said financial year, besides the convict labour performed in and about the Penitentiary and at Rockwood Asylum, there was paid to the Receiver General \$16,720.11, and the prison contractors owed balances amounting to \$15,178.05.

The amount for fuel charged in the year was fully \$4,000 more than actually belonged to it.

(Signed,) JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

24th February, 1875.

STATEMENT showing an approximate amount paid during last financial year for debts contracted prior to its commencement; and the amount due for the same which was not paid before the end thereof:—

Amount of expenditure for fiscal year 1873-4.....		\$122,320 51
LESS		
Penitentiary Officer's salaries for June	\$3,532 79	
Rockwood's Architects, do do	133 32	
General Account for May.....	3,732 33	
do for June.....	8,194 14	
Petty distributions for May.....	565 01	
do for April and June.....	632 67	
Erroneous deduction for superannuation allowance.....	20 90	
		16,811 16
		105,509 35
ADD		
Amount due, but not paid before the end of the fiscal year.....		8,057 17
		\$113,566 52

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
23rd February, 1875.

EXPENDITURE for the maintenance of the Kingston Penitentiary, from the 1st July, 1873, to the 30th June, 1874.

Salaries	\$44,371 81
Medicine and medical comforts.....	458 44
Surgical Instruments and clock, &c., for hospital.....	323 55
Food	15,595 87
Bedding and clothing for convicts.....	8,924 91
Fuel.....	14,278 47
Light.....	1,617 78
Library and school.....	478 04
Uniforms (officers).....	935 37
Tobacco.....	115 82
Sundries.....	1,248 45

Farm, (manure, sand, farming and garden implements, &c.).....	1,218 68
Stable (medicine for horses, forage, harness and straw, for bed filling, &c.)	2,520 24
Printing and advertising.....	1,218 45
	<hr/>
Actual maintenance.....	\$93,305 88
Gratuities	4,535 00
Prison Buildings for permanent works, repairs and material.....	13,728 84
Rockwood Buildings, including architects salaries.....	2,357 27
Cost of material without cost of making 153 suits discharge clothing for convicts.	2,601 00
Convict travelling allowance	3,560 00
Law costs and judgment in favor of A. Livingston for claim in 1869. .	599 60
Contingencies, viz.: travelling expenses of Architects to St. Vincent de Paul and Ottawa, and expenses of Official Inspection of Charles- ton and Albany Prisons.....	801 55
Moveables, viz.: Cooking stove for officers mess room, matron's depart- ment, giant iron cutter and other moveable furniture.....	618 75
	<hr/>
	122,107 89
	ADD
Remittance sent Receiver General, and error of 59 cts	212 62
	<hr/>
Makes a total Expenditure for Financial year of.....	\$122,320 51
	<hr/> <hr/>

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
23rd February, 1875.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

Expenditure.

Amount paid for:—

Flour and baking bread.....	\$821 80
Paints, oils, &c.....	2,024 59
Clothing	4,311 49
Groceries, provisions, &c.....	3,110 08
Lumber.....	7,192 97
Beef.....	1,175 99
Medical fees and medicine.....	643 65
Milk	10 76
Cow.....	110 00
Pottages and can meat	6 09
Horse shoeing.....	16 14
Straw	81 71
Wood and coal.....	3,154 53
Cell keys	23 00
Manure	36 00
Broom corn	4,590 94
Bricks	7 20
Repairs to prison	615 76
Boiler making, machinery, &c.....	139 31
Lime	28 00
Leather belting, &c.....	514 13
Pork	90 00
Books for library	15 00
Advertising	475 37

Hardware, wire-hoop and tinware.....	3,643 54	
Soap	69 30	
F. X. Prieur, travelling expenses.....	101 63	
J. Keefe, assisting in accountant's office	260 00	
Sundry small accounts	229 64	
Stationery supplied	31 66	
		<u>\$33,530 28</u>

Salaries.

Warden's Salary to 30th June, 1874.....	980 16	
Accountant's Salary to 30th June, 1874.....	882 00	
Chaplain, Protestant, Salary to 30th June, 1874	400 00	
do R. Catholic " "	400 00	
Surgeon " "	500 00	
Chief keeper " "	625 04	
Four trade instructors " "	1,550 24	
Six guards " "	2,300 16	
One porter, wareroom " "	350 00	
Two matrons " "	430 00	
One schoolmaster " "	49 92	
		<u>8,767 52</u>
Amount as stated in the Public Accounts.....		<u>\$42,297 80</u>

Revenue.

Receipts for sale of brooms, pails, tubs and rakes—\$18,976 09.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

Expenditure.

On account of:—	
Hardware.....	\$605 21
Leather.....	793 16
Clothing	1,297 70
Ox heads and mutton heads.....	416 70
Groceries, provisions, &c.....	729 43
Bread	786 03
Drugs, medicines, &c.....	86 22
Books, maps, &c.....	148 75
Milk	147 36
Hay, meal and straw	221 39
Castings	42 06
Horse shoeing.....	31 84
Granite	80 55
Broom handles	930 66
Coal	596 60
Lumber.....	77 81
Lime and sand	48 00
Wood	140 80
Prison suits	431 40
Dry goods	65 38
Harness	43 80
Horses (2).....	313 00
Sled body.....	45 00

Lamps and tinware.....	65 22	
Repairs.....	20 10	
Advertising	52 11	
Valuating fees	25 00	
F. X. Prieur, travelling expenses.....	101 62	
F. D. Corbett & Co., freight and charges on broom corn	1,370 23	
S. Boyles, Chicago, for broom corn	3,737 44	
H. McDonald, freight on broom corn	18 00	
Rob. Donkin, contingencies.....	467 22	
do truckage.....	68 00	
Stationery office, stationery supplied	15 50	
do I. B. Taylor, printing and printing paper.	5 96	
		\$14,025 25

Salaries.

Warden's Salary to 30th June, 1874.....	979 92	
Chief keeper's Salary to 30th June, 1874.....	600 00	
Protestant Chaplain's Salary to 30th June, 1874.....	399 96	
R. Catholic do " "	399 96	
Surgeon " "	450 00	
Acting accountant " "	499 92	
Five trade instructors " "	2,749 64	
Six guards " "	2,429 00	
One matron " "	249 96	
		8,758 36
Amount as stated in Public Accounts.....		\$22,783 61

Revenue.

Receipts for sale of brooms and boots—\$7,690.57.

Approximate Statement of value of Stock on hand in Halifax Penitentiary, on 1st July, 1873 and 1874.

July 1st, 1873:—		
Broom Department.....	\$3,949 42	
Other Departments.....	117 70	
		\$4,067 12
July 1st, 1874:—		
Broom Department.....	\$2,812 62	
Other Departments.....	69 75	
		\$2,882 37

Including in this expenditure the diminution of stock on hand, the average daily cost per head is \$1.02.

J. LANGTON.

Returns for financial year 1873-74, shewing average number of inmates, average maintenance, receipts, &c.

Maintenance:—		
Provisions, fuel, light, &c.....	\$4,017 79	
Feed for horses, &c.....	164 83	
Salaries	8,679 12	
Hospital	210 86	
Uniforms	563 86	
		\$13,636 46

Material:—

Broom Department.....	\$ 6,613 64	
Shoe do	695 06	
Carpenter do	102 27	
Blacksmith do	38 73	
Masons do	109 15	
*Horses, farm utensils, &c.....	436 33	
		7,995 08
Total		\$21,631 54

Average number of prisoners per month, 37; average cost per head, per day for maintenance, \$1.01; average cost per head per day, including outlay for material \$1.60.

Revenue.

Gross cash receipts to Credit of Receiver General.....	\$ 7,601 29	
Outstanding debts, June 30, 1874.....	3,196 05	
		10,797 34
Less outstanding June 30, 1873.....		1,658 05
		\$9,139 29

Being actual average net cost to Government, per head per day of 92c.

PENITENTIARY ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

It is difficult to distinguish the items of expenditure which relate to maintenance, and those which more properly belong to the organization of the institution. If we take the two first items at page 88, part II., which amount to \$92,903.11, the rate per diem for the average of 134½ convicts would be \$1.89. If, however, we take the analysis of the expenditure at part III., page 38, deducting from the leading organization the lumber, \$12,939.68, the cost would be \$80,942.47, and the rate \$1.65. This, however, is no doubt too much if the items properly belonging to maintenance would be distinguished.

The Warden has also sent the average number for the last six months, and from as careful an analysis of the expenditure as I can make, the cost of the 178 convicts would be \$32,967.86, and the rate per diem \$1.03.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

From the telegraphic communication from Mr. Seely as follows:

St. JOHN, N. B.,
25th February, 1875.

To JOHN LANGTON.

Average daily number of inmates ninety-three and one-third; average daily cost of food and clothing, \$58.45, average daily cost of manufactures \$57.34. Average daily receipts, \$51.55.

The daily rate would appear to be about 69c. per head. Both the average cost and average receipts given by him appear to be based upon figures slightly in excess of those in the Public Accounts, but taking the latter the rate would be almost the same, viz.: 68½c.

*Out of this sum \$308 was expended in the purchase of two horses. One to replace a horse which had died; the other required for additional service in truckage and expressage connected with Broom Department.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

Here also the figures, both for receipts and expenditure as given in the returns from Halifax, differ somewhat from those in the Public Accounts. The statement sent makes the daily rate 92c. per head, but if the consumption of stores is taken into account the rate would be \$1.02. If instead of this statement from Halifax we take the expenditure and receipts in the Public Accounts, viz.: \$22,783.61 and \$7,690.97, the rate would be \$1.12 per day.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

(Memorandum.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 18th September, 1874.

To JAS. MOYLAN, Esq.

Will you please ask the Wardens to furnish you with a list of the different parties with whom they deal when purchasing goods for Penitentiaries, and please submit it to the Minister of Justice.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) G. DUVAL.

OFFICES OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES,
OTTAWA, September 21st, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the replies of the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary and the Medical Superintendent of Rockwood Asylum, to the letters addressed by me to them asking for information respecting parties from whom supplies are procured pursuant to instructions conveyed in the accompanying *Memorandum* of 18th inst.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Secretary Director.

Hon. T. Fournier,
Minister of Justice,
&c., &c., &c.,

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
19th September, 1874.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in the your letter of the 18th inst., I herewith enclose a list of all the parties with whom I deal for supplies for this Penitentiary, particularizing those who furnish goods, etc., under contract. And in order that the Honorable the Minister of Justice may receive the most full and explicit information on this subject, I have taken the liberty of designating the party politics (so far as I know them) of the parties furnishing these supplies, because, like some other groundless statements put forth, I have been informed, within a day or two, that parties in this city have asserted that the storekeeper of the Penitentiary and I were partial to one political party in the purchase of these supplies. Now, sir, I must positively declare, and am prepared to prove, that since I became Warden of this Institution it has been managed solely in the interest of the public. That all supplies which could be obtained by contract have been so obtained, and invariably by the party whose tender was the lowest; and that the Directors, who knew nothing of the party politics of the tenderers, have been the persons who opened the tenders and awarded the contracts. I do not remember a single case in which they have

made any enquiries about such parties except to ask me if they and their sureties were responsible.

The storekeeper of this Penitentiary is a conscientious and competent man, and performs the duties of his office in a most faithful manner. The only instructions I have ever given to him were these, purchase supplies not contracted for wherever you can get them cheapest and best. And I know that he never buys anything of consequence without visiting every dealer in the line, and giving the patronage to those who sell lowest.

For articles of dry goods it is difficult to make a contract, and we find it much more economical and convenient to buy at the wholesale store of Messrs. Macnee & Waddell such articles in that line as we require them. Tenders have been obtained from merchants in Montreal and Toronto for such articles as could be contracted for, and Macnee & Waddell's prices were invariably the lowest. For instance, we obtain officers' uniform cloth from Macnee & Waddell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the same goods are supplied to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary from Montreal. Convicts' uniform cloth also we get delivered here for seventy cents per yard, much superior to the Montreal article at ninety-seven cents. I can appeal to you, Sir, for the truth of this statement, because you had a recent opportunity of comparing both.

I can with confidence appeal to the Board of Directors to corroborate my statement that this Institution has not, within my time as Warden, been run in the interest of party, either as regards appointments to office or the purchase of supplies. Sir John A. Macdonald, whilst Minister of Justice, never gave me, directly or indirectly, any instructions in such matters. Good character and capacity in appointments to office and quality and price in the purchase of supplies have been my sole aim so far as these branches of duty are concerned. Indeed there have been only two new men appointed to situations here since I became Warden. One of these is Mr. Stewart, the very competent trade instructor blacksmith, who was and is a Reformer, and the other is Guard Shanks, who, holding a second-class engineer's certificate, acts as engineer on Mr. Stewart's recommendation. Of Shanks' politics I know nothing. I have never solicited the vote of any officer in the prison for any candidate or party at any election. So with regard to promotions—all grades of officers have been treated exactly alike, irrespective of their politics.

I am quite prepared, at any time, to carry out most cordially any instructions as to the purchase of supplies from particular parties; but if the plan hitherto in practice is to be changed, please give me definite written instructions.

If it should become known, however, that we were required to buy from certain individuals, regardless of price or quality, I fear a supplementary appropriation will be required for this Penitentiary.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,
Secretary Director of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

RETURN of Contracts entered into by the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the supply of merchandize, necessaries, &c., required for the Institution for 1874.

Article.	Name of Contractor.	Residence.	Date of Expiration of Contract.	Remarks.
Flour	A. McNaughton.....	New Castle...	Dec. 31, 1874..	
Wood	Isaac Noble.....	Kingston.....	.....
Forage	Wm. Hutton.....	Pittsburg.....	.....
Groceries.....	J. Halligan & Co.....	Kingston .....	.....
Coal Oil.....	Henry Skuner.....	do .....	.....
Beef.....	W. Reid	do	April 30, 1875..	
Coal	J. Swift & Co.....	do	Oct. 20, 1874..	
Iron.....	Morland, Watson & Co.	Montreal.....	Completed	
Flannel	Jos. C. H. Wood	Moulinette	Sept. 15, 1874..	
Brown and Yellow Cloth	W. Hewton	Battersea	Sept. 15, 1874..	

(Copy.)

RETURN shewing the names of Merchants and others from whom the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary has purchased Merchandize, &c., for the Institution during 1873-74.

Article.	Name of Merchant.	Residence.	Remarks.
Dry Goods	McNee & Waddell.....	Kingston	Reformers.
Leather, &c.....	John McKay.....	do	do
do	A. Gunn & Co.....	do	do
Hardware	J. Muckleston & Co.....	do	Conservative.
Plumber work.....	Joseph Jamieson.....	do	Reformer.
Stoves, &c.....	McKilvey & Birch.....	do	do
do	Chown & Cunningham	do	Conservative.
Rope	E. Law.....	do	Reformer.
Leather, &c.....	W. Ford & Son.....	do	do
Liquors	George Thompson.....	do	do
Stationery.....	Thos. McAuley & Co.....	do	Conservative.
Printing.....	W. Bailey.....	do	Reformer.
Dry Goods.....	Richmond & Boyden.....	do	do
Potash	John Rourke.....	do	do
Castings	J. Brokenshire.....	do	do
Hardware	A. Chown	do	do
Biscuit, &c.....	H. & W. J. Crothers	do	do
Plumber work.....	John Cockburn	do	do
Castings	Davidson & Doran	do	Reformer and Conservative.
Drugs, &c.....	White & Betts.....	do	do do
do	Henry Skinner.....	do	Reformer.
do	G. S. Hobart.....	do	Conservative.
do	J. G. King.....	do	Politics not known.
Trunk, &c.....	W. Kirk	do	Reformer.
Leather	A. Sutherland	do	Conservative.
Hardware	W. C. Martin.....	do	Politics not known.
do	R. M. Horsey	do	Reformer.
Advertising	"British Whig"	do	do
Groceries, &c.....	B. Meadows.....	do	Politics not known.
Lumber	W. McRossie.....	do	Conservative.
Plumber work.....	Neil McNeil.....	do	Reformer.
Brushes, &c.....	E. N. Rossiter	do	Politics not known.
Dry Goods.....	R. Waldron.....	do	do
Harness	Henry Wilton.....	do	do
Hardware	James S. Yarker.....	do	do
Paints and Roompaper.	William Robinson.....	do	Reformer.
Wire Rope	G. S. Oldrieve	do	do
Coals	James Swift & Co.....	do	Conservative
Bricks.....	Johnson Day.....	Cataraqui.....	Reformer.
Sewing Machines, &c..	John Cunningham.....	Kingston.....	Conservative.
Bran and Shorts	Hugh Cummings.....	do	do

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
KINGSTON, ONT., 19th September, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 18th instant I beg leave to report for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice that

James Gowday supplies butcher's meat.

Rodden & Rowe supply groceries, milk, potatoes, coal oil and fodder.

Matthew Vanorden supplies fish.

James Swift & Co. supply coal.

A. Macnaughten supplies flour.

All the above parties supply by contracts which will terminate on the 31st of December, 1874.

Hardware is purchased from Fraser & George. Any article of their line which they have not in stock is purchased from Arthur Chown or James Y. Yarker.

Medicines are purchased from Geo. T. Hobart.

Copper and tinware are purchased from McKelvey & Birch.

Sawn lumber is generally got from Noon & Tyner.

Wharf timber is now being supplied by McCrossie & Co.

Wm. Robinson, M.P.P., has a contract for painting, and McCartney Bros. for plastering.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN R. DICKSON,
Medical Superintendent.

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,
Secretary-Director of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

OFFICES OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES,
OTTAWA, Sept. 26th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor, pursuant to a memorandum from the Minister of Justice under date 18th instant, to enclose a letter from the Acting Warden St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, accompanying the list of names attached thereto of the parties who furnish that institution with supplies.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Secretary-Director.

H. Bernard, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

(Translation.)

PENITENTIARY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
21st September, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the statement asked for in your letter of the 18th instant. I must tell you that L. Fauteux signed his contract for the coal on the 19th June, and that there is no date for the expiration. He is bound to furnish it when he shall be required so to do.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) J. B. DAoust, D.W.

J. G. Moylan, Esq., Ottawa:
(Copy,)

Jos. Perreault,—For hay, straw, oats, &c. 31st December, 1874.

L. Fauteux,—For coal. When requested.

A. Conillard,—For iron, &c. When requested.

A. Serre & Groulx,—For wood. 1st July, 1874.

Dufresne & McGarity,—For groceries. 31st December, 1874.

G. Granger,—For beef and pork. 31st December, 1874.

H. H. Merrill.—For dry goods. 31st December, 1874.

OFFICES OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES,
OTTAWA, Sept. 29th, 1874.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions conveyed in the memorandum of the Minister of Justice, under date 18th instant, I have the honor to enclose the letter of the Warden of St. John Penitentiary giving detailed information of the parties with whom he has dealings for the necessary supplies of that institution.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Secretary-Director.

H. Bernard, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,

&c., &c., &c.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
September 24th, 1874.

SIR,—The following are the names of parties, all of St. John, who supply the prison by contract, and shows the date when each contract expires:—

Jardine & Co.,—Molasses, tea, beans, oats, peas, barley, oatmeal, pollock fish, wash-soda, soap, &c. Contract expires 31st July, 1875.

Jardine & Co.,—Wheat, flour, and cornmeal. Contract expires 31st October, 1875.

W. C. Godsoe & Co.,—Beef. Contract expires 31st July, 1875.

R. P. & W. F. Starr,—Coal, 400 tons, for the year 1875; to be delivered by the 31st October next.

John McGowan,—Cordwood, fuel, for the year 1875; to be delivered by the 15th March next; sooner if required.

Cameron & Co.,—Kerosene and lubricating oils. Contract expires 31st July, 1875.

Under an understanding had with Richard Thompson, Esq., of the "Sheffield House," he has for some years past imported on commission, the bulk of hoop iron and wire used in pail and tub manufactory—proves the cheapest way we can get these articles.

We sometimes buy hoop iron and wire from Alex. Yeats & Sons, bar iron and steel when required.

Purchase from Kerr & Thorn, nails and small articles of hardware, &c., in their line.

T. R. Jones & Co. import coloured twine from Scotland, used in broom making, the cheapest and best we can get. From this firm also, we have sometimes bought cloth for prison clothing, bedding, &c., &c.. They import largely, and are extensively engaged in domestic manufactures.

C. A. Smith, Esq., has for some years past supplied white-lead, colours, oil, turpentine, whiting, glue, &c., used in manufactures. The articles are always reliable, and as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

Advertised frequently for tenders for pine timber for manufactures, but without success. Have obtained this article chiefly through the agency of Mr. Joseph Horncastle, who is extensively engaged in the business, on his own account, and otherwise.

Other supplies not in the line of any of the parties named, the storekeeper procures where he can best.

Sir, Yours, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN QUINTON,
Warden.

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,
Secretary-Director, &c., &c.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, the list of the parties who furnish supplies to the Halifax Penitentiary.

This completes the information asked for in the Memo of the Minister of Justice, under date, 18th inst.

I have, &c., &c.
(Signed,) JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Secretary-Director.

H. Bernard, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Justice, &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
24th September, 1874.

Statement of parties at present furnishing supplies to Halifax Penitentiary by contract and otherwise.

Ladley & Stimpson.....	Groceries and provisions.
Sarah Fenerity.....	Bread.
John Parker, Jun.....	Oxheads and mutton.
Black Bros. & Co.....	Hardware, paints, &c.
Thompson & Co.....	Dry goods.
M. F. Eagar.....	Drugs and medicines.
Geo. Rent, Jun.....	Stoves, tinware, &c.
Rupert Donkin.....	Broom-handles.
James Woods.....	Hay and straw.
Moir & Co.....	Cracked corn, bran, &c.
Alexander Baine.....	Lumber.
W. H. Nauffts.....	Wood.
Wm. Roche, Jun.....	Coal.

The contracts for groceries and provisions, bread, and oxheads and mutton expire on 31st December next; those for wood and coal, on delivery of the articles
(Signed,) ROBERT DONKIN,
Warden.

OFFICE OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES,
OTTAWA, March 4th, 1875.

SIR,—With reference to the contract for the supply of cordwood, for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for 1874, I have the honor to inform you that the tenders were duly advertised for in the newspapers indicated for the purpose, and the following were received :—

	MAPLE.	BIRCH.	MIXED.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Joseph Paré.....	8 00	7 00	.....
H. Bowil & Brother.....	.....	.....	8 00
E. J. Charlton.....	.....	6 60	.....
Louis Paré.....	8 50	7 25	.....
N. A. Logean.....	.....	.....	9 00
Benoit, Baskin & David.....	10 00	9 50	.....
Cléophas Groulx.....	.....	8 50	.....

The Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Dorion, directed that the contract be awarded to E. J. Charlton, and, in the event of its being declined by him, on account of his tenders for other supplies not having been accepted, that it be given to Joseph Paré.

Accordingly, on the 15th January, 1874, the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was notified by letter from the Directors, to carry out the awards made by the Minister of Justice in respect to the contracts.

On the 17th February, 1874, when returning from the Maritime Provinces to Ottawa, the Directors visited St. Vincent de Paul, when the Warden, Dr. Tassé, in reply to their inquiry, informed them that he had all the contracts completed except the one for firewood. For reasons which he did not see fit to explain, he delayed the execution of that particular contract in view of further advice from the Minister of Justice.

On March 16th, the Directors were told by the Minister of Justice to instruct the Warden to give the the contract for the supply of cord-wood to Cléophas Groulx; provided he would supply it at the same prices as were tendered for by Joseph Paré; that is to say, \$8.00 for all maple and \$7.00 for birch.

It may be proper to remark that in advertising for tenders for Penitentiary supplies, it is the rule to state that the Warden is not bound to accept the lowest tender; as it often happens that the party so tendering may not be a desirable person to contract with, on the ground of not being competent to fulfil his engagement, or by reason of his reputation for unfair dealings or his litigious character, or such like cause.

As the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is acquainted with all the people in that neighborhood, and as Joseph Paré lives near the village, it is fairly to be presumed he had good and sufficient reasons for asking the Minister of Justice to change his first award from Joseph Paré to Cléophas Groulx. From the fact that the condition precedent to Groulx's being given the contract, was, that he should furnish the cord-wood at Paré's prices, it is quite evident no injury to the public interest has accrued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Secretary-Director.

H. Bernard, Esq., C. M. G.

Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, March 15th, 1875.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, asking for all the papers respecting the purchase of a contract for firewood, at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, including all tenders, correspondence and reports relating thereto, during the fiscal year 1873-74, I have the honor to inform you, that the only papers in the possession of the Board are the copies of two letters to the Warden,—the first awarding the contract to Joseph Paré, January 15th, 1874, and the second granting it to Cléophas Groulx, on March 16th, 1874, both written under instruction of the then Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Dorion.

The original tenders, according to rule, were sent to the Warden, who has been telegraphed to forward these, and any other papers in his hands relating to the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Secretary-Director.

H. Bernard, Esq., C. M. G.,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

REPORT.

The SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS beg leave to present as their

FOURTH REPORT:

The Report of their Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the charges made by Mr. Brydges *re* Fraser, Reynolds and Co., and purchases of iron and iron rails; together with the evidence taken by them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1875.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, appointed to examine into the charges made by Mr. Brydges *re* Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and purchases of iron and iron rails, beg leave to report as follows:—

1. That pursuant to the foregoing Order of Reference, your Sub-Committee have examined the following witnesses, viz.: Mr. C. J. Brydges, Superintendent of Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Mr. Lewis Carvell, late Superintendent of those Railways; Mr. William Sadler, late General Store-keeper of the said Railways, at Moncton; Mr. John Cudlip, Inspector of Customs in New Brunswick; Mr. James Johnson, Commissioner of Customs; and Mr. Alpin Grant, a member of the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Your Sub-Committee also caused to be summoned to appear, and give evidence: Mr. J. T. Fraser and Mr. W. B. Reynolds, members of the late firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., but that Mr. Fraser was, on the authority of a medical certificate, shewn to be in ill-health and unable to attend, and that W. B. Reynolds being absent from home, could not be served with the summons; that your Sub-Committee have further received a correspondence between Mr. C. J. Brydges and Sir John Rose, with other documents touching transactions in steel rails between the Government, as represented by Mr. Lewis Carvell and Mr. John Haws, of Liverpool, trading under the style of John Haws & Co.

2. That the firm of Fraser Reynolds, & Co., consisted of J. T. Fraser, W. B. Reynolds and Alpin Grant, and dealt generally in hardware and other goods needed for the ordinary working expenses of the Government Railways.

3. That J. T. Fraser and Alpin Grant were engaged in certain business transactions in the years 1870 and 1871, and that W. B. Reynolds joined the firm in the latter year, he having as clerk in a hardware store some acquaintance with the general hardware business which his partners did not possess.

4. That Alpin Grant provided the bulk of the capital required by the firm, and that W. B. Reynolds ceased to be a partner in the firm at the end of 1873, drawing out when he retired the sum in goods and cash of \$14,000.

5. That the firm commenced to supply goods, but only in small quantities, to the Government Railways in Nova Scotia in 1870, and continued to do so up to the time of the amalgamation of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in November, 1872, and thenceforward until the end of 1873, and that the enquiry of your Sub-Committee has been limited to transactions which took place within the last named period.

6. That the Railway business was given to the firm solely from political considerations, Mr. Alpin Grant having, as he states in his evidence, urged his claims to patronage "on the ground of his political position and not at all on account of his acquaintance with the hardware business" he (Mr. Grant) having

been for many years the editor and proprietor of the *British Colonist*, a paper warmly supporting the late Government of Canada. Mr. Grant being also an active member of the Conservative Party and a liberal contributor to its election funds, and that the members of the firm of Fraser Reynolds & Co., were also large contributors to such election expenses. That on a change of Government taking place, orders for Government supplies were transferred from Fraser, Reynolds & Co., to Black Bros. & Co., who were political supporters of the present Government, who had formerly supplied goods to the Nova Scotia Railway, the transfer being made on the authority of the following letter:

“(Copy of No. 3405—Ref. 5667—Sub. 964.)

“OTTAWA, December 2nd, 1873.

“SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works to instruct you to purchase such of the railway supplies required in Halifax, N. S., as are not procured by public competition, from the firm of Black, Brothers & Co., of Halifax, N. S.

“(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
“Secretary.”

“L. CARVELL, Esq.,
“General Superintendent,
“Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N. B.”

7. That during the fourteen months extending from November, 1872, to the end of 1873, the goods supplied to the railways by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$83,217.05, and that the statements of the several amounts comprised in the before mentioned sum have been produced to and examined by your Sub-Committee.

8. That Mr. Lewis Carvell had absolute authority to order all stores required for the use of the railways, but that from shortly after the amalgamation to the first of July, 1873, Mr. Carvell was, owing to ill health, absent from his duties.

9. That Wm. Sadler, the general storekeeper, was nominally responsible for all orders given for supplies on requisitions from the several departments, but that Sadler had no actual check upon orders, and that during the absence of Mr. Carvell, orders on Fraser, Reynolds & Co. were signed by the station master at Richmond, on the requisition of Wm. Clarke, the local storekeeper at Richmond, who was primarily responsible for purchases within the period mentioned, namely, from November 20th, 1872, to July 1st, 1873, after which all orders were signed by the general storekeeper aforesaid.

10. That although attention was frequently called by the general storekeeper to the prices charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., as excessive in comparison with the price lists and offers of other parties, no action was taken therein except as respects a purchase of car springs hereafter referred to. That in no single instance was any tender issued in order to invite competition or to test the market value of the goods supplied, nor was any reduction at any time made in consequence of remonstrances from the railway officials, and that the general store keeper when he remonstrated was given to understand “that Fraser, Reynolds & Co.’s accounts were not to be criticized.”

11. That by a comparison instituted by Mr. Brydges between the charges made at Halifax, by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., of goods, the major portion of which were imported duty free, with similar goods imported duty paid and supplied to the Grand Trunk Railway Company or other buyers at Montreal, the over charge on the \$83,217.05 aforesaid, exclusive of duty, amounted to \$18,433.78, to which sum the amount of duty saved by free entries to Fraser, Reynolds & Co. would have to be added in order correctly to show the advantages which accrued to them over and above ordinary business profits.

12. That by a further comparison made by Mr. C. J. Brydges, between the

charges of goods sold by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to the railway with the original cost of these goods as exhibited by the invoices deposited with the Customs authorities, it is shown that the difference between the cost of the goods landed in Halifax and the selling price in favor of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. amounted generally to a profit of from 46 per cent. to 140 per cent., the delivery being often immediately on arrival and mostly in bulk, the transactions thus partaking of a wholesale character.

13. That by a further scrutiny made by Inspector Cudlip under the directions of your Sub-Committee, it appears that the examination of other accounts rendered by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. have confirmed Mr. Brydges' evidence as to the enormous profits realized by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. through their transactions with the Government Railways.

14. That in the course of the same scrutiny it has been observed that certain goods entered "Free for the use of the Railway" by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. on the certificate of William Clarke, the Local Storekeeper of the Railway, are not to be found in the accounts rendered to the Railway by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and therefore could not have been exclusively for Railway purposes, which would alone have justified their entry.

15. That a lax system with regard to the clearing of goods "free for the use of the Railway," appears to have prevailed, sufficient proof not having been required by the Custom House officials that the goods were for Government use exclusively; that in some cases goods so cleared were afterwards held by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. that numerous invoices which the law requires shall be deposited with the Customs authorities, were allowed to be removed, and that many are still missing which were desired by your Sub-Committee for the purpose of this enquiry.

16. That in March, 1873, a quantity of car springs were ordered by Clarke, the Local Storekeeper at Richmond, from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. for the use of the Railway—that the said springs on being delivered were found to be wanting in a certain patent improvement, and were therefore rejected by the Railway officials, returned by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to the importers, and are now lying in the Cunard Warehouse at Halifax. That Fraser, Reynolds & Co. duplicated the order and delivered the springs to the Railway in the month of _____, 1873; that the charges for the same were made in account current, and ranged at from 21 to 26 cents per pound, the aggregate charge being \$4,734.33.

That Mr. Carvell's attention being called to the price as excessive, he saw Mr. Fraser and remonstrated. That thereupon Mr. Fraser agreed to cancel the account rendered and charge the cost price with importers expenses, and a commission as the remuneration of the firm of five per cent.

That accordingly Fraser, Reynolds & Co. rendered an account purporting to be a transcript of the manufacturers invoice amounting, including all charges, to \$4,553.33, the springs exclusive of the expenses added being represented as costing £852.11.5 sterling. That the invoice of these springs is not to be found in the Custom House at Halifax where it should be deposited.

That a copy of the said invoice, admitted by the witness Grant to be correct, has been obtained from the manufacturers of the springs, Wilson, Hawkesworth, Eliason & Co., of Sheffield, showing that the price paid for the springs by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was only £429 4s. sterling, or about half the amount received by them from the Railway. That whilst it is alleged on behalf of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. that the understanding with Mr. Carvell was not as stated by him, but that the agreement between Carvell and Fraser was for a reduction of prices only, and not that the sale of the springs should assume the character of a commission transaction, and further that Fraser, Reynolds & Co. were entitled to charge an enhanced price to cover the alleged expenses they had incurred in regard to the first and rejected lot of springs, there is no evidence to show that they had suffered any substantial loss by the rejection of those springs, the importers charges on which were borne by the consigners, while the amount finally rendered and paid bears upon the face of it the strongest corroborative proof of the correctness of Mr. Carvell's statement, that the firm was to act in the matter as commission agents only, rendering an account of the actual cost.

Your Sub-Committee have also enquired, so far as practicable, into the transactions in steel rails purchased for the use of the Railways through John Haws & Co., of Liverpool.

In this branch of their proceedings your Sub-Committee have had to rely chiefly on documentary testimony.

Your Sub-Committee, therefore, with such reservation as the fact last mentioned may demand, find as follows:—

That in the year 1873 and 1874, a considerable quantity of steel rails as well as bolts, nuts and fish-plates, was required for relaying the track of the Government Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: that these rails were ordered by Mr. Carvell, on his own authority, from his relative, Mr. John Haws, of Liverpool, trading as John Haws & Co.

That Haws & Co. had previously supplied goods to the Railway, and also to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, but had no special connection with the iron trade, either as agents or principals. That the prices to be paid were left to their discretion, no tenders or any other form of competition being sought. That Haws & Co. were to buy to the best advantages and charge cost to the Railway, plus incidental expenses and two and a half per cent. commission.

That the first order was given by Mr. Carvell in writing on the sixth of August, 1872, for 500 tons; that the further orders amounting respectively to 2,000 tons, 1,750 tons and 1,760 tons, making a total of 6,010 tons, were arranged for between Messrs. Carvell and Haws during the visit of the former to England in February, 1873. That the first 500 tons purchased were from the Ebbw Vale Company, the 2,000 tons from Clews, Habicht & Co., who had previously bought them from Guest & Co., 1,750 tons from the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, and 1,760 tons from Bolekow, Vaughan & Co.

That by the correspondence forwarded it appears all the before mentioned firms, except Bolekow, Vaughan & Co., readily furnished Sir John Rose with the information he required. That Bolekow, Vaughan & Co., refused to make any disclosures except to state that they shipped the rails at Liverpool to the order of Haws & Co., and were paid the contract price for the same. That in the absence of a satisfactory reply from Bolekow, Vaughan & Co., Sir John Rose on the 18th February, 1875, wrote to Haws & Co. for the information thus withheld, but that up to the time of your Sub-Committee reporting it does not appear that the request has been complied with. That the evidence adduced shows the charges made by Haws & Co. to have largely exceeded the prices charged by the manufacturers or dealers before mentioned, although in two instances it appears that other parties intervened—in what character or by what right is not shown—between the said dealers or manufacturers and Haws & Co.

That the total sum paid to Haws & Co. in 1873–74 for the before mentioned rails, bolts, nuts and fish-plates and some other trifling items in account, amounted to £106,000 sterling

Your Sub-Committee having regard to the form in which the evidence touching these transactions has been supplied, the effect they may have on the character and standing of the parties as well as their magnitude and the large interests they involve do not deem it desirable to enter more closely into particulars which must they assume to be the subject of the most rigorous investigation at the hands of the Government.

The evidence taken by your Sub-Committee is herewith appended.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

“

“

“

“

THOMAS SCATCHELD,
D. THOMPSON,
JULIUS SCRIVER,
A. H. DYMOND,
M. H. GOUDGE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
20th March, 1875.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Re FRASER, REYNOLDS & Co.COMMITTEE ROOM No. 6,
February 24th.

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the charges made by Mr. Brydges *re* Fraser, Reynolds & Co., met.

PRESENT :

MR. SCATCHERD in the chair.

Messrs. DYMOND,	Messrs. DOMVILLE,
THOMPSON (Haldimand),	GOUDGE, and
PLUMB,	SCRIVER.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with.

C. J. BRYDGES EVIDENCE.

C. J. Brydges called in and examined.

[*By Mr. Dymond*] :—

I was recently engaged by the Government to make an investigation into the management of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. My enquiries have practically been going on ever since the middle of last May. I made enquiries into the transactions between the managers of the railways and the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and made a report to Government upon the subject of their accounts. That report is in the Department of Public Works, and explains the whole case from end to end. It was dated sometime in November.

The Committee directed that this report should be sent for.

The report was then sent for, and on being produced was read as follows:—

REPORT.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
MONTREAL, 21st November, 1874.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions which you gave me, I procured from the office at Moncton all the accounts that had been rendered by and paid to Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co., of Halifax, for goods supplied to the Intercolonial Railway between the date of the amalgamation of the lines in November 1872, and the end of 1873. They include the account for the springs to which I have already referred more than once.

The total amount of these accounts for the period I have named is \$83,217.05, which amount was paid in various monthly sums to Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. upon the rendering of their accounts.

I have carefully gone over the whole of their accounts, and find that they have, in every case, been paid as rendered, without any deduction, and they are all certified by the officers of the railway.

I have very carefully gone over the whole of the items in these accounts, and have applied to them the prices which were current for duty-paid articles of the same kind at the same dates.

I applied, in the first instance, to the storekeeper of the Grand Trunk Company and obtained from him the exact prices which that Company was paying at the dates at which Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. furnished their goods, and applied those prices to the different articles supplied.

In the case of the Grand Trunk Company, of course, the deliveries were into the store of the Company in Montreal, and in every case duty was paid upon all the goods which they received.

Their prices therefore include duty as well as every other charge into the Company's store.

In some cases I found that the articles which were charged for in the bills of Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. had not been used at the dates upon which they were supplied by the Grand Trunk Company, and as regards those articles, I applied to a very well known and respectable firm (hardware) in Montreal, Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., and ascertained from them the prices which they were charging in Montreal for similar goods at the dates at which the articles were charged for in Fraser, Reynolds & Co's. accounts.

In these cases I applied the figures given to me by Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co. This still left a good many articles which, from want of description in the accounts of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., it was impossible to apply the rates that were then current in Montreal. In all such cases I have entered the prices precisely as they were charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. But, with those exceptions, in every case where the Grand Trunk Company had been purchasing similar articles, or Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co. could give me prices which they were charging at the time, I applied those prices to the articles included in the accounts of Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

The result, then, of applying the prices actually paid by the Grand Trunk Company, or charged by Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., and leaving all items for which I could get no price, at the figures charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. themselves, I make the total amount of the fair market value of the articles supplied, with the duty paid, to be the sum of \$64,773.27, or \$18,433.78 less than the sum which was actually paid in cash to Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

This, however, does not represent the whole fact, because, in carefully scrutinizing some of the items for which I could get no prices either from the Grand Trunk or Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., I have been enabled to trace the exact prices which Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. paid for the articles which they supplied to the railway, and in every case which I was thus able to trace, the cost of the goods was very much less than the amount charged.

It has also to be borne in mind that the prices paid by the Grand Trunk and those quoted by Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co. are all for duty-paid goods.

It has been stated that Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. paid no duty for the various articles that they supplied to the railway, they being passed by free entries, on account of their being for the use of the Government. If this is correct, it is quite fair to say that a duty of ten per cent. on an average would have been levied upon all the goods supplied by Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

Some goods at that time were charged with fifteen per cent. duty, some with ten and some with five, but I think it will be fair to say that ten per cent. on the total amount of their importations is what they saved if they did not pay any duty. Adopting that as a basis, it is a moderate sum to place the duty thus saved at \$7,000, which would make the total overcharge very little less than \$26,000.

I have, however, already stated that some articles which it was not possible to get corresponding figures for either from the Grand Trunk or from Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., I have been unable to check by finding out the actual prices paid by Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

I feel, therefore, entirely justified in the statement that if the goods included in Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co's. account had been purchased as they ought to have

been, upon proper commercial principles, *i. e.* paying no more than the fair value of the articles, with a reasonable profit to whoever was employed as the importing agent, all the articles included in their account could have been purchased for a sum certainly not less than \$28,000 below the amount paid to Fraser, Reynolds & Co., provided they paid no duty. If they did pay duty, the articles could have been purchased for at least \$20,000 less than was actually paid to that firm.

I make this statement deliberately, and have no doubt that it will be quite possible to prove its accuracy if it becomes necessary to do so.

I might stop here, but I think it right to give you a sample of the facts that I find upon a careful examination of the accounts of Fraser Reynolds & Co.

I need not trouble you with very many instances.

I may here say that I procured from the Custom House at Halifax all the invoices that they had belonging to Fraser Reynolds & Co. for goods imported during the time over which the accounts in question ran.

I have in this way received a very large number of invoices, and it is from a careful examination of these invoices, and comparing them with Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s accounts, that I am enabled to give you the following particulars.

The invoices, however, are not complete. If they had been, I have no doubt, I could have made a more perfect statement of the account.

In the account for January, 1873, appears an item of ninety bars of Low Moor iron, charged at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., amounting to \$365.50. I have the original invoice of these bars, which amounts to £44 stg. The weight of them was rather under two tons—the freight upon which, at the highest price by steamer, would be £3, making the total cost £47 sterling delivered at Halifax, which is equal to \$228.42. This gives a most inordinate profit upon the transaction.

In another account for January, 1873, iron is charged at varying prices. Refined bar iron is charged in one case at $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb., in another case at $5\frac{1}{4}$, in another at $5\frac{1}{2}$, and in some instances as high as 6 cents per lb. Amongst the English invoices I find one dated January, 1873, for $7\frac{1}{4}$ tons of best refined iron, which, including all charges, *f. o. b.* in Liverpool, amounts to £89 stg. The freight on this, at 30 shillings a ton, would make the total cost, as nearly as possible, £100, or \$486, which is equal to not quite 3 cents per lb. delivered at Halifax. Here again the profit is enormous.

In the February account, six bars of Low Moor iron are charged at \$89.84.

Amongst the invoices in the Custom House I find the cost price of these goods which weigh rather less than half a ton, to be £10 13s. 2d., including every charge except freight. The freight, at the inside price of 30 shillings a ton, would be on this quantity 15 shillings, making the actual cost laid down in Halifax on these six bars of iron £11 8s. 2d., which is equal to about \$55.50.

Again, in their account for April, 1873, in one item of 20 boxes of M. F. charcoal tin plates, which is charged at \$305, I find the invoice for these 20 boxes of tin which, including freight to Halifax, is £42, or \$204.

In the same account engine oil is charged at 50 cents a gallon, when the invoice from Boston shows that it was charged to them at 32 cents United States currency at Boston.

I have ascertained from large importing houses in Montreal that the difference between United States currency and gold will about equal the cost and charges of importation. In this case, therefore, 50 cents a gallon was paid to Fraser, Reynolds & Co., for what cost them 32 cents a gallon. Twenty tons 11 cwt. of iron is invoiced to Fraser, Reynolds & Co. from Liverpool late in March, 1873, of various sizes, at a total cost of £227, 11s. 6d., to which add £31 for freight, making a total of say £259, which is equal to about $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb. In their account for April, bar iron is never charged at less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb., and in one case it is as high as $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. In their account for May, there is one item of bolts and nuts, amounting to \$2,295.98. I have the original English invoice of these bolts and nuts, amounting to £219, 12s 11d. The weight of them was $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons; the freight upon which, at 30 shillings a ton, would be £11 5s., making the total cost, say £231, laid down in Hali-

fax, which is equal to \$1,122.66, or less than half the amount charged to and paid by the Government.

In their June account there is an entry of 30 Hibbard car springs at 65 cents per lb. The invoice for these springs shows that the price paid for them in U. S. currency was 50 cents per lb. On the same principle that I have before explained, that the currency price in the United States, amounts with charges added to the same price in gold at Halifax. There is an increase in this item of 15 cents per lb. beyond the amount actually paid by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. for these goods, which is already clearly far beyond a reasonable profit. In the same account for June is an item for 400 seamless brass tubes at a total cost of \$4,895.50. The English invoice for these 400 tubes amounts to £450 stg., including all charges except freight. The weight of these tubes was rather less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which would make the freight amount to £6 15s., making the total value of these articles laid down at Halifax, say £456. 15s., equal to \$2,219.81, or a good deal less than half the amount charged and paid for these tubes.

About the middle of May iron was imported from England weighing 25 tons. The English invoice including all charges f. o. b., amounts to £314 10s. 3d. The freight on 25 tons would be £37 10s., which would make the total cost of this iron delivered at Halifax, £352, or \$1,710.72, which is equal to slightly over 3 cents per lb.

In the June account, furnished by Fraser Reynolds & Co., there is one amount of iron charged at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb, a considerable quantity at $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents and some as high as $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 cents.

In the July account there is an item of 200 seamless brass tubes at \$2,539, which is considerably more than double the price paid for these articles delivered at Halifax.

In the same account appears an item for Low-Moor plates and bars, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,189.26. The invoice for this shows that their cost in England with all charges f. o. b. was £148. The freight upon $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons would be £7 2s. 6d., which would make the total cost about £155, delivered at Halifax, which is equal to about \$753 or \$436 less than the amount charged in Fraser Reynolds & Co's account.

In the July account there are 10 barrels of Engine Oil, containing 469 gallons charged at 60 cents a gallon. The bills for this oil shows that it was purchased in Boston at 32 cents currency per gallon. According to the rule I have already explained 32 cents gold would be about the fair value of the oil delivered at Halifax, as against the price of 60 cents charged by Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

In the September account there are some heavy charges made for Hibbard Springs purchased in the United States. The invoices for these show that very considerable additions have been made to the actual value in the prices charged. In the same account, one locomotive plate is charged for at \$287.65. The invoice price of this f. o. b. in England is £23 19s. 9d. The weight is less than a quarter of a ton, so that the cost laid down in Halifax would not exceed £25, which is equal to \$121.50, or considerably less than one half the amount charged for this plate.

In another account dated 30th August, 1873, lard oil is charged at $97\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, gold. This oil appears to have been purchased in the United States at 62 cents per gallon in Boston, *i. e.*, the currency price there, which would make the price delivered at Halifax the same amount in gold, or $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon less than was charged for it. Other oils appear to be charged for in the same proportion.

In the November account I notice lard oil is charged at $92\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, and the invoice price from Boston shows it to have cost 58 cents a gallon, laid down in Halifax.

In the same account 26 engine axles are charged at a total amount of \$1,442.91. The English invoice shows they cost f. o. b. in England £167. The weight was seven tons, which would make the cost of freight say £10, and the total cost laid down at Halifax £177 or \$860.22, which is not much more than half the price charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

In their November account such a small item as 4 gross of fog signals is charged

at \$62.00, when the cost to them of the articles purchased in the United States and delivered at Halifax was \$39.00.

It is not necessary to multiply instances of the kind I have been quoting. I have given you quite sufficient facts to enable you to judge of the nature of the accounts which have been rendered by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and to justify the statement which I made in the beginning of this report, as to the overcharges, beyond fair market prices, which have been made by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., for the goods they supplied to the Intercolonial Railway.

I must now, however, refer to one of the last accounts which appears to have been rendered by and paid to Fraser Reynolds & Co., viz. : the account to which I have referred in my previous reports for the springs ordered at Halifax.

The amount of that account as paid is \$4,553.33. The weight of these springs is 21,384 lbs, so that they cost, laid down in the stores at Halifax, not less than 21½ cents per lb. In the calculation I made as to the fair value of these springs, I put them down at their actual price of about 10 cents per lb., which is equal to \$2,138.40, or an overcharge of \$2,415.00 on this one account.

It seems that this account was rendered in the first instance at the lump sum of \$4,553.33 without any details, but, upon objection being made to the amount as being high, Fraser Reynolds & Co., offered to make out the account, charging the actual English invoice price, with the charges they had paid out for bringing the springs to this country.

That was accordingly done, and the amount paid—the receipt for it being dated December 22nd, 1873.

I enclose a copy of this account, amounting to \$4,553.33 receipted by Fraser, Reynolds & Co, certified to by the late store-keeper, Mr. Sadler, and initialed by the General Superintendent, Mr. Carvell. You will see from this account that they give a detail of the springs, showing the weight of each particular kind, and the price per pound, making the total £852 11s 5d stg., which this account represents to be a copy of the English invoice, which Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. paid to the makers. They then add certain shipping charges, insurance and freight, which brings the total amount up to £878 19s 4d, which they convert into currency, and call it \$4,229.16. They then add for one month's interest on the English invoice \$23.95, wharfage and trunkage, \$15.40, and a commission to themselves at 5 p. c., \$216.82, making the total amount of the account, \$4,553.33

When I saw this account it was impossible to understand it, and I determined therefore to make a thorough investigation into it. I have now in my possession a copy of the original invoice supplied to Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and paid by them to the makers of the springs. I enclose a copy of that account. You will see that the springs were supplied by Messrs. Wilson, Hawkesworth, Ellison & Co., and the total amount of their account is £429 4s, instead of £852 11s 5s, as falsely represented by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., in the account which they rendered to the Government. I have further ascertained that the sum of £429 4s was actually paid by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. for these springs by a draft on London at 60 days sight, on the 25th February, 1874, Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. received the full amount of the false account they rendered as appears by their receipt on the 22nd December, 1873.

They did not, however, pay the actual amount of the real invoice until two months afterwards. The charge, therefore, they make of one month's interest on £852 has no foundation whatever in fact, and is simply a deliberate falsification of the amount, quite as much as the falsification of the English invoice, a copy of which is professed to be given by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. in their account, but which is more than double the true invoice.

It is certainly remarkable that amongst all the invoices which I have received from the Halifax custom house for goods imported by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., this particular invoice is not to be found. I have, however, obtained a copy of it from England from the makers of the springs, and it has been handed to me by the agent for the firm of Wilson, Hawkesworth, Ellison & Co., who sold the springs to Fraser, Reynolds & Co., who sent to that firm the original invoice of which I now enclose

you a copy, and who received from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. the draft on London for £429. 4s., dated February, 1874, and which he transmitted to his principals in England in payment for the springs.

This statement requires no comment, the facts are beyond dispute, and I will only add that they are capable of the fullest possible proof if my statements are denied.

I think I have now fully gone into and explained the accounts furnished by Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

If these are a sample of the prices which were paid for other articles supplied to the Intercolonial Railway during the 14 months over which these accounts extend, it is certainly not surprising that the cost of working the Railway has been so enormous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BRYDGES,

Gen. Supt. Government Railways.

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

MR. BRYDGES EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

I have not since that report made any further enquiries into the transactions with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I considered that I had already exhausted that question. I never saw any correspondence between Mr. Carvell and Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Mr. Carvell told me verbally, and I think he mentions it in his report, that he refused to pay this account at first. I am sure that Wilson, Hawkesworth Ellison, & Co. received £429 4s in full. There was no deduction made for interest. I do not know that there was any interest paid of my own knowledge. This is what Mr. Carvell says in his evidence on pages 21 and 22. "As Mr. Brydges refers very specially in both his reports to the springs purchased last year from Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co., Halifax, I beg to explain, as follows:—As I have before stated, printed order books were sent in December, 1872, to the station-master at Halifax, so that on the requisition of the local storekeeper such necessary materials called for by the head of the Locomotive Department at Halifax might be procured. On the 24th March, 1873, when I was in England, it appears that the master mechanic applied for a large supply of springs, whereupon an order on Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. (who supplied the railway stores required in Nova Scotia) was made out for him by the station-master at the instance of the local storekeeper. I knew nothing of this transaction until a commercial traveller came to me during the summer of 1873, and presented a specification of springs which he said had been ordered for the railway, but which being refused, were then lying in the warehouse at Halifax. He said he was desirous of selling them upon reasonable terms, but I refused to buy. In the month of November or December, when the monthly account of Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was presented, I found that a quantity of springs, corresponding with the specification handed to me by the traveller to whom I have alluded, were charged therein. Supposing them to be the same springs, I immediately directed the item to be erased. Shortly after this I received a message from Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co., asking why the item for springs was struck out of their account. I replied that an explanation was necessary. Soon after this, being in Halifax, I called upon Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to know what the transaction meant. They immediately presented to me the order referred to of the 24th March, informing me that they had imported the springs in accordance therewith; that when the first lot arrived they were not the same as the specification called for, and they had refused them, the parties shipping having at once duplicated the order as per specification (which included a patent right) and that as the springs had been furnished to the railway in good faith they expected to get paid

“for them. I then objected that the price was very much too high, when they said they had paid a very high rate for them. I still objected to the price as extravagant, when they said that if I preferred it they would make out the account at the price what they paid for the springs, and charge the railway all the expenses attending them, with five per cent. commission. I at once said that I preferred they would take this course, which they did. An account in this form was subsequently presented and paid. As Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. held our order and were not limited to price, I did not see any other course to pursue.”

Mr. Carvell made the same statement to me on more than one occasion. I have the account here and submit it.

Account put in as follows:—

(Copy.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,		<i>Dr. to FRASER, REYNOLDS & Co.</i>	
1873.		<i>Adjusted Bill.</i>	
Nov. 30th—	12 best cast spring steel, Mitchell's Pat. Engine Springs		
	“ A	2,858 lbs., 9½d.....	£113 2s. 7d.
16	“ B	} 5,194, 10½d.....	227 4s. 9d.
12	“ C		
12	“ D		
12	“ E	1,302, 9½d.....	51 10s. 9d.
12	“ F	1,760, 11d.....	80 13s. 4d.
12	“ G	2,892, 9½d.....	114 9s. 6d.
12	“ H	2,026, 9d.....	75 19s. 6d.
40	“ car springs I	5,352, 8½d.....	189 11s. 0d.
			<hr/>
			£852 11s. 5d.
Bill of lading, freight charges, shipping charges, and insurance.....			10 12s. 9d.
Freight, per bill of lading.....			15 15s. 2d.
			<hr/>
			£878 19s. 4d.
Sterling sight exchange, 10 per cent.....			\$4,297 16
One month's interest on £852 stg.=\$4,165.33, @ 7 per cent.....			23 95
Wharfage, \$4.40; truckage, \$11.00.....			15 40
			<hr/>
			\$4,336 51
Commission, 5 per cent.....			216 82
			<hr/>
			\$4,553 33

(Signed,) L. C.

Stores.
Halifax Store.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. SADLER,
General Storekeeper.

Received of the Intercolonial Railway, by the hands of Lewis Carvell, in full of the above account, the sum of \$4,553.33.

(Sig.)

FRASER, REYNOLDS, & Co.

Per (Signed,)

P. D. SCOTT.

22nd day of December, 1873.

This is the original account of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., which has been paid, with a copy of the order attached to it. The original account to which Mr. Carvell objected was, I presume, sent back. I never saw it. I also put in a copy of the original English invoice which they paid, together with the letter sent to me by the agent of the firm of Wilson, Hawkesworth, Ellison & Co., in Montreal.

260 SULPICE STREET,
30th October, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you copy of Invoice promised you some time ago, and just received by Cunard mail to hand this morning.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) B. J. COGHLIN,

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,
City.
(Copy)

CARLISLE WORKS,
SHEFFIELD, Nov. 15th, 1873.

Messrs. FRASER, REYNOLDS & Co.,
Halifax, N. S.
Bought of WILSON, HAWKESWORTH, ELLISON & Co.

Marked				cwt. qrs. lbs.		£ s. d.
A	\$1-12	12	best cast steel, Mitchell's pattern, engine springs, to pattern	A	25 2 2	44s. 6d. 56 15 6
B	\$13-28	16	" " "	B	17 3 22	
C	\$29-40	12	" " "	C	11 3 18	
D	\$41-52	12	" " "	D	16 2 2	
					46 1 14	45s. 104 6 11
E	\$53-64	12	" " "	E	11 2 14	48s. 27 18 0
F	\$65-76	12	" " "	F	15 2 24	50s. 39 5 9
G	\$77-88	12	" " "	G	25 3 8	46s. 59 7 10
H	\$89-100	12	" " "	H	18 0 10	45s. 6d. 41 3 0
I	\$101-40	40	" car springs to pattern	I	23 0 0	
J	\$141-80	40	" " "	J	24 3 4	
					47 3 4	42s. 100 7 0
						£429 4 0

To care of
Messrs. THOS. BENNETT & Co.,
Liverpool.

[By Mr. Domville] :—

I did not give the order, and am therefore unable to say what was the agreement with Fraser, Reynolds & Co., but I assume that the order was sent to them in the ordinary way, they charging a fair market price. I find in looking over their accounts some items charged as that is professedly on commission, but in the majority of cases they are charged at so much a pound or so much a ton, as stores are usually charged. I have not been able in any other of these cases to trace any discrepancy.

It would naturally be the duty of the storekeeper to examine the accounts, and certify as to their correctness, and then they would be passed by the Superintendent, whose duty as supreme officer it would be to check everything. If an account were presented at too high a price, he ought to have checked it. The rule, as far as I understand it, was that the Government divided the orders between the two Provinces as far as they could. I have not made such an examination into every account for stores during that whole time. It would involve enormous labor to do it, and would probably take a couple of years time. This price struck me as being so large, that I at once enquired into it with this result.

[By the Chairman :—]

I never saw any member of the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and never had any correspondence with them whatever. I was told to make an investigation into all their accounts in consequence of the prices being so high. I have a statement of their transactions with the Intercolonial. I took the prices they charged, made the total, and then applied in another column the prices I got from the Grand Trunk and Morland, Watson & Co. I will have a tabular statement made out. I am not personally aware of the arrangements between Fraser, Reynolds & Co. and the Government as to passing goods through the Custom House. There was no general arrangement that I am aware of by which parties supplying the railroad could get any goods passed free of duty. I have all the invoices of goods passed through the Custom House at Halifax by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. during the time over which the transaction ran.

(Invoices put in.)

There are a great many articles named in those invoices that never passed into the hands of the railway, such as skates and scissors. There are a good many articles charged in the accounts for which I could not find any invoices. The prices struck me as being high.

(The witness here put in a large number of invoices and vouchers having reference to the accounts referred to in his report.)

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

The practice of the Grand Trunk in supplying themselves with stores is to purchase here by sending to parties in the habit of supplying the different articles from time to time a memorandum asking what they will supply certain articles for. It is not done on commission, except in a few cases, where a special arrangement may have been made. In the majority of cases the goods are bought at so much a pound or so much a ton.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

I have seen the requisition on Fraser, Reynolds, & Co. for goods. In the case referred to, it was signed by a man named Clarke, storekeeper at Halifax, on a requisition from the locomotive man, Johnson, and countersigned by the station-master then at Halifax, and then went direct to Fraser, Reynolds & Co. That was when Mr. Carvell was in England. After he came back the orders were sent from the storekeeper at Moncton, Mr. Sadler. To a large extent Mr. Sadler was responsible for the purchases from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. These accounts are all kept at Moncton, and all papers must come from that place. I got all these papers from Moncton.

I have discovered similar transactions to these in reference to firms in England. I am prepared to give evidence as to these transactions, especially in regard to the supply of steel rails. A very large quantity of these has been shipped, and there have been very serious overcharges indeed in regard to them.

[By Mr. Donville :—]

I have made no special enquiry which would enable me to say that there were any such transactions in New Brunswick; but I think there has been a very general system of high charges carried on. I have not gone into the other accounts with the same detail as into these.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

Purchases of steel rails were made in 1873 and 1874, amounting altogether to 6,010 tons. In 1873, 500 tons were purchased from the Ebbw Vale Company, and

charged for at £16 12s. per ton free on board at Liverpool. In the same year, 2,000 tons were purchased from Guest & Co., and invoiced to the Government, and paid for by them at £17 per ton F. O. B. at Liverpool. In 1874, two lots were purchased—one of 1,750 tons from the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, and a similar quantity from Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. The Mersey Company's price was £15 15s., and that of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. £15 10s, or *vice versa*; I am not sure which. Being satisfied that these were very high prices indeed at the times the deliveries were made, I was instructed to make enquiries as to what was actually paid for these rails. I first communicated with Mr. Sandberg, who was appointed as inspector at Liverpool, to examine the rails for the Intercolonial Railway before they were shipped, and asked him to get the information as to what had been paid for them. He sent me out some letters, which I will read. (Letters read).

Upon getting these replies, I communicated the facts to the Minister of Public Works, and by his direction endeavored to get further information; this not being complete, I wrote an official letter to Sir John Rose, which I will read:—

MONTREAL, January 25th, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I write to ask you to be good enough to get the Government some information in regard to the purchase of rails for the Government during the last three years.

I enclose you printed copy of the report which I made to the Minister of Public Works, in which you will see, at pages 39 to 41, I refer to this question. That report of mine was referred to Mr. Carvell, who replied upon the subject, as per his report enclosed herewith, at pages 12 to 18. Further on in the same pamphlet, you will find a reference by me again to the subject, at pages 6 to 9.

The reply of Mr. Carvell upon this subject not having been considered satisfactory, I was directed to make further enquiry into the matter, and employed Mr. C. P. Sandberg, who acts as Inspector of the rails being manufactured for the Government; to endeavour to obtain the required information on the subject.

The rails were made by the following firms:—

Those shipped in 1873: Ebbw Vale Co. 500 tons; Guest & Co., 2,000 tons.

Those shipped in 1874 were made by Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., and by the Mersey Steel and Iron Co. The quantity was about 1,750 tons from each.

In regard to the rails shipped in 1873, there is no doubt I believe that they were not purchased direct from the makers by Messrs. Haws & Co., and I do not quite know how you will be able to get the information as to through whose hands the Ebbw Vale rails passed before they went into the possession of Haws & Co.

By the letter, copy of which I enclose, dated 14th December, 1874, it will be seen that the rails made by Guest & Co., and shipped in 1873, were sold by them, half at £15 and half at £14 10s. I believe the sale was to Clews, Habicht & Co., who subsequently failed; but who Haws & Co. purchased them from I have not been able to ascertain.

What I want to get at is the actual price Haws & Co. paid for the rails, they having charged a commission of 5 per cent. to the Government; and therefore whatever prices they paid ought to have been the invoice prices to the Government.

In regard to the rails for 1874, I send you copy of a letter from the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, from which you will see they state that the rails were *invoiced* at £14 17s 6d a ton. I do not think that this is the price which was actually paid.

What I want you to be good enough to ascertain is the actual amount per ton that the Mersey Steel and Iron Company received for their rails which were invoiced to the Government at fifteen guineas a ton by Messrs. Haws & Co.

I also enclose you a copy of a letter from Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., declining to give the prices which were paid for the rails which they made.

They have no right, I submit, to refuse to give the information to the Government, because the rails were made for the Government, and not for the agent who entered into the transaction.

I therefore want you to be good enough to officially apply, on behalf of the Govern-

ment of Canada, to Messrs. Bolekow, Vaughan & Co., and obtain from them the information as to exact price per ton that they actually received in money for the rails which were purchased for the Government through Messrs. Haws & Co. and which were shipped by them on a commission. The price they charged the Government, you will see, was £15 15s. per ton.

None of the original invoices for these rails came out through Haws & Co., but it is quite clear that the Government being the real purchasers, they are entitled to the information now asked for.

This letter I write you officially, and you are liberty to make any use of it you please in applying to the different parties I have named in this letter.

Pray be good enough to get this information as early as possible, and in addition to giving me the necessary information by letter, I shall be much obliged if as soon as you have obtained it you will cable me the result.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. BRYDGES,

General Superintendent Government Railways.

Sir JOHN ROSE Bart.,
Bartholomew House,
Bartholomew Lane,
London, E.C.

I received on Monday a cable message from Sir John Rose to the following effect:—

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY—CABLE MESSAGE,

February, 22nd, 1875.

To BRYDGES,
Montreal.

Guest's sale, Clews less one per cent. brokerage; half six month's bills resold; Clews to Haws through Austin, fifteen guineas, rebate two half per cent.; Ebbw Vale fifteen, twelve six plates, twelve bolts, twenty-three ten cash. Mersey, fourteen seventeen, six less one per cent. and half crown per ton. Bolekow still decline send full particulars.

This makes the cost of the rails from Guest £15 7s. 2d. They were charged as £17, or £1 12s. 10d. more than the cost, making a difference on the 2,000 tons, of £3,283 6s. 8d. The Ebbw Vale rails cost £15 12s. 6d., and are charged as £16 12s., a difference of 19s. 6d. per ton, equal to £487 10s. on the 500 tons. The fish plates cost £12 and were charged at £14 10s. and £15. The bolts and nuts cost £23 10s. and were charged at £30. The rails from the Mersey Company cost £14 12s. 6d. less than the £15 15s. at which they were charged, equal to £2,012 10s. on the 1,750 tons. The excess on the rails from the Ebbw Vale Company, Guest's, and the Mersey Steel and Iron Company thus amounts to £5,783 6s. 8d. sterling. Bolekow's still declining to give information, I cannot tell you the price paid to them, but the rails being purchased at the same time as those from the Mersey Company, I have no doubt there would be an excess of the same amount. That would make the total excess £7,795 16s. 8d., without counting the fish plates or the nuts and bolts. They were not in any very large quantity, but would probably make up the amount to about £9,000 sterling. When I receive Sir John Rose's written reply, I will submit it. The whole of these goods came through Haws & Co.; they are a shipping firm in Liverpool. I never saw either of them. I believe Mr. Haws was at one time a shipbuilder in the Miramichi Valley, N. B. I do not know who appointed them as agents. The orders were given to them by Mr. Carvell. I have seen copies of the letters from him; they make no reference to tenders; they are simply an order to buy at the best terms they could, leaving it absolutely to their discretion. I do not know that they were selected for any skill or experience or knowledge of the business. I should think not from the results. I should not have thought of applying to them. I am not aware of their having had

any similar transactions for any other railway. Certainly I should not have gone to them on behalf of the Grand Trunk. Mr. George Holt, who was employed by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., is a broker in Liverpool, and a very good man. I have no knowledge whatever why the orders were given to Haws & Co. I can imagine one very possibly, but I do not know it. Mr. Carvell told me he had applied to them because they were doing business for the Government in other ways. He told me Mr. Haws was his brother-in-law, having married his sister. I think he said they had done work for the Department of Marine and Fisheries. I am not aware of any business connection between them and that department, except that Mr. Carvell told me they had been employed by it in England, in the same way as in reference to these purchases for the Railway Department.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 6,
February 26th, 1875.

The Sub-Committee met.

C. J. Brydges' examination continued :

[*By Mr. Domville* :—]

I do not say in my report that the freight was high. I stated it was £1 12s. per ton, I think. I also said that the price that the Grand Trunk was paying to Montreal was somewhat less than that. That amount includes the insurance and commission. I am not aware what the freight was by the bill of lading. The Grand Trunk at that time were getting their rails shipped from Liverpool to Montreal at 27s. a ton. That included insurance, and it also included commission in this way, that the parties who shipped the rails agreed to ship them for that price. I do not remember the time these rails reached Halifax. They were all, I think, shipped to St. John that year, and not to Halifax. The freight was cheaper, I believe, to St. John than to Halifax. I understood that the whole of the rails brought out in 1873 were shipped to St. John. They came out in the summer. The 500 tons were purchased in the latter part of 1872, and the first purchase was made in the early part of 1873, so that they came out in the summer. My impression was at the time, and I am of the same opinion still, that, looking at the rates of freight current to St. John and Montreal, probably from 3s. to 4s. a ton was paid more than need have been paid with sharp management. When I wrote my report I was assuming that the amounts charged had actually been paid. I should have thought the rails ought to have been got out for about 28s. or 29s., and that that ought to have covered everything, including freight and insurance. I had no reason to suppose at that time that what was charged had been paid. I should think it was not possible that the freight for those rails was charged at 16s. a ton. It is very difficult to say what a market rate for steel rails is. There are comparatively few steel rail makers, and they quote prices according to the quantity of orders they have in their books. A maker who has his books full will quote a fair price. A maker who has orders for half what he has capacity for manufacturing will name a lower price. The market price is a kind of practical arrangement, from time to time, between the buyer and seller. I have no doubt whatever that if a person had gone into the market at the time the rails were purchased by Haws & Co., he could have shipped rails at a better price than was paid to them. Any respectable railway company, or anybody acting for the Government, could have purchased rails at lower rates even than were paid by Haws & Co. for these. There is no doubt that these rails are the same that Haws & Co. shipped. There is such a check now, I think, in the purchase of supplies as will prevent this thing occurring in the future. I will explain what the system now enforced is. The storekeeper has instructions from me, whenever goods are required, to send circulars out to all the different parties he knows engaged in supplying articles of the sort, asking them for their prices. He gets the different offers all together, collates them, and then takes the goods from the person who offers to supply them at the lowest rate, unless the order is a large one, when he communicates with me.

[*By Mr. Plumb:—*]

If, under the present system of purchasing supplies, a storekeeper wants iron, he sends to five or six of the parties engaged in the trade in St. John or Halifax for their prices, and upon receiving them, he either gives the order himself or takes my instructions.

[*By Mr. Domville:—*]

I have never given orders to purchase all supplies, not furnished by contract, from any one or two particular firm or firms, and no such orders ever will be given by me. I think the most effectual steps have been taken to prevent the possibility of any such difficulty arising again.

[*By Mr. Plumb:—*]

The statement I have just handed in is one of supplies furnished by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., during a period of about fourteen months. It is a statement of the whole of the transactions which took place with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. That period is the only one embraced in the examination of the accounts made in my report. They supplied goods previous to that, but I do not go back beyond the amalgamation of the Intercolonial and Nova Scotia lines in 1872. In making the excess of \$18,438 in my statement I assume that the duties were paid. There should be no material difference between the prices for iron in Montreal and the prices for it in St. John or Halifax. Any large house in Montreal would supply goods at St. John or Halifax at the same prices which houses in St. John or Halifax would.

[*By Mr. Domville:—*]

Question: Don't you think a difference might arise in this way. The parties in St. John might be anxious to push off surplus stock, and seeing that Halifax had the monopoly in buying, or was supplying more than they were, they might put in prices below the market rate?

Answer: I have no doubt trade has its peculiarities at all times. They are buying from the Coldbrook Rolling Mills Company at the present time at lower prices than they ever paid in Montreal.

[*By Mr. Goudge:—*]

The order for this iron went to Messrs. Haws & Co. from Mr. Greville, the Superintendent of the Railway, and I presume Messrs. Haws & Co. stated to the parties they were buying from that it was for the Government.

[*By Mr. Dymond:—*]

Question: You state in your report that the highest price paid last year by the Grand Trunk Railway for steel rails was £16 a ton; have you any account or statement showing the precise time at which those rails were ordered or delivered?

Answer: I could give you a memorandum. All the rails of the Grand Trunk got in 1872, beyond a contract which had not finished running, were £16 a ton. They were ordered in the spring of 1873, and were delivered during the summer of 1873. They were ordered from the Barrow Company, the same parties who took a large contract from the Government for the Intercolonial Railway.

LEWIS CARVELL'S EVIDENCE.

Lewis Carvell called in and examined.

[*By Mr. Dymond:—*]

I was until lately the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway in operation. I have been connected with the Railway, with the exception of three years, since September, 1857, but I was specially appointed to the position on the Intercolonial in September or October, 1872. That was at the time of the amalgamation. My connection with it finally ceased in January last. I performed the duties of manager during the whole of that period, except during the time I was absent. My health broke down in December, 1872, and I came here to Ottawa where I got leave of absence; and on the 1st of February, 1873, I left for England. I was absent from Canada until the 10th May. I arrived in St. John on the 10th May, but did very little for a month afterwards. It was about the 1st July that I next took active part in the management. In the capacity of manager I had authority to

give orders for supplies of everything that was required in the management of the railway. The authority I possessed was a generally understood authority, and that continued so long as my connection with the railway lasted. When the consolidation of the railways took place the men on the different portions of the line were entirely unused to their altered position and it was impossible to prevent disorganization, but that would become cured in a little time when the men became used to their position. There was no time to make a thorough re-organization. The storms came on and there was no engine house at the St. John end of the line, and the new line had just been opened but was not yet finished. Our rolling stock was deficient, and there was no place for the men to work in. When my health failed I sent a printed order book to the Station-master at Halifax, and another to the Station-master at St. John, with instructions to give such orders for stores as were required by the Heads of Department at each of these places. Pottinger was the name of the Station-master at Halifax, and Coleman the name of the one at St. John. These Station-masters were authorized to sign my name to the orders. The storekeeper at Halifax, from whom the Station-master received requisitions, was A.W. Clarke, and the one at St. John, was Samuel Watson. Mr. Clarke is not now in the service of the company. Mr. Johnson, the locomotive foreman at Halifax, when he required anything, would make a requisition on the storekeeper, Mr. Clarke, who would go with the requisition to Mr. Pottinger, the station-master, who would give the order for what was required. That was a mere temporary arrangement, and if I had remained at home it would not have continued a month. Our necessities were such that things had to be got quickly, and I intended to do away with the arrangement I have described in a month, but circumstances prevented me doing so. After my return the order books were withdrawn from Halifax and St. John, and nothing was allowed to be purchased unless at first a requisition was made on the store-keeper at Moncton, who would make out an order on the parties from whom it could be got. The storekeeper would then bring it to me and I would countersign it, and no goods were allowed to be purchased except on the requisition of some head of department. I call heads of departments the engineer, the head of the mechanical department, and the division superintendent, who had charge of the stations and the trains. These two men were local storekeepers only, and they were under the direction of the general storekeeper, Mr. Sadler; and the object of sending the books to Halifax was to facilitate matters and get the supplies quickly. Mr. Sadler was appointed in September or October, 1872. He was previously local storekeeper at Shediac. I acted from the best information I could get in selecting places from which purchases were to be made. We purchased in St. John where we got the goods to the best advantage. The store keeper generally made the selection. When I took charge of the railway in 1872, purchases were being made from Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and I continued purchasing from them. I do not know when they commenced furnishing supplies. Mr. Taylor would have charge of the purchases between 1869 and 1872. Mr. Taylor was the superintendent, Mr. Clarke the storekeeper, and Mr. Johnston the locomotive engineer.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

Mr. Taylor had my place during my absence, and exercised the same control that I did when I was there.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

John T. Fraser is one member of the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Mr. Reynolds is another, and I understand Mr. Alpin Grant is also a member, but I do not know that of my own knowledge. I complained specially of one of the charges made for goods supplied by this firm. That was for the car springs alluded to in my report. I do not remember complaining on any other occasion. I once instituted an examination into the fairness of the charges made by this firm. I think it was in 1873. I told the storekeeper to compare the prices in Halifax, in particular Fraser, Reynolds & Co's, with those in St. John, and I found that the former were excessive. My impression is that I said so to Mr. Fraser, and that he said the prices in Halifax were always higher than they were in St. John; that he could not deliver goods at the

same prices at all. I did not then take any steps to obtain supplies from St. John, or to change the system on which we were purchasing. I did not do so because I felt it was an understood thing that we should purchase things we required for Nova Scotia in Nova Scotia on account of the sectional feeling which prevailed very strongly then. I did not, in that statement of Mr. Fraser, institute any comparison between his firm and any other Halifax firm. I know from enquiring of other people about castings and things of that kind, that they were very stiff about coming down with their prices, and said they would not and could not do so. These matters, and the appointments which were made, were the political considerations of which I speak in my report as having hampered me. I never received any instructions regarding Fraser, Reynolds & Co., from any one in authority; no member of the Government or any one connected with it, discussed with me the question of purchasing from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I did not stop to enquire whether they were a firm which had been only a short time in existence, but I knew they were not here in 1869. Whatever was required for the railway which was not imported or contracted for in Halifax, was ordered from Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and they charged their prices. They were never put into competition in any degree with dealers in Halifax or elsewhere. In discussing Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s account, with them, they said that their accounts had been submitted to severe criticism by merchants in Halifax, and that they had told them they (Fraser, Reynolds & Co.) were fools for supplying their goods so cheap. I do not remember his mentioning the names of the merchants, but my impression is that one was Weir. This took place after my return from England in 1873. The custom with regard to getting goods for the railway through the Custom House was that, when any were required, and any firm imported them specially for the railway, or if they were in bond, they were passed free. This advantage would not apply if the firm had the goods required in stock, but only when they would have to send out and import them expressly for the railway. If an article came out of their stock the duty would have been paid.

Question: Did they make any difference between the price of the goods they had in stock and those they imported free?

Answer: I know nothing about it only that the Minister of Public Works has told me that they took advantage of their privilege of importing free. I had no knowledge or suspicion that that privilege was being improperly used. The privilege of introducing goods into the country duty free extended to any firm which imported on account of the railway. There were different firms in St. John through whom goods for the Railway were imported. I remember one, the firm of I. & F. Burpee. There were other firms in Halifax from which goods were purchased besides that of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. That firm was preferred. I do not remember any firm in Halifax besides that of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. passing goods through the Custom House free.

[*By the Chairman:—*]

There were other firms in Halifax besides Fraser, Reynolds & Co., supplying goods, but I cannot remember them. I know there were other firms because I certified their bills. I remember one person, Mr. Almour, from whom goods were purchased there. He is in the railway supply business. Things which these other firms had not, but which he had, were got from him. I do not remember any case of his being allowed to pass goods free; but neither do I know of any instance, personally, of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. being allowed to do so. Mr. Clarke was the person on whose authority the Custom House people acted in passing goods free. Mr. Clarke received a thousand dollars salary. I do not know whether the Custom House people required a certificate or voucher from him or not, nor do I know what their system was.

[*By Mr. Dymond:—*]

Mr. Clarke was in the store when I took charge, and on the re-organization taking place, his position as local storekeeper was continued. There were some things about him that were satisfactory in a person in that capacity, and others which were not. I never complained that he was incompetent. My official superior at Ot-

tawa was the Minister of Public Works, and I always communicated officially with him with regard to matters connected with the railway. In matters of patronage I communicated with the local member. I have had private correspondence with members of the Government with regard to appointments. It was an understood thing that I should consult the local members or members of the Government with regard to appointments if they were on the line. I had communication, relative to matters of patronage, with Dr. Tupper.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

Question: With regard to New Brunswick, who had the patronage on the Railway?

Answer: I consulted Mr. Burpee during the administration of the late Government respecting the patronage at St. John.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I communicated with Mr. Tilley about patronage, also with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Howe, and others. I never, that I remember, had communication with any of these gentlemen as to our dealings with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I never received any information, directly or indirectly, that this firm was to receive patronage or business that we could place in their hands. I don't remember any occasion when the matter was discussed. When I went to Nova Scotia in 1869, Mr. Fraser was a clerk in the Railway General Office, under Mr. Longley. I never saw Mr. Reynolds until the fall of 1873. I never was half a dozen times in Fraser, Reynolds & Co's place in my life. Mr. Alpin Grant was the publisher of the *Colonist*, as I understood it, and a member of this firm. He was the owner of the newspaper. I understand he is there still. Mr. Reynolds I think told me he was not now in the firm.

[By the Chairman:—]

Question: You say that when you went to take charge of the Railway in 1872, the purchases of stores in St. John were made where you got the goods cheapest?

Answer: That had always been the practice. In Halifax the custom was to purchase them from the friends of the party in power. After I took charge of the Railway I asked Mr. Taylor where the supplies were got. He told me they were got generally from Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and I simply continued purchasing from them. I understand there was never any duty charged on goods imported by persons for the Railway. I only understand this from communicating with the Collectors in St. John.

Question: In the purchase of these stores what examination or enquiry did you make as to prices—whether they were fair market prices or not?

Answer: I left that generally to the general storekeeper. My duty was to work the railway and to organize it, and I had necessarily to leave a good deal to the storekeeper in the matter of purchasing. I was not in a position to give my personal attention to enquire into the charges. The whole system of management on the Nova Scotia Railway in 1869 was very insufficient, and there were inefficient men there, and when the amalgamation took place I set to work to reorganize the system.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned till Saturday at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 6.

The Sub-Committee met.

Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

It was stated that, owing to illness, Mr. Carvell could not be present.

JOHN CUDLIP'S EVIDENCE.

John W. Cudlip called.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

My office at present is that of Inspector of Customs for New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. Some time in the month of September I was instructed by the Minister of Customs to proceed to Halifax and inspect the accounts of the late Inspector Macdonald, who died in May last, and at the same time I was directed to look into the general working of the office, as far as my time and oppor-

tunity admitted, into the working of the warehouse, and into anything else that it struck me as being necessary to enquire into. The first intimation I received that I was to enquire into the transactions between the Customs Department and Fraser, Reynolds & Co., was contained in a telegram I received one Saturday evening—I do not remember whether from the Minister or Commissioner of Customs—instructing me to see that the invoices of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. were forwarded. No explanation was given as to why they were required. I asked the acting Collector about it, and he said he had received a telegram to send all invoices of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. On that Saturday night the Customs authorities forwarded all the invoices of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. they had. I did not at that time particularly notice how this was done, but I found that they had got the actual fyles of the invoices; but in order to check them they had taken the appraiser's books in which are recorded the numbers of all invoices and examined them. I think all the invoices went but two, which were insignificant ones. The invoices that were forwarded actually covered only the amount of goods on which duties were paid, which were those for Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s own business. The telegram was directed to the Collector of Customs, and I was directed to see that he sent the invoices. There may have been among those invoices some of goods which were free, not free for the railroad, but free in their own right. I went over to Halifax, I think some time in the month of November, with instructions to look into the invoices of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I knew the difficulty at once, and instead of examining into the appraiser's books, examined into those of the surveyor. I commenced myself to make a list, and I partially worked one up, but left the surveyor and the first clerk to make up the balance, and I searched the invoice fyles, but found no more invoices. I made a list showing the goods cleared by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. without duty being paid. I forwarded that list to the Department of Customs. I simply gave the details and left it to the Department to work them out. I did not add up the gross amount.

[By Mr. Scriver :—]

The second list embodied everything.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

The list would certainly shew the amount of goods imported by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., free of duty, during the period mentioned. On the margin of the return there is an entry number. When I found that so many invoices were not on the fyle, I made inquiry into the matter. There is a special section in the Customs law which provides that every invoice shall be deposited on entry, and I, without knowing how it at all bore upon this matter went, as part of my duty, into the general working of the office, and I asked Mr. Marshall, Chief Clerk, if he was in the habit of passing goods without having the invoices. He said that sometimes they gave back the invoices to the merchants to make copies, and that they made no memorandum when they were given back. Sometimes the merchants took them and kept them, under the understanding that they would give them back if they were asked for them. I asked if that was not a loose way of doing business, and contrary to law. I said I had found that a lot of the railway invoices were missing. He said he had no particular recollection of any, except that he had been asked to allow some to be taken away, in order to be sent to Moncton by which to check the goods there. I then told him what a mischievous course it appeared to be. I reported the fact to the Government, and called the attention of the collector or surveyor of the different offices to it, pointing out that it was contrary to law, and to the rules laid down for the working of the office. The only excuse given by Mr. Marshall was that the merchants required the invoices to check the goods which were going off in a hurry to Moncton, which is the central point of the railway. In examining these entries I found that they were all certified by a man named A. W. Clarke, the store-keeper of the Intercolonial Railway at Richmond. This I thought was a very loose way of doing business. He made no declaration, except a simple certificate at the foot of the account. The store-keeper and the check-clerk were the only persons upon whom the clearing depended. If Mr. Clarke told the check-clerk that certain goods were for the Intercolonial Railway, he accepted the statement without any affidavit. The

collector, of course, was superior to everybody else. Mr. Macdonald, the collector, is dead.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

When I returned to St. John, I enquired into the matter. I had enquired before, but having so many matters of detail and routine to check, I had never called the attention of the Collector to it. I found that invoices were allowed to be taken away from there, but very seldom. Every entry is bound to have the value placed on it, even if it is a free entry.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

The invoices filed in the Custom House by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. were all forwarded to Ottawa last September. The list will show how many are missing. I will bring these invoices and that list on Monday. You can get from the entries on file the value at which these goods were entered free. Only a few insignificant invoices of duty-paid goods were missing. The Customs Department at Ottawa have the invoices of duty-paid goods.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

It is not the custom to give up invoices; on the contrary, such a practice is strictly forbidden. Mr. Marshall, on my asking him, told me he had done it on other goods.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

Practically it is not done at St. John, although they admitted to me that it had been done in regard to two or three invoices.

[By Mr. Domville :—]

I did not ask the names of the merchants whose invoices had been given up. The law as nearly as I can recollect provides that the original invoices shall be filed, and it has been a matter of considerable doubt with me as to whether I ought to allow copies of invoices to be deposited; but after consulting with the collectors it was decided to allow certified copies to be deposited. The law, however, recognizes the fact of the original being deposited, so far that it actually makes provision for a merchant obtaining a certified copy.

Mr. Domville—Are these invoices open to the whole Custom House for examination?

The Witness—The programme is this: The party going in to make his entry has his invoice in his hand. The check-clerk, Mr. Marshall, in this instance, examines the invoices to see if they correspond, and calculates the amount of the duties. He then initials them, and refers them to the appraiser. The entry and the invoice go to the appraiser's office, and there they remain. I have always had access to them when I desired, but they remain in the appraiser's office. The officers are all sworn.

[By Mr. Thompson (Haldimand) :—]

These invoices are never sent to Ottawa except on requisition. There are, for instance, a lot of sugar invoices from Halifax, St. John and Montreal at present in Ottawa.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

The first clerk, Mr. Hill, was almost the acting collector while the office was in transition. Mr. Macdonald took charge of everything himself while he was alive. He died suddenly.

[By Mr. Thompson (Haldimand) :—]

The surveyor, Mr. J. A. Ross, was acting collector between the death of Mr. Macdonald and the appointment of Mr. W. Ross.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

I know that in St. John the store-keeper himself passes the entries. His name is Watson. I was very much surprised at the way in which the business was done, because the Government, in the case of supplies to the army and navy at Halifax, take another, and, as I think, a proper course. They oblige them to pay the duties, and then on a proper certificate that they are for the use of the army or navy, the amount is refunded. Mr. Marshall's salary I should think would be about \$1,200 a year.

[By Mr. Domville :—]

Q. Can you identify the invoice, or, rather, can you, by comparing the

invoice from the Customs with the bill from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to the railroad, which, as we believe, seems an overcharge, prove that the invoice from the Custom House is the invoice for the goods as billed by Fraser, Reynolds & Co.?

A. I know nothing about Fraser, Reynolds & Co's bills. I have nothing to do with the railway. I only know about the Customs entries.

Q. Did you examine the St. John Custom House and see whose goods were imported free?

A. I did not. It would take three or four days, or a week, to find out.

Q. Are you aware what is the custom in St. John as to clearing or passing goods free for the railroad?

A. My belief is, as far as I can learn by enquiry, that Mr. Watson, the store-keeper, or whatever they call him on the railway, passes them himself.

Q. Do you know what has been passed free in St. John?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know who passed free goods there?

A. I do not know what firms may have passed them. I am directed to do certain things, and I do all I am told to. I am not directed to look into these invoices. I cannot do everything. There are 25,000 entries passed through in St. John. How can I check them? I check the cash, and see that the books are kept properly. I do not even get through all that.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned until Monday at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 3rd, 1875.

The Sub-Committee met.

JAMES JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE.

James Johnson called and examined:—

I am Commissioner of Customs. The law with regard to passing goods free through the Custom House for Government purposes, is simply an item in the Tariff Act, which has been in force since Confederation (37 Victoria, chapter 6), under the head of "Special Exemptions from Duty," in Schedule C., "Articles for the public uses of the Dominion." The rules for entry are nothing different from what they are in other cases. There have been no special instructions whatever given by the Customs Department as to the entry of goods for the Government railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The mode of their entry is left to the operation of the Act. I know that in St. John the law has been closely observed, and all the entries of goods for the use of the Intercolonial Railway have been made by the storekeeper, Watson, he filing invoices. There should be an affidavit attached to each entry, and I think that in the case of St. John this rule has always been observed. I do not know of one instance of departure from it there. I have two telegrams from St. John which probably bear upon the question of entries for Messrs. Burpee.

Telegrams put in as follows:—

"OTTAWA, March 1st, 1875.

"By Telegraph from St. John, N. B.

"To Hon. I. BURPEE,

"Cannot understand Mr. Carvell's statement that several firms here had privilege of entering goods free for railway purposes—no such privilege conceded to any firm by any order addressed to me or my office, or any such privilege exercised to entry ever accepted from any one unconnected with railway of goods for railway, except on special authority of railway officials, and this so seldom that my officers, White-

"side & Mathew, cannot remember an instance, although they think one or two may have occurred say for iron bridges imported from England. Watson, railway store-keeper, makes, and has made all entries of goods for railway at this port.

" J. R. RUEL,
"Collector of Customs."

The Collector makes an exception of iron bridges imported from England. These would, naturally, not come under Watson's notice at all, because they were imported by contractors who were entitled to get the iron for the bridges entered free. The other telegram is from Mr. I. P. C. Burpee, a member, I think, of the firm of I. & F. Burpee, but I cannot say positively.

" OTTAWA, March 1st., 1875.

" By Telegraph from St. John, N. B.

"To Hon I. BURPEE.

"I and F. Burpee never had power, nor ever entered goods for I. C. R. free of duty nor ever sold goods to railway, but what were duty paid with the exception of lot of spikes, 1873, which Mr. Watson asked us to telegraph to Boston for him; there was none to be had here, and work was waiting; the American invoice of them was handed to Mr. Watson, who entered and took charge of them; they never came into our possession; we charged invoice and five per cent. commission. Watson says no one in St. John had power, or ever entered goods for I. C. R., except himself, and in case that he did he always took charge of goods with railway's own train.—Should advise Mr. Watson being called to Ottawa.

" J. P. C. BURPEE."

I am now aware that a different system prevailed at Halifax from that which prevailed at St. John, but was not aware of it before this matter came under discussion. I think I first became aware of it in the report of Mr. Cudlip, from Halifax. My position in the Custom House has been altered lately. I would not have known so well about irregularities in the Custom House when I was in my old position as I do now. I do not think that as far as the making of entries by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. is concerned, there has been any irregularity at all. There may have been an irregularity in the method of proceeding. When Mr. Clarke certified the entries the matter was all correct, legally, if he had previously seen and taken possession of the goods; but the entries should properly have been made by the importers. If Mr. Clarke had not possession of the goods he had no right to give certificates; but that is a matter of detail I could not have known of in my late position. No special orders have been issued since this matter occurred with regard to irregularities at Halifax. The Collector has, by correspondence, corrected anything wrong in the details of his business, whenever it has been noticed, but an order could not be made to prevent the entry of goods in the way in which those for the Intercolonial were entered, as it was perfectly legal to enter them in that way. If there was anything wrong it was only in the procedure, and that could not have come under our observation.

[By Mr. Seriver :—]

Certainly we shall call the attention of the Collector to the irregularity which has occurred, when it is established that there has been one. The entries do not establish the fact.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

I cannot say of my own knowledge that there were not affidavits in these cases.

[By Mr. Donville :—]

I could only identify by the Custom House stamp the invoices produced as those of goods supplied to the railroad, which, it is alleged, were over-invoiced. I should take the entries and the invoices together as sufficient evidence that they were the same. Of course I should have to see the goods before I could identify them; I could only prove in my position that the entries and the invoices corresponded.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

I could not say whether Clarke entered goods for Fraser, Reynolds & Co., of which he was not put in possession.

[By Mr. Domville :—]

I cannot tell what quantity there was of the spikes which Messrs. I. & F. Burpee & Co., imported in 1873, free of duty, and gave to the duty at invoice price, charging five per cent. commission. I can look up the entry and see.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

The entries coming to our Department are checked by several young men, and if they notice any irregularity they have a right to bring it under my notice, to see what is to be done with it. Had their entries been brought to me and the affidavits were not subscribed, I would have sent them back to Halifax for enquiry. I suppose these young men seeing that the goods were for the use of the Dominion, did not think it worth while to call my attention to the irregularity.

[By the Chairman :—]

We have taken no account in the Department of the amount of goods reported to us as entered free of duty for Fraser, Reynolds & Co. The Department does not take note of individual transactions.

Mr. Dymond here asked that the accounts of the transactions of a number of St. John firms with the Intercolonial Railway be sent for, which was agreed to.

JOHN CUDLIP RECALLED.

Mr Cudlip's examination resumed.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

I have in my possession the original list of entries of goods for the Intercolonial Railway, passed free for Fraser, Reynolds & Co., at the Halifax Custom House, which I sent from Halifax. I have no statement of the goods supplied to the Railway by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., during the period corresponding with that over which the entries extend. That is in the hands of the railway authorities. I have prepared a statement of all the entries passed from the 1st January to the 31st of December, 1873.

I have also an abstract of the statement.

At this stage Mr. James Cockburn stated to the Committee that he had been requested to appear before it as counsel for Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of counsel being allowed to cross-examine witnesses on behalf of persons interested in the investigation. Finally, at the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee adjourned for half an hour in order that enquiry might be made as to what was customary or right in such cases.

The Committee re-assembled at 12:45 p. m., Mr. Scatcherd in the Chair.

The Chairman said it appeared to be the practice similar to that in regard to which the application was now made to the Committee, in which the private interests, character or conduct of any persons appeared to be concerned, for petitions praying to be heard by counsel to be referred, and counsel ordered. He cited the case of W. S. Poppy, a police constable, which came before the House of Commons, on a petition from him praying to be heard by his counsel, agent and witnesses. The prayer of the petition was granted. It would therefore appear that in this case any party who might wish to be heard by counsel, should petition the House and obtain an order from the House to be so heard.

Mr. Cockburn said he would advise his client to petition the House.

Mr. Cudlip was then re-called and examined by Mr. Plumb. He said :—The basis on which I made up this list was the entries passed at the Custom House. I made one column for all entries passed by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., as for themselves. There may have been goods for the use of the railway in that list, but unless it was so stated on the face of the document I did not judge of it. In a separate column I placed all entries passed by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., for the use of the railway on the certificate of Mr. Clarke. To make the whole thing complete, I made another column of all

entries passed in the name of the Intercolonial Railway. I do not know who certified these. My own idea is that Mr. Clarke did, but it is only an idea. They are not signed. Then I made a list of entries for the other Public Departments. Some railway iron entered by Mr. Taylor, I put down separately. The amount of \$71,556.09 is the aggregate of the value of goods imported by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. according to the entries which I have examined, and upon this Fraser, Reynolds & Co. appear to have paid duties where the law called for duties. The next column amounting to \$28,371.22, represents goods that appear to have been imported and passed by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., but taken out duty free for the Intercolonial Railway. The other item of \$103,174.19 is a memorandum which I do not intend to connect with Fraser, Reynolds & Co., but which shows the amount withdrawn by other parties for the Intercolonial Railway.

[By Mr. Domville :—]

There were ten cases of drawn brass tubes in one lot, value \$2,101. I did not follow the value of the whole. I am not a railway clerk, and have no access to their papers. These were passed free by law, because brass tubes are not liable to duty. That sum is included in the column for Fraser, Reynolds & Co. It is part of the \$71,000. I am not able to say whether there are any further entries included in that amount which passed duty free because they were free by law and not because the goods were for a Government Railway. I could make up such a statement in half an hour.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

We have not invoices for one quarter of the goods entered by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and represented by the \$71,000. They were not to be found in the Custom House. I searched for them in Halifax myself. The goods included in the \$71,000 are not entered as being for railway purposes. There are more than a quarter of the invoices found—perhaps half. There are a good many missing.

[By the Chairman :—]

I have none of the invoices here included in the \$103,174: I got all the invoices from the Custom House.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

The clerk told me that many of these had been removed and taken to Moncton. I have not applied to the storekeeper at Moncton for them.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

On my return from Halifax when I found these invoices missing, I was bound to call the attention of the St. John office to the point. I did not go to the Collector, but to the first clerk, who told me there might be an odd invoice short, but that practically the invoices were all there. He told me Watson always entered the goods. I telegraphed to the Collector on my own account, as follows :—

“ OTTAWA, 1st March, 1875.

“ By telegraph from Ottawa.

“ To JAS. R. RUEL,

“ Collector of Customs,

“ St. John, N. B.

“ My impression is that Watson always entered in his own name goods intended for Intercolonial, and that merchants did not make these entries. Is this not so, or if otherwise when did it cease? Say how it has been from 1st January, 1873.

“ JOHN W. CUDLIP.”

He replied as follows :—

“ OTTAWA, 1st March, 1875.

“ By telegraph from St. John, N. B.

“ To JOHN W. CUDLIP,

“ Watson never enters goods in his own name for railway. He enters in the name of the Intercolonial Railway and takes the requisite affidavit. No entries made by merchants of goods for railway, except on written authority from the Railway Office.

and this so seldom that instances cannot be recalled. Bill of lading and invoices endorsed and Watson makes entry.

"J. R. RUEL.
"Collector of Customs."

It is possible that these invoices might not have been removed entirely from the possession of the Government; but might be in their possession at Moncton. I have reason to believe there are many other invoices around; that the Check Clerk was very careless. He told me that these invoices were asked for to be sent to Moncton to check the goods. It is not in accordance with the rules to have the invoices sent to Moncton.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

It is grossly irregular to part with the invoices at all. I rowed them like the mischief about it.

[By the Chairman:—]

The abstract which I have made shows the whole amount of entries passed free for the use of the Intercolonial Railway. I do not know who could inform the Committee to whom the goods for the Intercolonial Railway belonged unless it were Mr. Clarke or Mr. Sadler. If we had the invoices for the \$103,000 there would be no trouble. Some of them are in the bundle of invoices which were produced.

[By Mr. Donville:—]

All goods for the Government Railway are exempted from duty.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 6,
March 4th, 1874.

The Sub-Committee met.

Alpin Grant called.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I was a member of the late firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., of Halifax, now J. T. Fraser & Co.

Mr. James Cockburn here said that he appeared before the Committee as Mr. Grant's counsel, and Mr. Grant himself, said he desired Mr. Cockburn to appear for him.

A discussion ensued as to whether the examination of Mr. Grant should be postponed until the result of an application made to the House yesterday that counsel be permitted to appear on behalf of Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was seen.

Mr. Dymond moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the examination of Mr. Grant be proceeded with immediately, which was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Sadler, another witness, appearing, however, at this stage, it was agreed that Mr. Grant should be allowed to retire for the time, and that Mr. Sadler be examined.

WM. SADLER'S EVIDENCE.

Wm. Sadler called in and examined.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I was, until recently, the general storekeeper at Moncton of the Government Railways. I entered on that duty on the 9th of November, 1872; that is, at the time the Government Railways were consolidated under one management, Mr. Carvell being the Superintendent. My appointment was at the same time as Mr. Carvell's. I was to purchase all the stores required for the supply of the railway, and to keep account of all that I issued. I was accustomed to order the stores on the requisitions of the several heads of departments. It was my duty to ascertain the correct charges made by the various persons supplying goods. My instructions were to purchase goods at the places where we could get them at the most reasonable prices. There was no limitation imposed on my discretion in buying; I could buy just where I pleased, only that I was generally instructed to make my purchases within the

limits of the Province for which the supplies were required. I made large purchases from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. They had practically a monopoly in Halifax of furnishing the supplies. I had no direct instructions with regard to purchasing from that firm.

Question :—On what grounds did you give Fraser, Reynolds & Co., practically, a monopoly of the purchases in Halifax?

Answer :—It had been a practice on the railways before their amalgamation to purchase the stores of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. They had had the furnishing of supplies to the railway before my becoming storekeeper, I was not in Nova Scotia previous to becoming storekeeper. I was local storekeeper on the European and North American Railway between St. John and Shediac previous to that. I never had any conversation with my superior officers on the line, as to purchasing from Fraser, Reynolds & Co.; all of the purchases were not made under my authority from November, 1872, until I ceased to be storekeeper. I had no authority between November, 1872, and July, 1873, to interfere with them. I was not asked to countersign orders given during that period. The business of purchasing was not placed in my hands at all during that time. Orders were given independently of me, and without consultation with me at all. I assumed the duty of giving the orders in July, 1873, and continued to give them up to the time of my dismissal from the road in July, 1874. During that time I certified to the accounts before they were paid. Some of the articles supplied by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., were, I thought, very high. I had had previous experience which made me an authority with regard to the purchase of goods of this sort. I had price lists in my office of such goods. They were from parties in the States, in St. John and in Halifax. A good many of the goods ordered from Fraser, Reynolds & Co., were charged at prices in excess of the prices in those lists. I represented this fact to Mr. Carvell. I always showed the accounts to Mr. Carvell before I certified them. I did not generally do that with accounts from all dealers in railway supplies, but did it with Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s accounts, and with some others accounts, when I thought the prices charged for some of the articles might be too high. Mr. Carvell took no action when I showed the accounts to him; he said there had been no agreement made about prices and he did not see how he was going to dispute the prices. I understood from that there was to be no complaint made when Fraser, Reynolds & Co. over-charged.

Question :—Did Mr. Carvell tell you why there were to be no complaints made in reference to that firm?

Answer :—I think he made a remark one time that we had to purchase a considerable portion of our stores from Nova Scotia, so as to give that Province a fair share of the patronage of the road. He did not say we were to buy from that firm, but as we had been purchasing from them previously, we gave them the orders. He did not give me any reason why no question should be asked with respect to the prices charged by that particular firm. When I spoke to Mr. Carvell about their accounts, I was given to understand that they were not to be criticized. I do not remember his giving any particular reason why they should not be criticized. I spoke to Mr. Carvell several times with reference to these assumed over-charges, and always with about the same result.

[*By Mr. Goudge* :—]

The account continued with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. until November, 1873, I made representations to Mr. Carvell with reference to high prices as far back as the time when I got control of the purchases in 1873.

[*By Mr. Dymond* :—]

It was for a period of three or four months only that we had these transactions with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I cannot recollect the names of those with whose price lists I compared the prices of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Black Bros. & Co. were not one of the firms but we purchased stores from Black Bros. & Co. after the patronage of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. ceased. Black Bros. & Co. monopolized altogether the furnishing of supplies then. I remember a transaction in car springs with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. in November, 1873. I saw after the account had been sent to me

that these springs had been ordered by Clarke, the Local Storekeeper at Halifax. The invoice produced (No. 2) is the invoice for car springs to which I refer. It is not the original invoice. It is one that was made up by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. after the original one, and after Mr. Carvell had seen them in Halifax and asked them why they charged so high for the springs and why the springs were ordered at all. I do not think Mr. Carvell knew they were ordered. I forget the charge for the springs in the original invoice but they were paid down at different prices from what they are charged at in this invoice. The original charges were I think from nineteen to twenty-five cents a pound. The total amount was somewhere about \$4,800. Upon receiving the original invoice I objected to it. Mr. Carvell said I had nothing at all to do with it as I knew nothing about the order being given.

[By the Chairman :—]

I did not hear Mr. Carvell say anything about the matter or know of him doing anything about it afterwards.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

I handed the original invoice of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to Mr. Carvell. I do not of my own knowledge know what took place with regard to the springs between Mr. Carvell and Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I subsequently received the invoice produced (No. 2) from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I did not receive from them a reason for their sending in a second account. I declined to have anything to do with this account, because I had not been consulted with regard to the purchase and would not take the responsibility for it. Personally, I had no communication with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. about these springs. The account produced is the one I passed for payment. I did not call for any voucher or proof as to the price which Fraser, Reynolds & Co. paid for the springs, and I got no voucher whatever.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

I had no specific directions that I was not to look into the accounts of Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

[By the Chairman :—]

In handing these accounts to the Superintendent I made the objection that the prices were rather high. Mr. Carvell answered that it could not be helped, or something to that effect. That is as near as I can remember. He said no prices had been agreed upon, and he supposed they would have to be paid.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

The last account received from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was in November, 1873. In reference to changing the account, Mr. Carvell received an order from the Public Works Department to purchase stores from Black Brothers & Co. That was some time in November. It was to be an open account. We were to give the patronage of the railway to Black Brothers & Co. The purchases were to be made from them afterwards.

[By Mr. Goudje :—]

The letter from the Public Works Department containing the order to purchase from Black Brothers & Co. was handed to me by Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Dymond claimed that if the letter could be produced its contents could not be given by oral testimony.

The production of the letter was ordered.

Witness continuing.

[By the Chairman :—]

The letter emanated from the Board of Works at Ottawa.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

The purchases were afterwards made from Black Brothers & Co. up to the time when I was dismissed from the road by Mr. Brydges, July, 1874. I can hardly recollect how the prices charged by Black Brothers & Co. compared generally with those charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., but I think there was not much difference. The prices generally charged in Halifax in reference to the account of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. are, as a rule, higher than those in St. John.

Question : Was it your impression that Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s prices were high

as compared with the prices charged in Halifax, or as compared with those charged elsewhere?

Answer: High, as compared with those charged elsewhere. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. had a larger supply of railway materials than other firms in Halifax. At that time they had the largest supply of any dealing in railway supplies. Mr. Curvell suggested that it would be desirable to make a certain proportion of the purchases in Halifax for the purpose of giving Nova Scotia a certain part of the patronage of the railway. That was the reason given for continuing the account there. Before July, 1873, I did not consider myself responsible for the accounts which came in, but afterwards I examined and certified them. I examined the accounts in order to compare the prices, and I saw there were some articles charged higher in Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s than the same kind of articles were elsewhere in Halifax, but very few, because, as a rule, we could not procure the articles from the other firms in Halifax at all. I think some were lower.

[*By Mr. Goudge:—*]

I ascertained this by means of the price list.

[*By Mr. Dymond:—*]

I cannot recollect just now any article on which I at any time instituted a comparison between Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s prices and those of any other merchants. I cannot recollect any article on which their charge was lower than that of anyone else. There were some articles, but I cannot recollect what they were.

[*By Mr. Domville:—*]

I think I could point out if I had the vouchers.

[*By Mr. Plumb:—*]

Axles were bought through Fraser, Reynolds & Co. No locomotives were bought from them that I know of. I have no knowledge of any boilers being bought from them, or any hydraulic engines. I think car wheels were ordered through them, but I did not order any.

[*By Mr. Goudge:—*]

I cannot recollect the amount of the whole purchases for that time from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. and other parties in Halifax. I had price lists of the same articles and vouchers from other parties in St. John and other places, and I found their prices were lower than those of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. There was quite a difference in some articles. I considered the account of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. higher, generally, than it ought to have been. I did not apply for price lists from these other persons, but I received them from parties in Halifax who were, I suppose, desirous to supply the articles. It was by comparison with these price lists that I was led to believe that the account was high. I considered it high in reference to oil, for some descriptions of which there was a difference, of I think, 20 cents a gallon between the prices named in the lists and those charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I cannot tell the quantity of oil used by the railway department during this time. There was a difference in oil on more than one occasion, I think. There was lard oil for instance. The price charged to the Department for that by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was about 95c. or \$1.05. Then there was lubricating oil supplied by them at 60c. We imported the same kind of oil from the States at about 30c., American currency, or 35c. or 40c., according to quality. I do not remember just now the prices of the oils which other parties in Halifax had. I think there were very few who had any. The prices I have named were the prices of the oils in the United States. They were delivered at Moncton for about the same amount in gold, 35c. or 40c. It was at the same time that we purchased from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. at 60c., or from 50c. to 60c. for the same kind of oil. The invoice of car springs produced is not the invoice originally supplied to the Department. I was led to believe that Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s prices were high by my own judgment of the prices of car springs. I had another reason for objecting. The order was not given by me at all, and I had not been consulted in the matter, so I objected to having anything to do with it at that time. I took the account to the Mechanical Superintendent and showed it to him. He said the prices were exorbitant. I asked him what he thought of them, and he said they

were exorbitant. I passed the account to Mr. Carvell, and said I would have nothing to do with it in that state, and that I considered the prices too high. Mr. Carvell said they were altogether too high. Those were about the words he used. This was some time in November, 1873. The account of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., as first submitted, amounted to about \$4,800. That is, there was an item for that amount for car springs in their general account. I cannot recollect what was the amount of the account with Black Bros & Co. during the eight months covered by my connection with the office.

[By Mr. Scriver :—]

I was led to believe that the prices were lower in St. John and Montreal than in Halifax by the accounts received from parties in Halifax. Castings, for instance, were charged higher in Halifax than in St. John by firms generally. There was quite a difference in the charge.

[By Mr. Domville :—]

Question : Might there not have been some difference in the quality of the oils ? Might not the one have been Mecca and the other common or native lubricating oil ?

Answer : No ; we tested them. The Mechanical Superintendent and I tested them. They were not sent for the purpose of being tested, but they were tested after we got them. All the oils were tested, and the prices were different for the same quality. A small quantity of Fraser, Reynolds & Co's oil went from Halifax to Moncton. We bought from nearly every hardware merchant and dealer in oils in St. John. There was no arrangement with Fraser, Reynolds & Co. that I know of that they were to import at a commission. The usual way was, that we sent out a requisition, and the goods were supplied. That system was still existing when I left the railway, with Black Bros & Co., of Halifax.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

I do not know whether they were supplying these oils free or duty paid.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

At the time these dealings were going on, Fraser, Reynolds & Co. kept by far the largest and most complete stock of these articles in Halifax. They had to keep a large supply of goods on hand, and always did so. There is a great variety in lubricating oil, and a great range of prices. The prices are constantly fluctuating and varying. Perhaps oil of the same name bought from different firms would vary in price or quality. I believe oil from the same firm classified in the same way, will vary from week to week. You can purchase lubricating oils at from 10c. to \$1 a gallon.

[By Mr. Scriver :—]

The prices charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. at that time were higher than we could get the oil for any where else. I made comparisons between similar qualities of oil at the same time, and I have no doubt of it at all.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

The railway imported by its own officers frequently from the United States, and in one or two instances, from Britain. We purchased copper and tin from the latter. I forget exactly the value, but there were three tons of copper, one ton of tin, and three tons of zinc. It was entered by the Department. The order was made by me, countersigned by Mr. Carvell, and sent to John Haws & Co., of Liverpool. These goods were entered at the port of St. John. I do not recollect any goods for the railway purchased in Britain or elsewhere, and entered in our own name at the port of Halifax. The original invoices of goods imported for the railway would be found in the store department at Moncton, but there would be no invoices of other persons through whom the goods were purchased. The bills of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. will be there, but not their original invoices.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

Rails and locomotives and other materials were imported by the railway direct, but the instance I have referred to was the only one for which I was responsible, or which came to my knowledge. It did not come into my Department at all to order locomotives. A great many cars and plant came from the United States.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I have no personal knowledge of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. having passed goods for the Intercolonial Railway through the Custom House duty free. If I ordered anything on my own responsibility, Mr. Clarke was advised by me to pass goods for the railway through the Custom House at Halifax. I am not aware whether any of these goods were ordered through Fraser, Reynolds & Co. I had to complain of Mr. Clarke ordering goods, because that should have come under my control. I knew him before he occupied this position. I am not acquainted with him or his qualifications much, except from my experience on the road. I considered him competent enough to purchase goods—to select goods under my direction. I heard it remarked that there was some patent belonging to these springs, but I do not know that there was. I am not aware of any difference between them and other springs to cause a higher price to be put upon them. Since the change of Government tenders have been issued for supplies in Halifax. None were issued to my knowledge previously, during the time that Fraser, Reynolds & Co. supplied the goods. I think it was recommended by the late Government that stores should be tendered for, but they never were tendered for before November, 1873. Tenders were issued by the present Government for iron, steel, oils, ware and wheels. I did not mean to say that Black Brothers obtained orders for the whole of the goods previously purchased from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. The latter were not mentioned in the letter I have referred to. In consequence of the letter, we proceeded to order from Black Bros. & Co. The tenders issued were to some extent for the same class of goods as those previously obtained from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Black Bros. & Co. did not tender at all. Others did tender and we then purchased from the contractors whose tenders were accepted. Black Bros. & Co. did not altogether enjoy a monopoly. All articles not tendered for were purchased from them. The articles tendered for formed a large portion of the supplies in iron, oils, tallow, waste, and other articles, which were previously purchased from Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

[By Mr. Donville:—]

The tenders were sent to the Public Works Department at Ottawa and accepted or rejected here. When I said Black Bros. did not tender, I meant to say they did not contract. They may have sent in a tender but they were not among those whose tenders were accepted. They did not supply goods under a tender, but by an order given in the usual way by me, on instructions from Mr. Carvell.

[By Mr. Goudje:—]

The goods ordered from Black Bros. & Co. were different from those for which we asked for tenders.

[By Mr. Plumb:—]

Tenders were sent out about the 8th of December, but they were not accepted till some time in February, three months after the change of Government. We had been dealing with Black Bros. & Co. about three months before under the open system. I am not in the employment of the railway now. Up to the time I left the account with Black Bros. & Co. had not been closed. In fact, when I left we were purchasing all the goods required from them because the tenders had expired.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

The contract prices of the goods supplied under tender during the period I have mentioned were lower than those previously paid to Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

The Sub-Committee met.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, March 5th, 1875.

MR. CARVELL RE-CALLED.

Mr. Carvell re-examined.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

The invoice produced (No. 2) is not the first account of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. for springs. The springs were originally in the monthly account. The invoice produced (No. 2) is the bill I accepted. The items in the bill of \$4,734.32 produced were, I think the first one rendered me. It was in the monthly account with other items. In the monthly account at so much per pound, each lot, without other charges that I remember. I knew nothing about the purchase of these springs until the account was presented. I was in England at the time the order was given. The form produced (form attached to No. 2) is the requisition which was presented to me as authority to charge for these springs. I understood the requisition was made on Fraser, Reynolds & Co., for the springs, and they had to get them. When I went to see Mr. Fraser in order to ascertain what the transaction with regard to springs meant, he presented me with this order for the springs, and told me they had come out but not having the patent that was ordered in connection with them they had been refused. He said that upon receiving these springs they at once duplicated the order for springs with the patent. I don't know that it would put the firm to considerable expense ordering the new lot. I think Mr. Fraser told me they had been at a great deal of trouble about the springs. I do not remember his telling me they were held liable for the springs by the English firm, and that, therefore, they were at a considerable loss. He said if I liked it better he would make out an account for the springs charging what they paid for them, adding all the expenses and five per cent commission. I said that would do. This was some time in December. When I got this second account made out I accepted it as a simple statement of all the expenses attending the transaction. It was made up in consequence of the understanding with Mr. Fraser.

Question. Did you consider the second account an exact copy of the original English invoice?

Answer. There was nothing said about invoices. I think it was in January a year ago that Black Brothers & Co. commenced to supply the railroad. I removed the account from Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to Black Brothers & Co. in consequence of a letter received from the Secretary of the Public Works Department, Mr. Braun. The letter produced is a copy of that letter of instructions.

(Copy of No. 3,405—Ref. 5,667—Sub. 964.)

“OTTAWA, December 2nd, 1873.

“SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works to instruct you, to purchase such of the railway supplies, required in Halifax, N. S., as are not procured by public competition, from the firm of Black Brothers & Co., of Halifax, N. S.

“(Signed.) F. BRAUN,
“Secretary.”

“L. Carvell, Esq.,
“General Superintendent Intercolonial Railway,
“Moncton, N. B.”

The letter was so general that when I received it I went to Black Brothers & Co., being in Halifax, and said to them that I presumed, of course, that letter would only refer to goods in which they dealt, and Mr. Troop said “Oh, no; it is intended to cover everything, and what we get outside we will charge commission on.” In consequence of that, orders for every description of goods required were sent to Black

Brothers. Orders for lumber were sent to them. It is impossible for me to enumerate the classes of goods we purchased from Black Brothers & Co. I remember that a quantity of clips which we usually got from the Star Manufacturing Company was in Black Bros. & Co.'s accounts. I think there were also some castings and some lumber.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

After the understanding with Mr. Fraser that he was to charge what he paid for the springs with the expenses and five per cent. commission, I got the account, and supposing it to be based upon that understanding, I approved of and paid it. Nothing was said with regard to including the cost and expenses of the previously rejected lot of springs. I do not remember any application being made to me for payment for the first lot of springs by Mr. Fraser or anybody else. The last I heard of that lot of springs was that they were in the warehouse in Halifax. I have had all sorts of influence brought to bear on me to take them. I understood from Mr. Fraser that they had been thrown back on the owners hands. I did not know at the time what there was in the second lot of springs to increase their price, but I have since found out. There is no hole through the plate and consequently they are stronger.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

I meant when I agreed that Fraser, Reynolds & Co. should charge for the springs what they paid for them, that they should charge what they paid for them in England. When their bill was presented to me I thought the prices it contained were the cost prices of the springs in England, with commission and expenses added. I did not ask to see the original invoices.

[By the Chairman:—]

When the cheque was sent down for Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s account, leaving out the springs, I think they telegraphed to know why the item for springs was left out, and I answered that it needed an explanation. After that I saw them in Halifax, in their own place of business. I said I came to know what the transaction about the springs meant. They produced the order now before the Committee, signed by Mr. Johnson, who was the Locomotive Superintendent at Halifax and by Mr. Clarke the store-keeper as well as by Mr. Pottinger. They then explained to me how the goods received originally on the order had been thrown back on the owners hands, because the patent was wanting, and said that the owners had duplicated the order. When I saw that that was the case, I said, of course we are in for the springs, but the price you charge is too high. They told me they had paid high for them. They did not produce the invoices. I supposed they had imported the other springs from England. I remember one price which they said they had paid for the springs; it was nine pence half-penny. I said that was very much too high, and told them the usual price we paid for springs was from nine to eleven cents. This nine pence half-penny was sterling. I supposed that when they made out the second account agreed upon, they would charge what they paid for the springs, and when the account came I supposed that was, of course, what they had paid.

[By Mr. Plumb:—]

Q. Was there anything in the patent which would have increased the price of these springs?

A. In every patent there is supposed to be a value. I suppose the patent in connection with them would have increased the price. I do not know whether it would have justified what was charged. I thought that because there was no hole in the patented springs they would not break so easily, and also that in consequence, the price would be increased. Notwithstanding the patent, however, I considered that the price charged for the springs was decidedly high. I was under the impression that the amount of the first account was five thousand dollars, but Sadler has told me since that it was four thousand eight hundred. The second was four thousand five hundred.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

On August the 6th 1872, I gave the first order for steel rails to Haws & Co.,

I was not at that time managing the united railways. I ordered these springs for the line between St. John and Shediac. Both previous to and after the amalgamation of the railways, I had authority to order everything required for the working of the road. I made no reference to any one in this country previous to ordering these rails. The reason why I selected Haws & Company in Liverpool as our agents for the purchasing of these rails, was because they had been doing business for several years before for the railway. Haws & Co. are general Commission Merchants. They had previously to this, supplied some iron rails in small cargoes. I remember one cargo of two hundred tons. In giving them the order to purchase I did not expect them to invite public tenders, I told them to buy to the best advantage. The total amount of the orders given between July 1872, and the time when my connections with the road ceased was about six thousand tons. I do not remember our having made other purchases of steel or iron rails from other firms in England, previous to this. I went to Liverpool some time in January or early in February, 1873, and then saw Messrs. Haws & Co. with regard to further purchases of rails. I asked them to get prices for steel and iron rails, two thousand tons and gave them the order. It was their duty to charge the Government exactly what they paid for the rails. When in England I ascertained what prices were being paid for the rails. It was notorious, that all the makers were then full of orders, and that the rails could only be got from second and third parties. Haws & Co. submitted an offer to me to supply two thousand tons at, I think, thirteen pounds for iron, and seventeen pounds for steel. I hesitated over this for some time and made enquiries as best I could and found these were the lowest prices they could be got for. I therefore told Haws & Co. to buy, as we wanted the rails early, and that if we did not get them early we should be in a bad way. I supposed that Haws & Co. were paying the price for steel rails which they gave to me seventeen pounds. I made enquiry, and I do not know of any tender for rails being asked for by Haws & Co. I am under the impression that the prices they gave were the best they could do. They submitted the prices to me before I finally gave the order, and I sanctioned the purchase as I believed it was the best that could be done under the circumstances, although they were high. This was for the two thousand tons, the rails which were purchased by them from James Simpson, of Liverpool. I had no connection with Guest & Co., and I did not know of Haws & Co. having any with them. I do not know to whom Guest & Co. originally sold the rails.

Question :—Do you know for whom these rails were made originally ?

Answer :—I understood that there was a number of persons who would go and make contracts with these makers, and be ahead of everybody else; so that when parties required rails. The makers books would be full of orders, and those wanting the rails would be forced to go to second and third parties to buy. I know that that season this was particularly the case. I did not understand that these two thousand tons were made on some previous order. I understood that the parties I have referred to had made contracts with Guest & Co., for delivery as soon as possible. In the meantime these other parties were selling rails. The invoices of Messrs. Haws & Co., were sent to Canada and I certified them. The Ebbw Vale Company's five hundred tons were purchased by order. I subsequently passed the account for that five hundred tons. The two thousand tons supplied by Guest & Co., were ordered verbally of Haws & Co. I do not know what quantity of rails was purchased from the Mersey Steel Company; there were three thousand five hundred tons altogether. I passed all the accounts for these. I arranged with the agency of the Bank of Montreal in London to pay on delivery to them of the policy of insurance and the bill of lading £15 per ton, reserving the balance until the rails arrived here to meet any possible contingency. The Ebbw Vale lot were to be delivered in February, and I had advice that they would be promptly on hand. When I went home in January I took sterling bills to the amount of £6,000, to pay Haws & Co. on account of that lot. The bills were drawn in favor of Haws & Co., but when I found the rails could not be obtained I got them to endorse the bills, and put them in the Bank of Montreal in London to the credit of the Railway subject to my order.

When the rails were ready—I asked the paymaster to get the money which I took over on the general authority we had to draw. These five hundred tons were charged at £16 12s. or something like that. The £6,000 would not cover the cost of them; that sum was merely a payment on account. I never paid in full, but reserved something for contingencies. I paid this £6,000 into the Bank of Montreal in London, and afterwards checked for it on account of the 500 tons. I think the receipt produced, is Haws & Co's. receipt.

I left Canada for England about the 1st February, 1873. The rails were delivered two or three months afterwards. When I took the bill to them, that receipt stood against them, and I took the bills out of their hands and put them in the Bank of Montreal, giving them an order as soon as they presented the bills of lading to give them this £6,000. The object was not to allow the money to be paid until the rails were shipped. The receipt was sent out as a voucher. Haws & Co., got no benefit whatever from the £6,000, until they shipped the goods. They were subsequently allowed to draw at the rate of £15 per ton, in the case of the 2,000 tons of Guest & Co. I arranged with the Bank of Montreal to advance £15 per ton on the production of the bill of lading and Policy of Insurance. When they made the shipment they sent the invoice and a statement crediting the amount the Bank of Montreal had advanced them, and I sent them a sterling bill for the balance. As the different shipments came the advances were made. Haws & Co's account current would shew the date at which they actually got the money. The account produced is one made up at Moncton.

Mr. Brydges here produced a receipt for \$2,500, dated June 18th, 1873, on account of rails to be delivered. He also produced the account current.

Mr Carvell continuing, said:—

All the subsequent accounts were paid by drafts on London agents in the way I have described. Everything due to them for that or any other purpose was paid by drafts on London, except a small balance which was still due when I left. We paid the freights on this side. They had no agents in the country who received money or did business for them. The communications were all direct. They supplied other goods besides rails, including bolts and nuts. I never required them to issue tenders for anything they purchased. It was absolutely at their discretion. Between January, 1873, and October, 1874, their account amounted to perhaps £106,000. These things were ordered on my sole authority from these persons. I did not refer to the Board of Works, or to any of the ministers for authority. They were supplied by them on commission. They were told to buy to the best advantage. I did not put any one in competition with them, but I supposed of course that they put people into competition, and that they would inquire and make the best bargain they could. I did not complain to them of their prices being higher than they ought to be, as I did not think they were.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

I wrote to them after I had had a conversation with Mr. Brydges, as I was determined to put them on the defensive.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

Mr. Brydges left on a Friday in June, and on the next day I wrote the letter to Haws & Co., which is in the report. I have no doubt that the prices charged by Haws & Co. were those they had paid to the parties from whom they bought. They furnished me with the invoices from the parties of whom they said they had bought, purporting to shew the price they had paid. I suppose they are in the office at Moncton. I shewed them to Mr. Brydges at the time he was there in June.

Some discussion took place in which Mr. Brydges stated, that all the invoices he had received were in the hands of the committee, but it appearing that the invoices referred to by witness were not among them, it was ordered that they should be secured from Moncton if possible.

Witness continuing, said:—

All these vouchers corresponded exactly with the purchases made by Haws & Co. in their invoices.

[By the Chairman:—]

There had been instances in which the original invoices had not come, and I wrote to tell Haws that in further cases he should send the original invoices with his invoices, as they were required. I cannot recollect what I did with these invoices after I shewed them to Mr. Brydges. They were in the office. They were all wrapt up in one bundle, and I said, I think, to Mr. Jones, these will be required, don't lose them. My impression is that Haws & Co. had been established as merchants in Liverpool since 1864 or 1865. John Haws, the principal man, had resided in this country prior to that. He was an iron merchant for a time at St. John, then a shipbuilder in St. John, and afterwards in Miramichi. I left the railway in 1864 and joined it again in 1867. Haws & Co. were first employed by the Government to purchase stores shortly after I got back. While I was absent Mr. Boyd managed the railway. I do not know whom he employed in Liverpool. I fixed upon Haws, because I did not know any one else. I knew him perfectly well, and when we wanted a few things I gave him the order. I did not know from whom the authorities had been purchasing in Liverpool. It might have been the first transaction the railway had ever had with him. I do not know of any previous transaction. I do not remember whether there were any stores ordered from England for the railway before 1864. Before that I was subordinate to the Board of Commissioners. I knew they had transactions, but did not know what they were. They did not come under my cognizance at all, and I do not know. I knew they had business transactions in the old country, but I do not know with whom.

They could not have been in the way of borrowing money because they were Government transactions. I know they purchased rails, because there was a correspondence submitted to the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, between Robert Read, a Commissioner on the other side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Jardine on this side as long ago as 1857. I do not know from that how they purchased the rails. I was required to work the railway, and I took the best steps that I could. After the line was first constructed the Commissioners did not require any rails. When the Commissioners went out, and for some time before, they had a surplus of a thousand tons, which we were drawing upon, which had been left over from the construction. There had been no purchases of rails for the working of the line. I do not know anything of Mr. Haw's partnership. As far as I know, it is Mr. Haws himself and no Company. I do not know anything about it at all, unless his brother is the Company. I have seen his brother in the office, I never enquired about it.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

Mr. Haws was the only person with whom I had business relations. When I first purchased of him in 1867 or 1868, I purchased without any instructions or advice from anyone whatever. I did not ascertain that Mr. Haws had previously supplied any other Government Department. I cannot tell the total amount paid to him from the commencement, to the time I ceased my connection with the railway. The transactions would not generally be as large as this.

[By Mr. Plumb:—]

I took charge in 1872, of the railway, when the lines were amalgamated. Prior to that time there had been dealings with Messrs. Haws & Company for three or four years. They were general merchants of good standing in Liverpool. I did not think there was anything out of the way in their dealing in rails. I do not know whether it is in the general way of their business to deal in rails. I know it would be their duty as commission merchants to execute any order sent to them. I am not aware if it is customary in England to have a firm name without there being any company. When I purchased the two thousand tons I was in England, and I was anxious to get the rails as soon as possible. The postponement afterwards rendered it necessary to go and take by French leave a thousand or fifteen hundred tons, of the Commissioners rails. Owing to the strikes and the high price of coals, the manufacturers in England could not manufacture at that time. I knew the iron rails could not be generally depended upon and so I decided to buy steel rails. I had no doubt at all

that Haws & Co. were giving me in their invoices the prices they had paid. I knew it was impossible that they could be dealing at first hand with the manufacturers. I heard that there were people in England who were in the habit of forestalling the market and getting rails which they did not want and using these to sell subsequently at a profit. I never knew anything about Clews, Habicht & Co. I only know that Haws told me he had to buy at third hand. The two thousand tons were manufactured by Guest & Co. but were not bought from them. They were bought through Simpson. I do not know whether Haws & Co. had any communication with Guest & Co. as to price at all. I never heard in such a case of advertising for tenders in England.

This purchase of 2,000 was not so large as to command any special reduction in price. It was comparatively a small transaction. It is not likely that these rails were manufactured with the expectation of their being sold to our road. I had the original invoices from Haws, and they corresponded with their invoices. I passed all the accounts of the subsequent purchases. They were all supported by vouchers. The last lot from Sanders Bros. had the vouchers with them. When I was in England, in 1873, from the best information I could get, there were no prices less. The price of rails varies from time to time, and it would be difficult to make a comparison, except between purchases made from the same parties, and I suppose at the same time. I bought bills of exchange from the Bank of Montreal, after going to the Bank of British North America, to get prices for them. The receipt I got from Haws was evidence of the receipt by them of the money. It was quite competent for them to sell the bill of exchange and use the money, but they did not. It lay in their safe until it was evident that the rails could not be shipped in February as arranged, and I said it must be deposited in the Bank of Montreal, and they could draw the amount out when we got the rails.

[By the Chairman :—]

The bills were payable to Haws. When I told him they must be deposited in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the railway, he endorsed them.

[By Mr. Plumb :—]

The bills would be no good in the world unless endorsed by them, because they were in their favour. It would have been proper on their part to endorse upon the receipt that the money was handed back to me. When I delivered the bills of exchange to them and then signed the receipt, it was sent back to Moncton as a voucher for the exchange. In settling with them afterwards, they were not charged with the amount again. The proper way would probably have been to charge them in the first place with £6,000, and when the bills came back to credit them with the amount. The Bank of Montreal books would show that I deposited the Bills.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

The bills were first presented for acceptance and then deposited in Haws' safe. They did not use them at all.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 6,
Tuesday, 9th March, 1875.

Sub-Committee met.

The Chairman submitted the following correspondence:—

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS WITH MESSRS. HAWS & Co.
(Enclosure.)

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
MONTREAL, March 8th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the promise which I made to the Sub-Committee of Public Accounts, I now beg leave to hand you the original letter, with enclosures,

which I have received from Sir John Rose. This letter is dated 20th February, and was received by me here on Saturday on my return from Ottawa.

You will notice the statements enclosed in Sir John Rose's letter confirm what was stated in his telegram which I submitted to the Committee.

You will also observe that Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. still decline to state the price which they received for the rails which they supplied to the Government of Canada through Messrs. Haws & Co.

You will also notice that upon receiving this refusal Sir John Rose addressed a letter to Messrs. Haws & Co., dated 18th February, asking them as to the price which they paid Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.; also copy of the reply from Haws & Co., stating that in the absence of the senior member of the firm they were not in a position to give an answer.

If I get any further information I will at once communicate the facts to you.

If the Committee desire any further communications to be made to England on the subject I shall be ready of course to do so upon receiving an intimation to this effect.

As all the documents I enclose are originals, and I keep no copy of them, it is hardly necessary to ask that they be carefully preserved for future use if required.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. BRYDGES.

THOMAS SCATCHERD, Esq., M. P.
Chairman Sub-Committee Public Accounts,
Ottawa.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.,
February 20th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I now beg to transmit copies of the correspondence which has taken place with the following parties on the subject of your communication of the 27th January, viz., Messrs. Guest & Co., Clews, Habicht & Co., and the Ebbw Vale Co., respecting the two parcels of rails supplied in 1873, and the Mersey Steel and Iron Co., and Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., respecting those supplied in 1874.

It will be seen that Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., still decline to supply the information required; for reasons, as to the sufficiency of which, I offer no opinion.

In consequence of their refusal I have addressed the letter, dated the 18th inst., of which a copy is enclosed to Messrs. Haws & Co., and have this morning a reply from these gentlemen, as per copy enclosed, No. 11.

It appears by these documents that of the 1873 rails, 2,000 tons were originally purchased by Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., from Messrs. Guest & Co., under rebate of one per cent. commission to a broker at the following prices, viz.: 1,000 tons at £14 10 0 cash, and 1,000 tons at £15 by six months' acceptance, and were re-sold by Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., to R. C. Haws, at Liverpool, through a Mr. Austin at £15 15 0 under rebate of 2½ per cent. commission, and that 500 tons rails were purchased from the Ebbw Vale Co., at £15 12 6, fish plates at £12, and bolts at £23 10 net cash.

Of the rails of 1874, 1,760 tons appear to have been supplied by the Mersey Steel and Iron Co., at £14 17 6, under rebate of one per cent. commission to Mr. J. Simpson, and 2s. 6d. per ton to Saunders Brothers payable by four months' bills from time of delivery.

Respecting the quantity supplied by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., I have no information which I can communicate, and can only refer to the correspondence which has passed between us. See Nos. 1 and 10.

The following documents accompany this communication:—

No. 1 to 5, copies of letters from me to Messrs. Guest & Co.; Clews, Habicht & Co.; the Ebbw Vale Co.; the Mersey Steel and Iron Co.; Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., and Messrs. Haws & Co., dated respectively the 10th, 9th and 12th inst.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8, replies of Messrs. Guest & Co., dated the 11th February (with

four invoices annexed), and from Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., of same date (with three invoices annexed), and the Ebbw Vale Co., dated with contracts and invoices (five in number) annexed.

No. 9 and 10, copy of contract with Mersey Steel and Iron Co., dated 15th November, 1873, and letter of Mr. Tobin relative thereto, dated 17th inst., and letter from Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., dated 13th February, 1873.

No. 11, copy of letter to Messrs. Haws & Co., from me, dated 18th February, instant, and their reply of the 19th instant.

If I receive any further information as to the purchase from Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., it will be forwarded forthwith.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.

Montreal, Canada.

JOHN ROSE.

1.

February 10th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Government of Canada to obtain from you certain information respecting a quantity of about 1,700 tons of steel rails shipped to them in 1874.

The information required is,

(1.) A statement of the exact net price paid to you, and whether free on board or not.

(2.) Whether any, and what, commission was allowed and paid by you, and

(3.) To obtain a copy of the original invoice.

These particulars are required by the Government, inasmuch as certain questions have arisen as to the exact cost of the rails.

The Government was the principal in this transaction, and the party through whom the order was transmitted to you was simply its agent, paid by it for his services, it would seem, therefore, that under these circumstances there can be no possible question about the right of the Government to obtain the information now asked for.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MESSRS. BOLCKOW VAUGHAN & Co.,
18 Fenchurch Street,
London, E. C.

JOHN ROSE.

10.

18 & 19 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
February 13th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—We have given very careful consideration to your letter of the 10th inst., but we may at once say that with the utmost desire to convenience you, we cannot escape the conviction that we should be altogether without justification if we voluntarily divulged particulars of a rail contract with Messrs. John Haws & Co., of Liverpool, or any other firm, who fully and honorably carried out all their obligations to us. To this we have only to add that we had no knowledge that the rails were for the Canadian Government. We were paid the contract price for the rails in cash as they were shipped at Liverpool to the order of Messrs. Haws & Co., and with any question beyond that we must beg to be allowed to consider ourselves as not concerned.

We are, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

pro BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & Co., Limited,
by London Agent.

Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart, &c., &c., &c.,
Bartholomew House, E.C.

2.

February 9th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I am charged by the Government of Canada to obtain from you certain information respecting a quantity of 500 tons of rails shipped by you to them in 1873, and paid for by Messrs. John Haws & Co., viz. :—

1. A statement of the exact net price paid to you, and whether free on board or not.

2. Whether any, and what commission was allowed and paid ; and,

3. To obtain copy of the original invoice.

These particulars are required by the Government, inasmuch as certain questions have arisen as to the exact cost of these rails.

The Government was the principal in the transaction, and the party through whom the order was transmitted to you was simply its agent paid by it for his services.

It would seem, therefore, that under these circumstances, there can be no possible question about the right of the Government to obtain the information now asked for.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

To the SECRETARY,
Ebbw Vale Co.

3.

February 10th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Government of Canada to obtain from you certain information respecting a quantity of 2,000 tons of rails shipped to them in 1873, through Messrs. Haws & Co., of Liverpool—these rails, I understand, were not sold direct to Messrs. Haws & Co., by you, but to Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co.

The information required is :—

1. A statement of the exact net price paid to you, and whether free on board or not.

2. Whether any, and what commission was allowed and paid ; and,

3. To obtain copy of the original invoice.

These particulars are required by the Canadian Government, inasmuch as certain questions have arisen as to the exact cost of these rails.

You will further oblige me by saying what is the customary commission allowed to agents purchasing in England for shipment to the Colonies, and if the purchase is made through a broker, what further allowance, if any, is made to him.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

Messrs. GUEST & Co.

6.

13 KINGS ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.,
LONDON, 11th February, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry as to the 2,000 tons of steel rails which we supplied to Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., in 1873, we beg to say that the contract was made through Messrs. John H. Austin & Co., Metal Brokers, who got from us the customary commission of 1 per cent.

The terms agreed upon were for 1,000 tons at £15 per ton, payable by six months acceptance.

One thousand tons at £14 10s. per ton, payment by cash, against shipping documents.

The former of these were shipped as follows:

	Tons	Gwt.	Qr.	Lbs.
" Gustof Adolph ".....	481	3	0	5
" Trenmore ".....	481	5	3	2
" Richmond ".....	37	11	0	21
And the second 1,000 tons was shipped, July 14th, per " Richmond," say.....	1,000	12	3	7

We enclose you as requested copies of our invoices. Our deliveries were free on board " Cardiff."

We are sorry that we have not sufficient information on the subject to tell you what might be considered as a fair and customary commission for an agent, who should buy in this country 2,000 tons of steel rails for principals in America.

We remain, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GUEST & Co.,

per S. HOWARD.

Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart.,
Bartholomew Lane.

(Copy.)

13 KINGS ARMS YARD, E. C.,
LONDON. 14th July, 1873.

Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

To GUEST & Co.

For steel shipped per " Richmond " S.S., for their account and risk.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Gwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
	Feet.							
3,309	28.0	780	9	2	2			
392	27.0	88	18	0	19			
250	26.0	55	0	0	4			
163	25.0	34	8	3	26			
112	24.0	22	11	1	27			
46	23.0	8	18	3	14			
4	22.0	4	9	1	10			
1	21.0	2	16	1	3			
18	20.0	3	0	0	14			
4,330	Rails.	1,000	12	3	7	£14 10 0	14,509	5 9

(Copy.)

13 KINGS ARMS YARD, E. C.,
LONDON, 14th July, 1873.

Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

To GUEST & Co.

For steel shipped per " Richmond," S. S., for their account and risk.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Gwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
159	Rails 28 ft.	37	11	.....	21	£15 0 0	563	7 11

(Copy.)

13 KINGS ARMS YARD, E. C.,
London, 16th June, 1873.

Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

To GUEST & Co.

For steel shipped per "Trenmore" to St. John for their account and risk.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
	Feet.								
1,279	28·0	304	1	3	24				
318	27·0	72	15	2	10				
212	26·0	46	15	3	14				
130	25·0	27	11	3	24				
87	24·0	17	14	1	4				
25	23·0	4	17	3	0				
20	22·0	3	14	3	2				
11	21·0	1	19	1	25				
10	20·0	1	14	0	11				
2,092	Steel rails.	481	5	3	2	15 0 0	7,219	6	6

(Copy.)

13 KINGS ARMS YARD, E. C.,
London, 12th June, 1873.

Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

To GUEST & Co.

For steel shipped per "Gustof Adolph" to St. John for their account and risk.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
	Feet.								
1,135	28·0	270	17	2	15				
363	27·0	83	6	2	0				
286	26·0	63	3	3	12				
155	25·0	32	19	3	21				
60	24·0	12	4	0	0				
41	23·0	8	0	2	5				
29	22·0	5	9	0	2				
17	21·0	3	0	2	19				
12	20·0	2	0	3	15				
2,098	Steel rails.	481	3	.	5	15 0 0	7,217	5	8

(Copy.)

4.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I am requested by the Government of Canada to obtain from you certain information respecting a quantity of 2,000 tons of steel rails, shipped to them in 1873. These rails were purchased by you from Messrs. Guest & Co., and consequently sold by you to some party acting for the Canadian Government, being eventually shipped by Messrs. Haws & Co., of Liverpool.

The information required is:

1. A statement of the exact net price paid to your late firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., whether free on board or not, and to whom and when sold.

2. Whether any and what commission was allowed and paid by you, and
 3. To obtain copy of the original invoice. These particulars are required by the Government, inasmuch as certain questions have arisen as to the exact cost of these rails.

Your early attention will greatly oblige,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSE.

C. E. HABICHT, Esq.,
 Of the late firm of
 Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co.,
 117 Piccadilly, W.

7.

117 PICCADILLY, W,

LONDON, 11th February, 1875.

DEAR SIR JOHN,—In reply to your esteemed letter of yesterday, I beg to state I find on reference to the books of the late firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., that the 2,000 tons steel rails referred to in your letter were bought by them of Messrs. Guest & Co., and on the 13th February, 1873, were re-sold by Messrs. John H. Austin & Co., of 81 Gracechurch Street, to R. C. Haws, Esq., of Liverpool, acting in his capacity of agent to the Government of Canada, per James Simpson, Esq., of Liverpool, at the price of £15 15s. net cash per ton, delivered free on board at Cardiff.

The commission to be paid to Messrs. Austin for making the sale was two and a-half per cent. There were no other commissions paid. The deliveries of these rails were made by Messrs. Guest & Co. in June and July, and I now hand you enclosed verbatim copies of the invoices, copied from the invoice book, as rendered at the time :

No. 1. The lot No. 1. was shipped direct from Cardiff to St. John.

No. 2. I have nothing to show how No. 2 was shipped.

No. 3. States that the rails were shipped from Liverpool to St. John, but Clews, Habicht & Co. had nothing to do with the shipment from Cardiff to Liverpool.

The transaction was entirely done and carried on through Messrs. Austin, and I find no letter from Mr. Haws or Mr. Simpson to Clews, Habicht & Co. on the subject.

The inspection of the rails at the works was stipulated to be made by a professional inspector appointed and paid by the buyer.

I have given you above all the information in my possession.

I remain, dear Sir John,

Yours faithfully,

C. EDWARD HABICHT,

Of the late firm of Clews, Habicht & Co.

Sir JOHN ROSE,
 &c., &c., &c.

Bartholomew House,
 Bartholomew Lanc.

LONDON, 16th June, 1873.

Messrs. JOHN H. AUSTIN & Co.,

To CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.

For shipment per "Gustof Adolph," from Cardiff to Saint John, N.B., of the undermentioned Bessemer Steel Rails, manufactured by Messrs. Guest & Co.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1,135	ft. 28·0	270	17	2	15
363	27·0	83	6	2	0
286	26·0	63	3	3	12
155	25·0	32	19	3	21
60	24·0	12	4	0	0
41	23·0	8	0	2	6
29	22·0	5	9	0	3
17	21·0	3	0	2	19
12	20·0	2	0	3	15
2,098	{ Steel Railway Bars, } weighing	481	3	0	5

Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
481	3	0	5	@	15	15	0	7,578	3	0
2½ per cent. commission								189	9	1
								<hr/> 7,388 13 11		

LONDON, 16th June, 1873.

MESSRS. JOHN H. AUSTIN & Co.,

To CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.

For shipment per "Trenmore," of Norway, of the undermentioned Bessemer Steel Rails, manufactured by Messrs. Guest & Co.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1,279	ft. 29·0	304	1	3	24
318	27·0	72	15	2	10
212	26·0	46	15	3	14
130	25·0	27	11	3	24
87	24·0	17	14	1	4
25	23·0	4	17	3	0
20	22·0	3	14	3	2
11	21·0	1	19	1	25
10	20·0	1	14	0	11
2,092	Rails, weighing.....	481	5	3	2

Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	
481	5	3	2	@	15	15	0

7,580 5 10

2½ per cent. commission 189 10 2

7,390 15 8

Freight advance..... 131 12 0

LONDON, 19th July, 1873.

Messrs. JOHN H. AUSTIN & Co.,

To CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

For the undermentioned Bessemer Steel Rails, manufactured by Messrs. Grant & Co., and shipped per s.s. "Richmond," Liverpool to St. John.

No.	Lengths.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
		ft.			
3,468 rails of	28'0	818	0	2	23
392 do	27'0	88	18	0	19
250 do	26'0	55	0	0	4
163 do	25'0	34	8	3	26
112 do	24'0	22	11	1	27
46 do	23'0	8	18	3	14
24 do	22'0	4	9	1	10
16 do	21'0	2	16	1	3
18 do	20'0	3	0	0	14
4,489 rails, weighing.....		1,038	4	0	0
					@ £15 15 0—£16,351 13 0
					Less 2½ per cent. commission
					408 15 10
					£15,942 17 2

8.

(Copy.)

LONDON, 18th Sept., 1872.

From Illius A. Timmis & Co., 4, Norfolk Street, Manchester, to the Ebbw Vale Steel Iron Co., (Limited), Cannon Street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—We have been sometime with our friends to-day, and have induced them to come to such terms as enables us to send you the order, as at foot. We trust you will be able to take it.

Yours faithfully,

ILLIUS TIMMIS & Co.

Order 374, f.o.b. Newport, net cash against B. L., delivery in all, February, 1873, 500 tons best Bessemer steel rails 56 lbs., pr. yd. as per section sent you, in lengths of 24 ft. with a small percentage of shorter lengths, say 23 ft. 6 in., 23 ft., 22 ft. 6 in., 22 ft. and 21 ft., at £15 12s. 6d. per ton; also (price to be fixed) two fish plates and four round headed bolts, with square shoulders, with nuts complete for each rail—the plates to fit well.

(Signed,) ILLIUS A. TIMMIS & Co.

7 LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C., 19th Sept., 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—Although the price is very much lower than our neighbours are asking, we will book the order you send us, on the understanding that we may make (in case of need) not exceeding 10 per cent. of the short lengths specified, and that the price of £15 12s. 6d. per ton f.o.b., at Newport, is to be paid us without any deduction for discount or commission.

Please say whether you want steel fish plates or iron, also send sketches for the bolts and nuts, and we will then quote prices.

Yours very truly,
 For the Ebbw Vale Steel Iron and Coal Co. (Limited),
 (Signed,) W. CARTER.

Messrs. ILLIUS A. TIMMIS & Co.,
 4 Norfolk Street, Manchester.

LONDON, E.C., 24th Sept., 1872.

From Illius A. Timmis & Co., 4, Norfolk Street, Manchester, to the Ebbw Vale Steel Iron Co., London, E.C.

DEAR SIRS,—As we conjectured, the fish plates in contract 374 are to be iron; as regards the exact pattern of fish plates, bolts and nuts, we leave this to you entirely, merely drawing your attention to the conditions named, at foot, your letter of 18th instant.

Kindly send us the price you will quote us (say charge us), of course, not above the market rate of the day—price to be net, f.o.b. Newport, delivery same time as the rails.

Yours faithfully,
 (Signed,) ILLIUS A. TIMMIS & Co.

30th September, 1872.

From Illius A. Timmis & Co., 4 Norfolk Street, Manchester; to the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, (Limited) London, E.C.

DEAR SIRS,—Please enter the Iron Fish Plates—order 374, at £12 per ton, and nuts and bolts $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at £23 10s. f. o. b. Newport, net cash against B. L. Delivery February, 1873, at 15s. extra per ton, and oblige

Yours faithfully,
 (Signed,) ILLIUS A. TIMMIS & Co.

Everything to be marked T.

7 LAWRENCE POUNTNEY HILL,
 CANNON STREET,
 LONDON, E.C., 26th April, 1873.

Messrs. ILLIUS A. TIMMIS & COMPANY,
 BOUGHT of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co. (Limited).
 Shipped per "Lydia" for St. John, N.B.

471 ^A/_S

		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
2,354	Steel rails 24 feet.....	464	9	2	0				
43	do 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8	5	1	16				
107	do 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	19	14	3	8				
21	do 22 "	3	16	0	21				
23	do 21 "	4	0	0	22				
2548		500	6	0	11		7,817	5	3
5140	Fish plates round and square..	16	10	3	3	15 12 6	198	9	4
10540	Bolts in 45 bags.....	4	9	3	7	12 0 0	105	10	7
		521	6	2	21	23 10 0	8,121	5	2

5.

(Copy.)

FEBRUARY 12th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I am requested by the Government of Canada to obtain from you certain information respecting a shipment of about 1,700 tons of steel rails shipped to them in 1874, by you, through Messrs. Haws & Co., of Liverpool.

The information required is :

(1.) A statement of the exact net price paid to you, and whether free on board or not.

(2.) Whether any, and what commission was allowed and paid by you, and to whom ; and

(3.) To obtain copy of the original invoice.

These particulars are required by the Government, inasmuch as certain questions have arisen as to the exact cost of these rails.

Your early reply will oblige,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN ROSE.

The MERSEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, Liverpool.

9.

(Copy.)

LIVERPOOL, February 17th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I have again seen Mr. Horsfall, who has consented to place the original contract in your hands in order that you may have an attested copy made of it. He also withdraws all conditions as to the use to be made of it, leaving such entirely to your discretion. I hope that this, coupled with his assurance, that nothing whatever has been paid by the Mersey Company, except what is stipulated for in the contract, will furnish you with the information you require.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

J. A. TOBIN,

Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart.

[Contract No. 1739.]

LIVERPOOL, 15th Nov. 1873.

Sold on account of Messrs. "The Mersey Steel & Iron Company" (Limited.)
To Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
per James Simpson, Esq.

Seventeen hundred and sixty (1760) tons Bessemer Steel Rails as per particulars subjoined, at Fourteen pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence (£14. 17s. 6d.) delivered f. o. b. here.

Section as per tracing herewith 56 lbs. per yard, length, each rail to be from 27 to 28 feet long, with not more than 10 per cent. of shorter bars, 20 feet long and upwards.

PUNCHING.—The rails to be punched in the usual manner at each end for fish plate bolts, viz: two oval holes $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ in. at each end, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. apart centre to centre. The centre of the first hole to be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the end of the rail. Slotting not required. Deliveries to be made as follows :

200 tons in	May,	1874.
300	"	June, "
500	"	July, "
760	"	Aug. "

Inspection to be made at the works as customary by a professional Inspector, to be appointed and paid by the purchasers, should they deem it necessary to appoint one.

Payment by approved bankers acceptance at four months from the date of each delivery.

Commission, one per cent. to Mr. James Simpson, and two-sixths per ton to Sanders Bros.

11.

(Copy.)

February 18th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by the Government of Canada to obtain copies of the original invoices of a shipment of about 1700 tons of steel rails ordered by them, through you, from Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. in 1874.

As these gentlemen demur to supplying the information needed, on the ground that their dealing was with you, I have now to request that you will relieve them from any objection they may have on that account, and authorize them to give the information which I have been requested to obtain, and on which subject I have already addressed them. Your reply by return of post will oblige

Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROSE.

Messrs. JOHN HAWS & SON,
42 South John Street,
Liverpool.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL,
19th February, 1875.

STR,—We are in receipt of your favor of yesterday, and in reply, beg to say that our Mr. Haws is at present away from home, and the writer would not feel justified in giving Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., instructions to give you the information you require, unless he had the authority from Mr. Haws to do so.

We remain,
Yours respectfully,
JOHN HAWS & Co.
per ALFRED INKSTER.

JOHN ROSE, Esq.,
Bartholomew Lane,
London, E. C.

After which Mr. Carvell was called, and his examination continued.

[By Mr. Domville :—]

Question :—Mr. Brydges, in his evidence, says “Mr. Carvell told me he had applied to them (Haws & Co.) because they were doing business for the Government in other ways. He told me Mr. Haws was his brother-in-law, having married his sister. I think he said they had some work for the Department of Marine and Fisheries. I am not aware of any business connection between them and that Department, except that Mr. Carvell told me they had been employed in England in the same way as in reference to those purchases for the Railway Department.”

Witness :—I never told Mr. Brydges that. The only conversation we had was when he came down the second time, in August, at the Victoria Hotel. I told him I was called to Ottawa when he said, “Oh, what is wanted is to know about the rails.” Mr. Brydges then stated that Haws & Co. seemed to be the same parties the Marine and Fisheries Department employed, and said if Mr. Mitchell had anything to do with orders being given I had better say so. I said that Mr. Mitchell had nothing whatever to do with it. The whole of that conversation instead of emanating from me emanated from Mr. Brydges.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

I am a relative of Mr. Haws, and on terms of friendly intimacy with him, It

was usual for me to pay for, as well as give the orders for large purchases of goods. The payments were made on the presentation of vouchers by my checks on the Bank of Montreal, countersigned by the accountant. The money did not pass through my hands, I was merely the bearer of the bill of £6,000 sent to Haws & Co. It was drawn in Haws & Co's favor. I never handled a dollar of the money. The custom with regard to payments was that when accounts were certified by heads of departments, they were afterwards certified by me and checked by the accountant, and then handed over to the paymaster to procure bills and forward them. The bills I took to England with me for £5,000 were in Haws & Co's hands ten days or a fortnight. The bills were never used by them. I stayed with Mr. Haws at the time, but the bills were in his keeping.

[By the Chairman:—]

I had the entire control of the bills, and could have made them out to any other form; if I had directed the paymaster to draw them in my name, he would have done so. The bills were deposited in London to the credit of the Intercolonial Railway, subject to my check. Mr. Mitchell never knew from anything I said that I was employing Haws & Co. He never had any conversation with me on the subject. I do not know that any member of the Government knew I was employing Haws & Co.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

The first purchase Haws & Co. made for the Government some years ago, they charged five per cent. commission, but I told them they should not charge more than 2½ per cent. on these transactions. Two and a half per cent. was the commission that was paid to them. Mr. Brydges has stated in his letter to Sir John Rose that it was five per cent., but it was not. I think two and a half per cent. was the lowest commission upon which these purchases could have been made. I had no reason to believe Haws & Co. were charging the Government higher rates for the iron than they paid.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 10.

10th March, 1875.

The Sub-Committee met.

Mr. Sadler re-called and further examined.

[By Mr. Fenwick:—]

Q. Who entered the goods at Halifax which arrived there on account of the Railway Commissioners for Intercolonial construction?

A. I did not know who entered them until visiting Halifax and talking with Mr. Clarke; he said that he had entered some goods for the Railway Commissioners, and I remember telling him that he should not have done so without some other authority.

Q. Was Mr. Brydges one of the Commissioners?

A. He was.

Q. Would you have any account of such entries in your department at Moncton?

A. We have none whatever.

Q. Do you know whether any, and what probable amount of goods included in the \$103,000 already referred to as having been passed for the railway, belonged to the Commissioners?

A. I do not.

Q. Would you not know from the character of the goods?

A. I would if I knew what they were.

Q. Did you see their statements as to this \$103,000?

A. I did not.

[By the Chairman:—]

A person paying duties would get a certificate for the permit for landing goods or taking them from the warehouse, as the case might be. I think the owner would have no trouble in showing the goods which he had paid duties on and the goods which had come in free.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

FRIDAY, 12th March, 1875.

Sub-Committee met.

Mr. Dymond presented the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the invoices, specially referred to by Mr. Brydges in his evidence, shewing the over-charges on the part of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., as follows:—

REPORT.

To the Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the charges made by Mr. Brydges *re* Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and purchases of iron and iron rails.

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the vouchers relating to specific allegations of over-charges made by Mr. C. J. Brydges against Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co., beg to report that they have carefully compared the evidence with the said accounts, and find them as follows:—

1. That the item 90 bars of Low Moor iron was, as stated by Mr. Brydges, invoiced to Fraser & Co., by F. Carvell & Son, of Liverpool, for £44 sterling, making with freight, say, £47 sterling or \$228.42, and charged by them at \$365.50.

2. That the price charged for refined bar iron in the January account, 1873, was as stated, from 4½ to 6 cents per pound, and that the same iron cost Fraser, Reynolds & Co., all charges paid, not quite 3 cents per pound, but that the quantities supplied were often in small bulk, as compared with the quantity imported.

3. Of the six bars of Low Moor iron charged in the February account \$89.84, the English invoice is not to hand, and the charge cannot therefore be verified.

4. That the charcoal tin plates in April, 1873, account, charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., at \$305, were imported by them, including all charges, for \$204.

5. That engine oil, in the April account, charged at 60 cents per gallon, was imported from Boston; the cost at that place being 32 cents per gallon; but of the 701 gallons which appear to have been so imported, only 235 appear in corresponding invoice as sold to the railway.

6. That, whilst iron, which appears in the April account at prices ranging from 4½ cents a pound to 6½ cents a pound, cost in the average 2½ cents a pound, some of the deliveries at the high prices were specialties in the trade which may account for the enhanced charges thereon.

7. That the charge in the May account for bolts and nuts was \$2,295.98, which the English invoice shows to have cost, including freight, about \$1,222.66.

8. That the Hibbard car springs in the June account, invoiced at sixty-five cents per pound, cost in the United States fifty cents per pound.

9. That 400 seamless brass tubes in the June account, invoiced at \$4,895.50, cost including freight, \$2,219.81.

10. That the invoices of iron referred to by Mr. Brydges as applying to sales of iron by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., in May, do not appear to apply to these sales.

11. That in the July account there is an item of 200 brass tubes charged at \$2,539, but we have been unable to find the invoice showing the original cost.

12. That in the July account is an item, Low Moor plates and brass casting, \$1,189.26, and that the cost of these, including freight, was as per English invoice \$753.

13. That in the same account is an item of ten barrels of oil containing 469 gallons, charged sixty cents per gallon, the cost of the oil in Boston being thirty-two cents per gallon.

14. That in the September account there is a lot of Hibbard springs invoiced at \$1,517, which cost according to the original invoice \$1,067.

15. That in the September account there is a boiler plate charged \$287.63, which cost Fraser, Reynolds & Co., including all charges, \$121.50.

16. That in the August account twenty barrels of lard oil are charged at 97½

cents per gallon, but it is not clear that the item supposed to represent this transaction in the foreign invoice attached is identical with the former.

17. That in the statement of Mr. Brydges reference is made to a purchase of lard oil, but we have not been able to find the item in the account submitted to us.

18. That in the October account (November account in Mr. Brydges statement) is an item of thirty-six (twenty-six in the statement) engine axles charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., at \$1,442.91, which are shown to have cost, all charges paid, \$862.22.

19. That in the November account is a lot of fog signals charged by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., \$62, invoiced to them at \$39.

Your Committee, therefore, report the statements of Mr. Brydges to be correct, with some few exceptions, so far as they have been able to compare the same with the accounts placed before them.

A. H. DYMOND,
JAMES DOMVILLE.

House of Commons,
March 11th, 1875.

The report as read was adopted and *ordered* to be inserted in the evidence.

MR. CUDLIP RECALLED.

Mr. Cudlip was then called and continued his evidence as follows:—

I have partially gone through the accounts of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., confining myself entirely to those goods imported free, and specially for the Intercolonial Railway. Many of the invoices being missing, as before stated by me. I have confined myself also to those goods imported, for which invoices were at hand.

Low Moor Iron, imported January, 1873, shows a profit of 59½ per cent. on the cost landed in Halifax.

Bar Iron, for Best Refined, cost, landed in Halifax with duties paid, 3½ cents per lb., and is charged at 4½ to 5½ cents. A profit of over \$20 per ton.

In February, Low Moor Iron again appears charged at a profit of 60 per cent.

In April, I find Ten Plates costing, landed, \$10.48, charged at \$15.25 per Box. An advance of 46 per cent.

Also, 15 Barrels Paraffine Engine Oil, costing 32 cents in Boston, and 29½ cents gold landed in Halifax, charged at 50 cents, a profit of 62 per cent.

In May, I find an invoice of 13 Casks Bolts and Nuts costing £219 12s. 11d. stg., and with freight and all charges paid \$1,132.57, landed on the wharf in Halifax. These goods are charged to the Railway on the 21st May—amount \$2,293.98 cents, an advance of \$1,161.41, equal to 102 per cent. I observe that there is charged 318 lbs. more weight than invoiced.

In June, 30 Rubber Car Springs imported from Boston, and charged at 75 cents per lb., an advance of 50 per cent. over cost landed at Halifax.

In June also, 400 Brass Tubes imported from England cost £450 14s 11d. stg., and landed at Halifax with freight and all charges added \$2,238.66 cents. They are charged on the 25th June, at 50 cents per lb., amount \$4,895.50 cents. A profit of \$2,656.84 cents, equal to 113½ per cent.

The iron imported in May, cost with freight and all charges added, 3¼ cents per pound, landed in Halifax, the lowest prices charged is 4½ and 4¾ per pound up to 5½, an advance of 45 per cent. and upwards. Iron being a staple article, and sold generally at a very moderate profit, comparison with the sales prices of other houses in the trade, can very easily be made at any time with advantage.

In July, 200 seamless tubes are entered at Customs, as costing £235 0s. 2d. sterling, and charged in account \$2,539, a profit of over a 100 per cent., as in the June parcel. I have no English invoice of this parcel.

Low Moor iron in the same month is charged at an advance of 57 per cent. over the cost landed in Halifax.

In July, 10 barrels Parafine Oil, costing \$140.94 landed on the wharf, is charged at \$281.40, a difference of 100 per cent.

In September, 32 car springs were imported costing \$686.96 landed, and charged at \$974.30, an advance of 41 per cent. Also, 202 car springs costing, landed, \$959.81, and charged at \$1,516, an advance of 58 per cent.

In the same month a locomotive plate is charged \$287.65, which cost, landed, \$119.82, an advance of 140 per cent.

In August, 15 barrels Lard Oil, imported, cost \$353.64 landed, charged at 97½ cents—\$628.38, an advance of 85 per cent.

In November, Lard Oil is charged again at the same price, showing an advance on the cost of 70 per cent.

In October, 36 axles were imported, costing, landed, \$861.02, charged at \$1,442.91, an advance of 68 per cent.

The small item of Fog Signals, in November, is charged at 61 per cent. over cost.

All the above have been referred to in the Report of Mr. Brydges, dated 21st November. All were imported duty free for the use of the Intercolonial Railway and so entered by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., except the bar iron, the duty on which was paid, and the amount of which is taken into the cost of importation.

I have examined some further invoices.

In February I find copper wire charged at an advance of 90 per cent. over cost, landed, also nine bundles steel charged at an advance of 55 per cent. over cost, landed; ten barrels tallow at an advance of 35 per cent. over cost; another parcel of copper wire at an advance of 65 per cent., and shovels—imported for the Railway—at an advance of 95 per cent. over cost, landed, and sheet iron, specially imported, charged at an advance of 100 per cent. over cost, landed.

On March 25th, I find two cases Plush charged as imported under a commission of 5 per cent. with the charges added; the amount of sterling cost is stated as £154 1s. 3d., whereas the value stated in the Customs entry is put down at £111 1s. 8d., an overcharge of £42 19s. 7d. sterling or \$210.11. There is no invoice to be found of above.

In April I find seven bars, imported, charged in account 6½ cents, an advance of 45 per cent.

In May 150,000 bolts were imported at a cost, landed, of \$1,130.82. The amount charged is \$2,295.98, a difference of \$1,165.16, or 103 per cent. advance.

On examination of the entries passed by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. at the Custom House, Halifax, as "*free for the use of the Intercolonial Railway*," I find several that do not appear to have been charged in the accounts of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. against the Government during the year 1873, up to the close of their transaction. I assume the goods have gone into general consumption without the payment of duties.

I have compared the foreign invoices with the bills of parcels as rendered. I communicated further with Halifax, and found some other invoices in the warehouse department, principally of oils. I did not in all cases find the goods passed free in the accounts rendered by Fraser, Reynolds & Co. to the Intercolonial Railway.

In the matter of engine and lard oils, I find that they entered free, 343 bbls; total quantity charged in account, 300 bbls; difference, 43 bbls, the duties on which would amount to from \$4 to \$6 a barrel, and averaging about \$5—making a total of \$215 or thereabouts. I find the course has been apparently to pass free entries for this oil whether it was required or not. For instance, in the month of February entries were passed for sixty barrels, and only thirty-five charged, and in March forty-five barrels were entered at Customs and only forty charged; so on to the close of the year. The total result of which was a difference of forty-three barrels as before stated.

In order to make sure that the deficiency could not arise in the previous year's account, I went over it and examined it, and found that the oil balanced up to the 6th January, 1873, at which point I commenced.

On the 6th December, 1872, Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds and Co. entered at Customs with the usual certificate of Clarke, "*Free for the use of the Intercolonial Railway* as per entry, No. 10,920, six barrels olive oil—223 gallons." Examining the accounts rendered up to the end of April, I cannot find any olive oil charged—duty which should have been paid would amount to \$35.40. On the 23rd December, 1872, Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. also passed Entry No. 12,102, "*Free for the use of the Railway*, boiled and raw linseed oil, casks 6." I examined the accounts up to the end of April, and the only charges found were—December 21st, 1872, casks, 1; January 13th, 1873, casks, 1, leaving passed free, not taken to Railway 4, the amount of duty on which would have amounted to \$42.30. I searched the accounts up to 31st March. Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. passed an entry at the Customs on the 15th January, No. 13,368, for Reed's Polished shovels, 15 doz.; they charged on 16th January, 5 doz.—difference 10 doz. Could not find any further charge up to the end of February.

On the 14th January F. R. & Co. passed an entry at the Customs for sheet iron—10 bundles. I cannot find any charged in January or February, and the first charge appears on the 16th March, two bundles—difference eight.

On the 12th February, F. R. & Co. passed an entry at the Customs for shovels, eighteen dozen. I could not find any charged in February; but, on the 16th March, I found one dozen coal shovels charged at \$27, which cannot be the same, as this lot only cost \$6 per dozen. On further search on the 20th March I found charged at \$14 per dozen, five, leaving short thirteen.

On the 3rd November, 1873, F. R. & Co. passed at the Customs entry for sundry goods. I find that two reams emery cloth, two gross fog signals, one roll rubber packing, of the total value of \$103.09, have not been charged to the Intercolonial. Further, I find that on the 5th September, F. R. & Co. entered at Customs, No. 4,386, a large parcel of goods, value \$1,855, amongst which were seven coils packing; and on the 25th September, No. 5,755—one roll rubber packing. I can find only three coils charged to Intercolonial up to the end of October; the balance should have paid duties; as so many of the invoices are missing, I find it impossible to check this lot of goods and ascertain correctly whether others may not be in the same position.

On the 23rd July, F. R. & Co. entered, No. 1590, at Customs—two dozen machinist hammers, two dozen steel scoops—neither of which were charged to the Intercolonial.

In July, 168 car springs were entered "*free for the use of the Intercolonial Railway*;" these are not charged, and I presume are those refused by the Superintendent; if so, the duties should have been paid.

In July there were nineteen boxes of nuts imported, cost landed \$192.16, charged \$348.90—an advance of 85 per cent. Ten bundles of sheet iron imported, charged at an advance of 134 per cent. Five kegs of rivets, charged at an advance of 37 per cent. Three bundles of cast steel, charged at an advance of 45 per cent. on the cost landed. Seven kegs of boiler rivets, charged at an advance of 78 per cent. on the cost landed. One bale of sponge, cost \$27.17, 89 pounds, charged at \$111.25, a difference of 310 per cent. One hundred and thirty-six bundles of car springs imported in September, cost \$959.81, charged \$1,516, or a difference of 58 per cent. Polished bolts charged at an advance of 100 per cent. on the cost landed. The other items are small. Twenty boxes of tin plates, cost \$9.71, a box, charged at \$15.50, a difference of 59 per cent. These are all importations.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I have found cases in which goods cleared by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., free of duty, are not charged to the Intercolonial Railway. I do not know whether they were taken into stock by them or not.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

I have given proper attention to an examination of Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s accounts as far as comparing them with the invoices is concerned. My statements in my report are statements of what I find in making that comparison. Goods were entered at the Custom House for Fraser, Reynolds & Co. which, according to

their own account, did not go to the railway. I had all the accounts before me that were before the Committee, numbered consecutively. I do not know whether these were all the accounts between Fraser, Reynolds & Co. and the Government during the period stated. I do not say the goods were overcharged. I give figures showing what the charges were as compared with the cost; and those show a difference of from thirty to eighty-five per cent., and even more—a hundred per cent. I do not attempt to say what they should charge. I took the actual sterling cost and followed Mr. Brydges' lead in putting thirty shillings freight on the goods, which I considered too high for heavy goods. I also add the cartage, and that is all. The invoices carried all their charges with them; the commission and insurance were in them. I state that lard oil, which cost in Boston thirty-seven cents a gallon, was sold by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., for ninety-seven and a half cents.

I will state how I made up these statements. Here is an item in November, invoiced as 15 barrels No. 1 lard oil, at 58 cents, \$375.25; deduct 11 per cent.—\$41.22—and reduce to gold, \$333.98. I got the 11 per cent. from Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s own figures on the entry. Take the freight at \$4.56, which is the outside, and the cartage at 75 cents, making a total cost of \$339.23, or 54 cents in gold. That is charged at 92½ cents. Then there are 10 barrels of paraffine oil, \$469, cost \$159 currency, or reduced to gold at 14 per cent., \$137.44; freight and cartage, \$3.50; total cost landed at Halifax, \$140.94; charged at 60 cents, or \$281.40, a difference of \$140.46, or 100 per cent. With regard to the 15 barrels, I cannot possibly say that it was the same oil that was charged as 20 barrels. It was entered *ex schooner "Hector,"* on the 28th August, free, for the use of the Intercolonial Railway. It did not go to the warehouse. On the same day some lard oil was charged to the railway. The oil appears to have been certified by Mr. Clarke indiscriminately, and supplied to the railway at different times. I can occasionally match a lot of oil, but it was certified hap-hazard generally by Mr. Clarke, and taken into store. The 15 barrels referred to may or may not be included in the 20 barrels. I find 15 barrels of lard oil entered, and 20 barrels charged on the same day. I assume that the 15 were included in the 20.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I am acquainted with the lard oil business generally. The term "lard oil" would not be susceptible of any mistake. It must go as lard oil, because that pays an *ad valorem* duty, while paraffine and other oils pay a specific duty. There is a great difference in the quality of lard oils.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

Different classes of lard oil may be mixed in the retail trade, but I never knew of it being done in barrels. In regard to the iron, I based my statement on Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s account. I put down the actual cost from the invoice and took their account. Here is one: 2,470 bars of iron at £12 sterling per ton, £314 10s. 3d. Then I added 10 per cent. premium on bills and brought it into currency, making \$1,537.62; freight, 30s. sterling a ton, \$183.30; cartage to stores, \$7.50; and a duty of 5 per cent. paid, \$71. This gave nearly 3¼ cents a pound. Fraser, Reynolds & Co. charged 4½ and 4¾ cents, and so on, up to 6 cents, though there was not much at that price. This iron was ¾ round. In regard to the cast iron, 3½ x 2½, by steamer "Nestorian," invoice dated 13th of June, cost £16 per ton, that would cost a shade over 4 cents a ton landed here. That iron was imported specially for the railway, and charged specially, and entered free. It was delivered direct from the ship, and was charged 5 cents a pound. Special sizes were imported at different times, but the quantities charged here—25 bars, 50 bars, and so on—appear to be the ordinary article of merchandize that would be designated bar iron. 1½ inch by ¼ is an ordinary size. I think 2 by ½ inch is an ordinary size. I have seen thousands of 3 by ½ inch. I have occasionally dealt in iron. The difference between flat bars not of an exceptional size and round bars would be from 5s to 10s. a cwt.

Q.—Is not all iron under half an inch dearer by every 16th?

A.—Half inch it is often. All very small iron pays a high price.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

I have bought a great deal of flat and round iron at the same rates. The accounts

of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. were rendered monthly as a rule, though occasionally an extra bill was sent in. The accounts appeared to me to be consecutive.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I have no reason to believe that any other accounts were delivered than those which I have here. The missing statements are foreign invoices.

[By the Chairman:—]

If the 13 casks of bolts and nuts which I say were invoiced at 318 lbs. more weight than in the original invoice are not the same lot, the original lot have never been charged at all.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 10,
MONDAY, March 15th.

Sub-Committee met.

ALPIN GRANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. *Alpin Grant* called and examined.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

I was a member of the late firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and am a member of the present firm of J. T. Fraser & Co. The firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was established on the 1st of July, 1870. It was composed of John T. Fraser, Walter B. Reynolds, and myself as a silent partner. I was associated in business with John T. Fraser some months previous to the formation of the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. John T. Fraser was in partnership with a young man named Allen, who was lost in the "City of Boston," and in the winter of 1870 Mr. Fraser came to me to assist in settling Allen's business. Fraser and Allen were dealing in the heavier description of hardware. After a time we decided to increase the capital in that business and to extend it into a general hardware business, and we took Mr. Reynolds in; I had never seen him before. Mr. Fraser was a cousin of the Hon. James Macdonald. We took Mr. Reynolds out of a retail store, and as he was acquainted with the retail business, we carried it on some time. Previous to going into partnership with Allen, Mr. Fraser was employed on the Railway. I was the capitalist in the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Fraser and Reynolds were men without much capital. Reynolds had been employed in the hardware business of E. G. Fuller before becoming a member of our firm. He ceased to be a partner in our firm at the end of the year 1873. We balanced our accounts on the last of February, and he really went out of the firm on the first of January, 1874, with the condition that he was to share in the business until February, 1874. On leaving the firm he drew out of the business cash \$8,000, and goods, \$6,000. This was over and above what he drew during the time he was in the business, but he was an economical young man and did not draw very much while he was in the business. I was not connected with the hardware trade previous to joining in it with Mr. Fraser. For twenty-six years I was proprietor and editor of the *British Colonist*, and I was Queen's Printer twice during the Conservative Administration down there, previous to Confederation. I was on terms of friendly intimacy with the Conservative party there. When the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. was established I did not take advice from any of my political friends. None of them knew of my being in the firm until a month or two after I joined it, when I mentioned to the Hon. Dr. Tupper that I had gone into this business. This was in the fall of 1870. I was a good deal disappointed to find that Dr. Tupper was not as much delighted at hearing that I had gone into the business as I expected. He said he was always afraid of parties going into trade who were not regularly brought up to it, and that I was risking all my means and my credit, which was a fact. Nothing whatever was said at that time as to our firm having the Government patronage. I commenced with Mr. Fraser in March, 1870, and at the end of December we had disposed goods to the Railway to the

amount of \$5,000; that is, during the first six months of the existence of the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., our Railway orders amounted to \$5,000. When I commenced the business I made some application for the Railway business to the heads of the Department. I think that I spoke to Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent, and tried to impress him with the idea that I had some claims on the party. I based my application to him on the ground of my political position, not at all on account of my acquaintance with the hardware business. Mr. Taylor did not assent at once to my receiving the business. The patronage was very slow and very gradual. I did not support my application to Mr. Taylor by applying to any person connected with political affairs. I strictly avoided doing so. I did not, that I remember, speak to the local members on the subject of patronage. I never, that I remember, communicated with any member of the Government with regard to patronage. I strictly avoided having anything to do with my own friends. The Railway officials admitted that I was entitled to some patronage. It is a rule down there to give patronage to the friends of the party in power. I would not like to say that I have a general knowledge of the prices of goods charged by our firm to the Intercolonial. I did not give my attention to that part of the business. We had no understanding with Mr. Taylor as to the charges that were to be made; but sometimes when goods had to be sent for he would say, for instance, "I can get oils from some Boston or Montreal agent for so much; now, if you can give them for that you can get them for us;" and frequently the orders were given over our heads. I remember distinctly a pretty extensive order for oil—I think fifty or sixty barrels—being given to an American agent, but I cannot remember the time. I remember it because I was a good deal indignant about it. I cannot say whether the order was given to him because his price was the lowest; I did not think that it was at the time; I was indignant because I thought I was entitled to the order in preference to an outside agent supplying it at the same terms. This was during the time Mr. Taylor was Superintendent, which was pretty much all the time we were supplying the Railway, for after the amalgamation of the lines in 1872, Mr. Carvell went home and was away the whole winter, so that Mr. Taylor was really Superintendent until within six months of the time the present Government came into power. I do not remember any remonstrances being made to me personally with reference to the charges for supplies, from the time the lines were amalgamated until we ceased to furnish goods. I had no communication whatever with my partners as to the charges being excessive. There may have been a remark of "this is high, or something like that," but there was no difficulty about prices. Mr. Taylor was particular about prices; what I mean is that I do not know of any trouble about any particular charge, but Mr. Taylor was frequently down in the office in my presence about charges. I do not know of him objecting to any charge which was regularly made, but he would speak of the necessity of our charging the same as others, and say, "I can get so and so" here and there. I cannot say whether on account of that conversation we made any difference in the charges; that would be a thing entirely out of my line; it might have been done without consulting me. We had no understanding with Mr. Taylor that goods imported for the use of the Railway would be imported free. That was a standing order at Halifax. Everything imported direct for the Railway was admitted duty free on the Railway certificate. At first Mr. Foot, the accountant, certified; there was a power of attorney lodged in the Custom House that nobody but Foot or the General Superintendent should certify. At the amalgamation there was a different arrangement. There was an order-book sent to the Richmond Store and the store-keeper had the authority to certify. That store-keeper was Mr. A. W. Clarke. He could certify for nothing for which an order was not issued from the Railway. The goods were not Railway goods until the Railway had issued an order for them, and the order came into his hands. When the order came the store-keeper went and certified to that amount of goods. If a lot of goods were imported for the Railway itself, the papers would perhaps be given to Mr. Clarke, and he would take charge of everything. If the order was for goods included in one of our general invoices we had to get the

order and he certified to the goods in it. When Mr. Clarke cleared the goods he took possession of them. If they were oils or large goods of that kind, they were entered in bond. Mr. Clarke would never think of taking fifty barrels of oil up. We entered it very often, and he drew it from the warehouse just as from the Customs, by certificate, holding the order. That would apply to other things besides oil—waste and a number of things, but not many. There was no single occasion upon which goods cleared by Mr. Clarke came directly to us, but we sometimes held small lots of goods for the convenience of the Railway. For instance, we would have a few barrels of oil. Frequently, late in the evening, an urgent order would come down from some point on the line to send a barrel of oil up by the early train, and we kept small lots so as to be able to fill these orders at once. These were the Railway's goods. Clarke would draw ten barrels of oil, for instance, when he wanted five, and leave the other five to be sent on future orders of his to points along the Railway. There was a bonded warehouse attached to our store. We had no charge over the oil that went into the bonded warehouse on Clarke's entry. A few barrels we kept for the Railway were in our own storehouse when they were in our keeping. I do not know of any other goods but oil being taken out in small quantities in the manner I have said. There was nothing else so urgently required as oil. I do not know of any original invoices deposited in the Custom House being obtained from it by our firm. They were very strict in refusing to let the original invoices go from the Custom House. Goods entered for the Railway were entered on orders, and these orders ought to show at once the goods cleared by us for the Intercolonial Railway.

Q.—Your accounts show an importation of 343 barrels of engine and lard oil; can you account for the fact that in the month of February entries were passed for 60 barrels of lard oil and only 35 were charged?

Witness:—I do not know if it was charged or not. It might not all be charged at one time. I do not know whether, if the oil were entered in February, it would appear in the March accounts. Accounts were frequently issued for single lots, and paid, and there is no reliance to be placed on detached documents. The store-keeper's stock ledger, and his order book, would furnish reliable information. Certainly our ledger would show the prices, amount of the transactions between our firm and the railway, and the character of these transactions for the period during which we were furnishing the railway. I cannot account for the fact of six barrels of olive oil which were passed free from the Customs on the 6th December, 1872, appearing in our accounts which are before the Committee. I cannot tell what was the total amount of business done by our firm with the railway company from November, 1872, until we ceased supplying them, except that Mr. Brydges made a statement of it and we acknowledged that statement to be about correct. The amount according to that statement was about \$83,000. The firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. did not contribute to elections except as individuals. I know I was and have been during the last 25 years. Mr. Fraser contributed all along to the election, in Halifax. There was an election in 1872. I don't know how much he contributed then; he could not tell himself. I think that I urged on them the necessity of doing all that they could at that time; that is on Fraser & Reynolds. I think that they were a good deal influenced by me in this. I think Mr. Fraser contributed to election expenses before he became my partner, but not to any important extent. I took an active part in all the elections down there, and I would know pretty nearly how much each man gave for the Halifax election. I did not know how much Mr. Fraser gave because, like myself, he took a very active part in the elections and spent his own money. He would contribute to the general fund and spend besides without calculating the amount. I do not know whether Mr. Fraser ever took an active part in any election previous to being in partnership with us. I think he contributed to Pictou election in 1872. I think we contributed pretty well all round to the elections. I don't know how much Mr. Fraser subscribed to this election.

Q.—Do you know on whose application he subscribed to the Pictou election?

Witness:—We talked it over all together, and we thought it was necessary; I belong to Pictou, as also does Mr. Fraser; Mr. Reynolds does not; Mr. Fraser and

myself gave a hundred dollars apiece; we subscribed to other elections in the same way; if we subscribed to the Hants election it was a very trifling amount—not over fifty dollars, I think.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

I compared Mr. Brydges' statement of our accounts with our books. I could hardly tell what was my position in the firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. It was not that of a sleeping partner. I took rather an active part overlooking things, but not with regard to the accounts. They would not take any important steps without consulting me. Although Mr. Reynolds went in as the experienced partner, in three months Mr. Fraser was by all means the best man in every way. I knew nothing of the prices the firm was charging the Intercolonial. I frequently met Mr. Taylor and asked him if everything was satisfactory, and he would come down occasionally in my presence and say you must give us that oil for so and so, and that sort of thing. Orders were frequently given over our heads. The one I mention I remember particularly. This Boston firm had been getting large orders previously, and I suppose it was pressure which led the Department to give it this order. The Railway Department was besieged by American and Montreal firms, and I believe these firms would have given oil for any price in order to get the thin end of the wedge in. You can not have any regular prices for oils. In many cases I know the price we charged Taylor for oil was as low as he could get it at. Mr. Carvell never spoke to me about the price of anything.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

If it were in the winter it is possible shovels would be taken out of the warehouse the same as the oil, in small quantities. I never heard of that kind of article being kept in stock by us for the Railway. I cannot explain how it is that while several dozen came into us duty free there are only small lots charged to the Railway. I do not admit that you can know whether they were charged or not. For anything I know the whole eighteen dozen, which were passed through the Custom House free, may have been billed and paid for and the five dozen come out of the stock.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 13.
16th March, 1875.

Sub-Committee met.

Alpin Grant, recalled.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

I cannot say when we got the patronage first. We got it very slowly and gradually. I applied to Mr. Taylor for it. In the meantime we acquainted ourselves with the requirements of the Department and supplied ourselves with everything we thought was wanted, until we were in a position to accommodate them with a variety of articles, saving them the expense of different truckages to the railway, which is two miles from the centre of business. The amalgamation of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lines in November, 1872, threw a large amount of work on to the Richmond workshops. We had foreseen that the shops at Moncton were not in a condition to do any work, that the rolling stock on the New Brunswick end of the line was well worn out, and we provided ourselves, knowing that this emergency would occur, with regard to everything that would be required at the Richmond shops. The high price of iron that winter—double that of the previous winter—increased the price of all that description of goods, and principally that which was used at the Richmond workshops. That in a measure accounted for the discrepancy between the charges made and our invoices, as far as regards all iron goods. A large amount of our iron was cabled for as early as April, 1872. The rule in England is—
with our dealers at least—to book the order and charge the price current at the

time of booking it. Our invoices would come out at any time, towards the close of the year, with these prices charged. We then sold at the current prices at the time of delivery, as every merchant in the Dominion did at the same time. That is one explanation of the difference between the prices charged and the invoices. In reference to Mr. Brydges' statement that we charged varying prices for iron in the same month, I am prepared to justify that. After informing myself personally and fully by questioning other merchants, I am prepared to state that, leaving the difference in the qualities of iron out of the question, the same quality of iron is precisely capable of these different prices according to different sizes, just as the price of small nails is more than the price of large nails.

Q. Will you inform the Committee distinctly whether Dr. Tupper was ever interested in your firm as a partner, or in any way connected with it?

A. He never was, and never participated in the profits of it to the extent of a single dollar. I never mentioned our affairs to Dr. Tupper except the once referred to. When I made the application to Mr. Taylor, I stated that we were prepared to supply goods as reasonably as any other firm. I may have urged it from every point of view, like any other merchant would.

In 1873, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, we paid duties to the amount of \$7,253.43. The system of entering goods free for Government railways is always precisely the same as that which was pursued with us. We had no advantages whatever in this respect. Any one else who delivered goods during that time would have had the same opportunity of entering goods free, and I presume they did enter them free, though I do not know. I never alluded to the business to Dr. Tupper at all, I kept him out of it, because my judgment told me it was best from his position. The duty of our clerks, as our servants, would be to see that the railway got no more goods than were charged to them. The duty of the store keeper would be to see that the railway got all the goods he entered for them. I always contributed to important elections, and did not contribute more largely in 1872 than I used to previously. I did nothing in that respect when I had the Government patronage that I would not have done without it. Mr. Reynolds is not a partner in the firm now. He left it because he and Mr. Fraser never got on well together after the first short time, and eventually he decided he would not go on. He went out very reluctantly, taking one full third of the profits of the business.

[*By Mr. Goudge:—*]

I came to the conclusion that Mr. Brydges' statement as to the amount of our railway account was near about correct, that it would be about \$80,000, though I will not be certain even to thousands of dollars. The iron reached its maximum price about September 1873. We had booked a great portion of our goods in April, when we saw the market rising. The invoices would be at the prices at the time we booked, but they would not come to us till the fall. The invoice is dated at the time of shipment. Though iron may have doubled its price between the time when the order is booked and the time when it is delivered, we get it at the price when it is booked, but the invoice is dated at the time of shipment. We charged it at the current prices at the time of delivery. It was notorious at that time in Halifax that merchants who held large stocks of iron made a little fortune by it.

[*By Mr. Dymond:—*]

There were many older hardware firms in Halifax when we started. There had been no difficulty in getting ordinary supplies for the railway before, and there has been none since, so far as I know. The railway did not require the establishment of a firm specially to supply them. I was in constant communication with Dr. Tupper, respecting political affairs in Halifax during that period. We never spoke of the railway at all. The fact that we were supplying the railway was the subject of public criticism. I do not remember any investigation by the railway authorities, into the prices we were charging. I do not think any such investigation took place. I would rather not state the amount of goods imported by us from November, 1872, to the end of 1873, as that is a part of our own business.

After some discussion, the witness was told he must answer the question.

Witness:—I think our total imports during the year 1873, were to the amount of about \$120,000. I do not know regarding the two months in 1872. The bulk of our business consisted in goods imported from the upper Provinces, Montreal, the United States and England. I do not think tenders were commenced while we were supplying the railway. There was an order from Mr. Langevin to issue tenders, but I think it was so near to the break-up of the Government, that Mr. Carvell had not time to carry it out. Mr. Carvell told me he had the orders. It was acted on just after the break-up of the Government on the same order. Owing to the high price of iron goods in the winter of 1873 and all along the year, we depended on our previous stock and ordered as little as possible. I cannot say what our imports were in 1872.

[By the Chairman:—]

The sum of our importations in 1873, was materially less than in 1872. We imported largely in 1872, and closely in 1873—as little as we could.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

In 1873 we sold outside of the railway to the amount of \$137,554.51. I do not know the exact sales to the railway, because I depended on Mr. Brydges' statement as being about correct. I have no idea how much we imported in 1874. Our sales for that year reached \$200,000, without a particle of railway support.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

Q. Were you acquainted with the order given by the Company for the car springs?

A. Yes, I saw the order. The first order was given in March, 1873. It was accompanied with patterns and a written specification. That order was not satisfactorily executed. It was repudiated, and the car springs were returned to bonded warehouse, where they remain till now. They are in Mr. Cunard's bonded warehouse. The next order was simply to duplicate. I produce a copy of the account for the duplicate order as first rendered by us to the railway.

12	Best Cast Spring Steel, Mitchell's Patent Engine Springs	A	2,858 lbs. 21c	600	18
16	do	do	do	B	
12	do	do	do	C	
12	do	do	do	D	
12	do	do	do	E	
12	do	do	do	F	
12	do	do	do	G	
12	do	do	do	H	
40	do	do	Car Springs	I	
40	do	do	do	J	
					\$4,734 32

The witness continuing said. That amount was struck out because Mr. Carvell supposed it was for the old lot. Being in Halifax he called to enquire about it. The account now produced is the second account rendered. After conversation with Mr. Carvell, as understood, Mr. Fraser agreed to strike \$200 or \$300 off. He did not agree to make it a commission transaction. Mr. Carvell complained that there was no proper description of the springs, and that the price was tremendously high. Mr. Fraser gave him the explanation that the first lot was attended with a great deal of trouble and expense, and Mr. Carvell pointed out that there was no way of showing that in the account at all. Mr. Fraser then said he would charge the expenses attending the first lot into the price of the car springs, and would give the ordinary importing charges to give him an idea of how much expense was charged on the springs on the first transaction. That is Mr. Fraser's explanation of it. Mr. Carvell knew the ordinary prices. They are sterling prices charged in the second account, and currency in the first. He put it in that form in order to show the description of the springs as it appears in the original invoice.

Q. Are not the springs described precisely in the same manner, as far as the springs go, in both these accounts?

A. They seem to be pretty much the same in the two accounts.

Q. Tell me whether the description of the springs is not the same?

A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. Why are they charged sterling in the second account?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. Is it not in sterling that they would be charged to you?

A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Is that (producing an invoice) the invoice sent to you?

A. I presume it is. It is a copy of the English invoice.

Q. Is not your second account made precisely in the mode in which an account would be made out if the charges were to be on commission?

A. It would not be marked "Adjusted Bill" if it were on commission.

Q. Why not?

A. Because I do not see any necessity for it. It was marked in that way to show that there was something struck off.

Q. That it was a new bill?

A. Decidedly.

Q. But assuming this to be a commission account, irrespective of the words "Adjusted Bill," is that not exactly the form in which a transaction on commission would be rendered?

A. Yes, in every respect.

Q. Do you consider that a charge of £852 11s. 5d. for goods which cost £429 4s. was a fair charge to make under the circumstances?

A. I am not just prepared to answer that question; you must let me explain; I told you that there was great trouble and expense attending the other lot, and that Mr. Fraser told Mr. Carvell he was charging it in. I am not prepared to say how much that amounted to; the bill on its face looks excessive, but that is all I can say for it.

Q. Could the charges on the first lot of springs have exceeded the charges on this lot of springs?

A. Oh, yes; because we were kept the whole summer in annoyance about it; the springs came out imperfect; the agent who was the means of getting the order from the railway beset us. He opened a correspondence with the railway and besieged Mr. Carvell all the summer.

Q. Tell me as briefly as you can what charges you incurred on the first lot of springs?

A. The firm in England were pressing our liability for the lot all through, and all this was stated to Mr. Carvell. How much should have been charged on that account I am not prepared to say.

Q. What did the first lot of car springs cost you in expenses?

A. That I cannot answer; I do not know.

Q. Is it not a fact that if the manufacturer or exporter supplied you with a wrong lot of springs, contrary to order, the expenses would fall upon him?

A. It would if he allowed it to, but our time was taken up with it the whole summer.

Q. Do you mean that it was for the loss of time and the trouble that you were charging?

A. I mean it was for the expenses attending the first lot which Mr. Fraser told Mr. Carvell he intended to charge in.

Q. What did that expense come to?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Could it possibly have exceeded £50?

A. I cannot say what it could have exceeded. I say candidly that to me the price appears to be charged high. My partner insists that there was a great expense attending the first lot.

Q. Have you not asked him what that expense was?

A. I never got any memorandum from him. You cannot estimate expenditure of that kind at all.

Q. You have never seen any record of the expense on the first lot?

A. Except the correspondence that took place.

Q. Did that show any expense?

A. Taking charge of the springs when they came.

Q. In your own warehouse?

A. No; they were never in our own warehouse.

Q. Where did you take charge of them?

A. They had to be taken out of the vessel and looked after by our clerks and so on. That is all the explanation I can give of the transaction.

Q. Will you tell me that there is in your books any record whatever of costs out of pocket to you on that lot of springs?

A. If it were that description of charge he could have put it in the bill, but it was not. He gave Mr. Carvell to understand it was to be charged high on that account.

Q. Do you deny the statement of Mr. Carvell to the effect that the second lot of springs was to be ultimately charged on commission?

A. I am not in a position either to deny or admit it.

Q. Are you prepared of your own knowledge to state positively that that does not represent an account rendered on commission?

A. I intend to state positively this—that we never intended to import on commission, that we never did, and that Mr. Carvell was given thoroughly to understand that we were not importing on commission.

[By Mr. Goudge:—]

I was not present when Mr. Carvell had this interview with Mr. Fraser. I do not speak of my own knowledge as to what passed. I cannot be in a position to deny what Mr. Carvell stated, because I was not there.

[By Mr. Domville:—]

The original English invoice for the second lot of car springs was sent to the Railway Department at Richmond the day, I think, after the goods arrived. Have never seen it since. I have seen it stated that the first lot of springs are lying in Cunard's warehouse at Halifax. I presume they are now in the possession of the Government. There was no understanding whatever between our firm and the storekeeper, that the goods mentioned in the requisition, dated the 22nd March, 1873, and attached to the bill with "Adjusted Bill" on the top, were to be imported on commission. We were to supply them on our trade terms. I understand the Moncton officials were importing springs themselves, but I do not know that of my own knowledge. I understood that Mr. Carvell pointed out that the charges in the first bill for the car springs were high and that Mr. Fraser agreed to make some reduction. I consider that the price charged in the original bill was too high. I never looked at the price charged for brass tubes, and my attention was never called to it particularly.

[By Mr. Dymond:—]

The first invoice of springs was sent to Richmond for the purpose of comparing descriptions with the Locomotive Superintendent's specification and for entry of goods by the store-keeper. We were not bound to deposit the invoice in the Custom House. The store keeper was the person to do that when he took the delivery of the goods into his own hands. We did not deposit the invoice of the first springs in the Custom House, but the railway officials must have done so in order to enter the goods. The railway officials entered these goods on account of the Railway. When special lots came for the railway we generally handed the papers over to the store-keeper and he took charge of the whole thing himself. The original invoice was not in our hands after it first came to us and we sent it to the railway department. It was the duty of the party who entered the goods to take the invoice to the custom house. I have taken no pains lately to ascertain whether the original invoice for

the car springs is at Moncton. The understanding, when there was not an express agreement with regard to commission, was that we were to supply goods on trade terms. I do not know whether we paid the freight on the first lot of car springs.

[By Mr. Goudge :—]

Our clerk might go down with the railway storekeeper to enter goods, but we generally handed the papers over to him and he took charge of the whole business.

MR. BRYDGES RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. Brydges, recalled and further examined.

[By Mr. Dymond :—]

I am certain the accounts of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. against the Intercolonial Railway, produced by me, represent the whole of the transactions between that firm and the Railway during the period they cover.

[By Mr. Donville :—]

It is quite possible that the forty-three barrels of oil and the thirteen dozen shovels which appear as a discrepancy between the amount of those articles entered duty free by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., and the amount charged to the Railway might have been delivered prior to the fourteen months, over which the transactions between Fraser, Reynolds & Co. and the Railway extended. I was asked to ascertain if there were any accounts with Haws & Co. prior to the transactions I reported on before. I communicated with the officials of the Railway at Moncton and asked them to look over the accounts of the European and North American and Nova Scotia Railways and see if there were any vouchers respecting those transactions, and the result was that I got this letter from the accountant, Mr. Foot.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, MONCTON, N. B., March, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your telegram of this date in reference to original papers from Messrs. J. Haws & Co., I beg to state that when Mr. Jones left the service he forwarded to Mr. Pottinger, general store keeper, a sealed packet containing invoices and papers in connection with Haws & Co., which I now forward as follows :—

- No. 1. Haws & Co., invoice 19th July 1874; Rails per *Magnus Lagerboter*. Sanders Bros. invoice, *Magnus Lagerboter*. Haws & Co., balance accounts, *Magnus Lagerboter*. Bill of lading dated 2nd July, 1874.
- No. 2. Haws & Co. invoice 29th August, 1874; Rails per *Olive Mount & Genii*. Sanders Bros. invoice, *Olive Mount*. Sanders Bros. invoice, *Genii*.
- No. 3. Haws & Co. invoice. 31st August. 1874; Fish plates, bolts and nuts, per *Olive Mount*. Sanders Bros. invoice, fish plates, *Olive Mount*. Sanders Bros. invoice, bolts and nuts, *Olive Mount*.
- No. 4. Haws & Co. invoice, 9th September, 1874. Bolts, nuts and fish plates, per *Genii*. Sanders Bros. invoice, bolts and nuts, *Genii*. Sanders Bros. invoice, Fish plates, *Genii*. Sanders Bros. B. L. *Genii*, 9th September.
- No. 5. Haws & Co. invoice, 16th September; Bolts and nuts, per *Sidonian*. Sanders Bros. invoice, bolts and nuts per *Sidonian*. B. L. 14th September.
- No. 6. Miscellaneous papers as follows :—James Simpson, invoice, 19th June, 1874; Rails, bolts and nuts and fish, per *Trenmore*. James Simpson, invoice 17th June, 1873; Rails, bolts and nuts and fish plates, *Gustav Adolf*. James Simpson, invoice 14th July, 1873; Rails, bolts and nuts and fish plates, per S. S. *Richmond*. Sanders Bros. invoice 28th July, 1874; Rails, per *Herbert Beach*. Sanders Bros., invoice 25th July, 1874; Fish plates, bolts and nuts; name of vessel not given. Haws & Co., statement 11th August, 1874. Total loss, *Flower of the Forest*. The foregoing are all the original papers that can be found.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BRYDGES,

General Superintendent,

Government Railways, Montreal.

THOS. FOOT,

Accountant.

These are the Accounts:—

[Duplicate].

9th May, 1874.

STEEL RAILS

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Shipped per "Magnus Lagerboter" for Halifax, N.S.

	Ft. in.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		
1,713 Steel rails,	28 0	399	14	0	0		
195 do	27 0	43	17	2	0		
120 do	26 0	26	0	0	0		
95 do	25 0	19	15	3	9		
26 do	24 0	5	4	0	0		
15 do	23 0	2	17	2	0		
7 do	22 0	1	5	2	18		
7 do	20 0	1	3	1	8		
2 do	21 0	0	7	0	0		
2,180		500	4	3	7	£ 15 15 3	7,878 15 10
CHARGES							
Insurance and policy duty.....						138 5 3	
Bills of lading.....						1 8	
Sundry petty expenses and postages.....						8 3	
Commission on £7,878 15s 10d. at 2½ per cent.....						196 19 4	
							335 14 6
							8,214 10 4

E. & O. E.,
Liverpool, 7th July, 1874.

JOHN HAWS & Co.
Per ALFRED INKSTER.

Messrs. JOHN HAWS & Co., Liverpool,

To SANDERS BROS.

Dr.

Steel Rails.

	ft. in.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		
1,713 Rails,	28 0	399	14	0	0		
195 do	27 0	43	17	2	0		
120 do	26 0	26	0	0	0		
95 do	25 0	19	15	3	9		
26 do	24 0	5	4	0	0		
15 do	23 0	2	17	2	0		
7 do	22 0	1	5	2	18		
7 do	20 0	1	3	1	8		
2 do	21 0		7	0	0		
2,180 Rails		500	4	3	7	@ 15 15 0	£ 7,878 15 10

E. & O. E.

Liverpool, 7th July, 1874.

Shipped per "Magnus Lagerboter," for Halifax, N. S.

LIVERPOOL, 7th July, 1874.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

In account with J. HAWS & Co. Dr.

For shipment of steel rails per "Magnus Lagerboter" for Halifax, N.S.

To invoice of 2,180 steel rails and charges.....	£ 8,214 10 4	£ s. d.
Cr.		
By cheque on the Bank of Montreal, London, at sight, dated July 7th, 1874, at £15 per ton (500 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qr., 7lb)	7,503 12 3	
Balance due J. Haws & Co		710 18 1

E. & O. E.,
Liverpool, 7th July, 1874.

JOHN HAWS & Co.,
Per ALFRED INKSTER.

9th July, 1874.

LEWIS CARVELL, Esq.,
General Superintendent Government Railways,
Moncton, N.B.

SIR,—Herewith you will please find invoices of 2,180 steel rails, shipped *per* “Magnus Lagerboter” for Halifax, N.S., which we hope will reach you in good order and give satisfaction.

Soliciting a continuance of your favours,

We remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAWS & Co.

per ALFRED INKSTER.

[*Shipping Receipt.*]

1,713 Rails.....	28 feet long.
195 “	27 “
120 “	2 “
95 “	25 “
26 “	24 “
15 “	23 “
7 “	22 “
7 “	20 “
2 “	21 “

2,180 Rails.

Length of rails unknown.

Weight 500 tons, 4 cwt, 3 qr. 7 lbs., at 16s.....	£400	3s.	9d.
Primage, at 5 per cent.....	20	0	3
	£420	4s.	0d.

Weight and contents unknown.

Leakage, breakage and rust excepted, unless from improper storage.

Freight payable at the current rate of exchange.

Shipped in good order and condition by Sanders Brothers, of Liverpool, in and upon the good ship or vessel called the “Magnus Lagerboter,” whereof is master for this present voyage, and now lying in the Port of Liverpool and bound for Halifax, N. S. Two thousand one hundred and eighty steel rails being marked and numbered as per margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the aforesaid Port of Halifax, N. S. (all and every the dangers and accidents of the Seas, Fire and Navigation of whatsoever nature or kind excepted), unto order or to assigns, freight for said goods being payable abroad as per margin with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master of the said ship or vessel hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished the rest to stand void.

Dated in Liverpool this 2nd day of July, 1874.

Quality unknown. Not answerable for length, nor answerable for rust.

NICH. TORENSEN.

Messrs. JOHN HAWS & Co., Liverpool,

Bought of JAMES SIMPSON.

Per "Trenmore" for St. John.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.		£	s.	d.
2,092 rails (various lengths).....	481	5	3	2	At £17 per ton	8,181	18	0
9,904 bolts and nuts	3	12	0	0	At £30 per ton	108	0	0
4,705 fish plates.....	15	18	3	8	At £15 per ton	239	2	3
						8,529	00	3

E. & O. E.,
Liverpool, 19th June, 1873.

JAMES SIMPSON.

Messrs. JOHN HAWS & Co., Liverpool,

Bought of JAMES SIMPSON.

Per "Gustav Adolf" for St. John.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.		£	s.	d.
2,098 rails.....	481	3	0	5	At £17 per ton	8,179	11	9
9,354 bolts and nuts	3	8	0	0	At £30 per ton	102	00	00
4,600 fish plates	15	7	3	12	At £15 per ton	230	17	9
						8,512	9	6

E. & O. E.,
Liverpool, 17th June, 1873.

JAMES SIMPSON.

Messrs. JOHN HAWS & Co., Liverpool.

Bought of JAMES SIMPSON.

	Tons.	cwt	qrs.	lbs.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4,489 rails (various lengths).....	1,038	4	0	0	at £17	17,649	8	0			
19,580 bolts and nuts.....	7	8	0	0	at 30	222	0	0			
10,060 fish plates.....	33	10	0	2	at 15	502	10	3			
									18,373	18	3

E. & O. E.,
Liverpool, 4th July, 1873.

Per S. S. "Richmond," from Cardiff for St. John.

JAMES SIMPSON.

Messrs. JOHN HAWES & Co., Liverpool.

In account with SANDERS Bros., Dr.

For 3,233 Bessemer Steel flange rails shipped per "Herbert Beech," St. John, N. B.

	Feet
2,714 rails.....	28
298 "	27
120 "	26
43 "	25
28 "	24
8 "	23
13 "	22
5 "	21
4 "	20

3,233

Rails weighing 744 tons, 14cwt. 3qrs. 0lbs. at £15 10s. 0d.—£11,543 8s. 8d.

E. & O. E.

Liverpool, 28th July, 1874.

Of the above the following rails were ripped at both ends and painted white ends:—

	Feet
162 rails.....	28
42 "	27
20 "	26
10 "	25
4 "	24
1 "	20

239 rails.

The balance were punched at both ends but not painted.

LIVERPOOL, 29th August, 1874.

Invoice of steel rails shipped by John Haws & Co. for and on account of the Government Railways in New Brunswick.

					£ s. d.		
<i>Shipped per "Olive Mount" for Halifax, N. S.</i>							
					£16,624 0 3		
					£22,984 16 6		
<i>Shipped per "Genii" for St. John, N. B.</i>							
					3 2		
					14 3		
					846 14 1		
					574 12 4		
					£24,407 0 4		

E. & O. E.
 Liverpool, 29th August, 1874,
 JOHN HAWS & Co.

JOHN HAWS & Co., Liverpool,

To SANDERS BROS.

DR.

For 4,626 Steel Rails per "Olive Mount," for Halifax, N. S.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
3,502 Rails, 28 feet long.....	817	2	2	18				
409 " 27 "	92	0	2	0				
258 " 26 "	55	18	0	2				
172 " 25 "	35	16	2	19				
144 " 24 "	28	16	0	0				
62 " 23 "	11	17	2	19				
31 " 22 "	5	13	2	19				
28 " 21 "	4	18	0	0				
20 " 20 "	3	6	2	19				
<u>4,626 Rails,</u>	<u>1,055</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	At £15 15s. per ton.			
						£16,624	0	3

E. & O. E.

Liverpool, 29th August, 1874.

JOHN HAWS & Co., Liverpool,

To SANDERS BROS.,

DR.

1844 Steel Rails shipped per "Genii," hence to St. John, N. B.

	ft.	in.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
1,154 Rails.....	28	0								
120 "	27	0								
180 "	26	0								
170 "	25	0								
110 "	24	0								
56 "	23	0								
13 "	22	0								
23 "	21	0								
18 "	20	0								
<u>1,844 Rails.....</u>			<u>Weighing 410</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	At £15 10s. per ton.....			
								£6,360	16	3

E. & O. E.,

Liverpool, 29th August, 1874.

These do not show the prices paid by Haws & Co., to the makers of the rails. They are the accounts of the brokers to Haws & Co., showing what was charged them, and what they charged the Government. I understand Mr. Simpson to be a broker, in Liverpool. As a rule he, as a broker, ought to make out the invoice in the name of the person for whom he is asking. He is only an agent and ought to disclose his principals. As a broker he would only be entitled to charge the ordinary commission on that transaction.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

That Mr. Wallace appears to have been selected by Mr. Fleming to discharge these duties, because of his experience on the Intercolonial Railway, his acquaintance with the method of keeping public accounts, and his knowledge of the system of vouchers required by the Department of Public Works; also from the entire confidence which Mr. Fleming had in his integrity.

That Mr. Wallace opened a set of books, in which was kept a record of all expenditure on the Eastern Division of the Canada Pacific Railway Survey, from May, 1871, until June 1st, 1873.

After Mr. Wallace's resignation, the commissariat and paymaster's duties were performed by Mr. James H. Rowan and Mr. W. J. Forrest; the books being in charge of Mr. Thomas Steers, sen., who had the assistance of his son, Thomas Steers, jun., from February, 1873.

That the usage of the Department required that for all payments made receipts should be furnished, accompanied by the certificates of Engineers or Commissariat officers, for work performed or stores supplied, when such documents should be passed to the credit of the expenditure as correct vouchers.

That the actual amount disbursed on the Eastern Division of the Canada Pacific Railway Survey from May, 1871, to June 1st, 1873 (the period covered by the Wallace accounts), as shown by the account of S. Fleming, is \$584,582.82.

That the amount of vouchers credited to S. Fleming's account is \$473,191.36, to which add Manitoba and other vouchers of all denominations not posted, leaving a balance unaccounted for of \$39,305.46.

That Mr. Wallace's ledger contains 350 open accounts, the ledger not balancing by the sum of \$116,414.04.

That as an example of how some of the accounts appear in the ledger there is to the credit of Mr. Wallace, Commissary.....\$267,574 86
To the credit of S. Fleming..... 111,391 46
To the credit of Camps..... 3,306 36

That Mr. Wallace's cash account stands balanced in the ledger.

That the Special Clerk, Mr. Radford, employed by the Minister of Public Works to investigate these accounts, rather than undertake the task of balancing Mr. Wallace's books, opened a new set of books founded on the original data at his command, on which he is now engaged, and which it will take several months to complete.

That the evidence discloses concerning the vouchers, that the sum of \$99,224 is certified by Engineers; the sum of \$49,178 is certified by Mr. Wallace and Engineers; the amount of \$101,266 is certified by Mr. Wallace himself, and the sum of \$242,267 is without any certification whatever.

That vouchers have been discovered amounting to \$4,306.99, which are credited twice in Mr. Wallace's ledger.

That by the system of keeping accounts, supplies for sale to the men on survey were not taken credit for by Mr. Wallace when purchased, but were charged to the different camps, and afterwards came in as a credit in the pay-rolls, there being apparently no means of balancing such amounts purchased with the amounts sold, although we find items amounting to \$698.27 of stores for sale to men taken credit for at the time of purchase.

That it does not appear that any vouchers have as yet been credited by the Department of Public Works to the Engineer-in-Chief, although he at several times since the commencement of the Survey solicited an audit of his vouchers.

That the Engineer-in-Chief requested the late Minister of Public Works to be relieved from the responsibility of paying out money while he discharged the duties of Engineer-in-Chief, but he was induced to continue on the representation that the whole was soon to be transferred to a great public company.

That the system that obtained in connection with these accounts of placing large sums of public money to the credit of individuals is, in our opinion, unbusiness-like and improper.

That Mr. Wallace, at the date of his resignation, July 31st, 1872, had to his

credit at the Bank of Montreal, the sum of \$4,889.44, subsequently, and up to February, 28th, 1873, sums were paid in to his credit by sundry persons on survey account, amounting to \$3,390.00, making a total of \$8,279.44, out of which Mr. Wallace paid to Forrest and others, \$6,953.68, and to himself the balance, \$1,325.76 at various times, the last cheque being dated September 22nd, 1874.

In connection with Mr. Wallace's salary account, we find that he credits himself for services at the rate of \$150 per month.

That he was employed from May 15th, 1871, to 31st July, 1872, fourteen and-a-half months, at say \$150.....	\$2,175 00
And between the dates of March 24th and November 18th, 1874, as per his statement to Mr. Fleming, four months and eighteen days, at say \$150 per month.....	690 00
In all	<u>\$2,865 00</u>

That Mr. Wallace received from May 15th, 1871, to July 31st, 1872, the amount of.....	\$1,819 16
He drew while Member of Parliament, from September, 1872, to November, 1873, by his own cheques.....	753 21
And while Member of Parliament, from Mr. Forrest.....	550 00
By his own cheque in January, 1874.....	100 00
From March to September, 1874, he checked out the balance at his credit in Bank of Montreal.....	375 76
Received from Mr. Fleming in October, 1874.....	200 00

Total..... \$3,798 13

That Mr. Fleming, Engineer-in-Chief, was not aware, until the summer of 1874, that Mr. Wallace, from the time of his resignation, 31st July, 1872, had continued to hold public moneys to his credit in the Bank of Montreal.

That the Minister of Public Works was not aware that Mr. Wallace was engaged in the public service between March and November, 1874.

We find by Mr. Wallace's statement that Thomas Steers, jun., is indebted to the Canada Pacific Railway survey to the amount of \$878.51, irregularly received by him, being proceeds of the sale of survey stores.

The statement of the Wallace accounts, published in the "*Ottawa Citizen*" on the 10th December, 1874, and furnished by Thomas Steers, jun., is garbled and incorrect.

The evidence given by Thomas Steers, jun., before this Committee, is contradictory.

That the accounts of the survey, from 1st June, 1873, to 1st February, 1875, have not been examined by your Committee.

The evidence shows that from the former date a new system was adopted, and that Mr. Fleming himself was paymaster.

All which, with the evidence taken, is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	ROBERT WILKES, Chairman ;
"	JOHN BERTRAM,
"	J. THIBAudeau,
"	WALTER ROSS,
"	J. S. BOIES DEVEBER.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
March 31st, 1875.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

RE PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEYS, ETC.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 19th February, 1875.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, appointed to enquire into certain expenditures in connection with Pacific Railway Surveys, and with all disbursements of the late accountants, Mr. Wallace and others, met.

PRESENT :

R. WILKES, Esq., Chairman.

MESSRS. BERTRAM,
BOWELL,
DEVEBER,

MESSRS. HARWOOD,
ROSS (Prince Edward),
THIBAudeau.

It was agreed that Mr. Wallace's evidence should be re-taken.

MR. WALLACE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Wallace called in and examined :—

[By the Chairman :—]

1. What was your position in connection with the Pacific Railway Survey?—I was engaged as Commissariat officer, and afterwards acted as paymaster, and I kept an account of payments made by me, subsequently I wrote up the payments made by others.
2. Were you accountant in that sense?—You may say accountant, but I never received an appointment as accountant.
3. What date did your appointment date from?—From 15th May, 1871, to 31st July, 1872.
4. You therefore considered yourself the Pacific Survey Commissariat officer or accountant?—I did not say that I considered myself as such, the fact of the matter is : after I sent in my resignation, I looked upon myself as a supernumerary, doing service for Mr. Fleming.
5. Did you give any security to the Government?—The Government never asked me for any. Mr Fleming asked me for security shortly before my resignation, but it was never gone into.
6. When did you resign your position?—In May 1872, when I accepted the nomination for the South Riding of Norfolk. I at once told Mr Fleming I would continue on until the 30th June, 1872.
7. Did you afterwards assist in the office?—Yes.
8. Up to what date?—I afterwards assisted in the office periodically up to the beginning of November, 1874.
9. Did you disburse moneys after the date of your resignation was to take effect?—I acted as paymaster till 31st July and made disbursements.
10. And made what payments?—I made sundry payments up to 31st July, 1872, and subsequently chequed out to Mr Forrest, the Acting Paymaster, the sums of \$1,000—\$3,000 in September, and \$2,500 in October.
11. What total balance remained in your hands when your resignation took effect?—Balance at my credit on 30th June, \$4,800.
12. Did you receive any moneys after that?—While I was away and Mr Fleming was also absent, and there was no one in the office, Mr Abbott, who had gone up the river in charge of supplies, sold them, and when he returned I was still absent, and he deposited the sum of \$1,340 in September, 1872; and he subsequently deposited in October, \$450, all to my credit. At that time the Bank wrote me saying that my account was overdrawn by the cheques I had given to Mr Forrest. I got from Mr Forrest \$900 to cover the amount said to be overdrawn by the Bank.

13. What date was this re-payment of Mr Forrest's made?—It was in November 1872.
14. Did you make payments for your own salary?—I chequed out on account of my services and the balance due me subsequent to my resignation in September, 1874.
15. Were you elected as a Member of Parliament in August, 1872?—I was.
16. Did you hand a balance of your cash account to the Department on resigning?—No, Sir.
17. Had you ever made such balance?—I had; the cash was always balanced.
18. Did you make a balance of your General Account, as accountant, with vouchers?—I did not make a balance of General Account, as accountant, with vouchers.
19. Were you requested to make such by the Department, or any officer of the Department?—It was not requested of me.
20. Did you transfer any cash to the Department on resignation?—None, except what was transferred to Mr Forrest.
21. What was your salary while in the service of the Department?—It was never fixed.
22. Was any amount agreed upon?—When I first went into office as a Commissariat officer there was a partial understanding that it was to be at least \$1,800. Then subsequently the duties of Paymaster were imposed on me, and it was never fixed.
23. Was \$1,600 at any time spoken of?—Never. I said I had been getting \$1,600 from the Intercolonial Railway and would not take less.
24. Did you pay yourself by cheque?—Yes, I paid myself not exceeding the rate of \$150 per month.
25. How much money did you receive in all that was placed to your own credit in the Bank?—I think about \$150,000.
26. Did you disburse this on your own certificates: that is, did you as accountant certify to the accounts?—I bought and paid for on my own responsibility sundry purchases; I cannot say to what amount.
27. Did you pay in cash ordinarily or by your own cheque?—By cheque usually.
28. Of your disbursements were any audited by the Department or Engineers before being paid?—None of my disbursements were so audited.
29. Were you accountant on the Intercolonial Railway?—Yes.
30. Was the mode of payment on the Intercolonial Railway similar to that you have described on the Pacific Railway survey?—It was similar in some respects, and dissimilar in others.
31. Will you please say in what it differs?—There were three paymasters on the line, to whom moneys in the shape of cheques or warrants received from the Receiver General were sent down to pay for the purchases made for the different engineering parties on the line, to pay salaries and to pay expenses generally. The accounts and the pay rolls were sent up to the office, they were passed through the books to the credit of various paymasters, and all the payments made at the office were on the cheques of the Commissioners, countersigned by the Secretary or by warrants of the Receiver General directly to the contractors.
32. Was a large proportion paid direct to contractors?—The whole of the contractors, I think, were paid direct by warrant from Receiver General.
33. Was there any check on the prices paid by the Engineers or Paymasters for supplies on the Intercolonial Railway?—No.
34. Was there any check on the prices paid by you on the Pacific Railway Survey?—There was no check on prices paid by me.
35. Had you any instructions as to persons from whom you should purchase supplies?—No, Sir.
36. Were any of your vouchers certified by any of the Engineers?—Yes, if they brought in the vouchers for expenditure they would sometimes certify them. Some of them were already so.
37. Can you say what proportion?—I cannot say what proportion.

38. Did you furnish the Department with vouchers for the \$150,000 you disbursed?—I did not.

39. Did you furnish them for any portion of it?—I did for a portion of it; cannot say how much. Receipts were in my office for all payments I made.

40. Did you ever compare these with your book and balance them?—I never compared them with my lodger and balanced them. The reason I never did that was because I was always pushed for time.

41. Did you put in any accounts for personal services rendered to Government in 1874?—Yes.

42. Was the continuous account for special services?—For special services from the 31st July, 1872.

43. Did this account include your travelling expenses to and from Toronto and elsewhere?—No; it was only my salary.

44. How were your travelling expenses paid?—I charged travelling expenses to my account amounting to \$680 up to 13th November, 1872. I was elected to Parliament in August of that year.

45. Did you visit your constituency from Ottawa before being elected?—Twice I visited it; once I think I went from Ottawa. I live in the County.

[By Mr. Bowell :—]

46. How often did you go home?—I came down here in November after I had been elected, and went home at the end of June.

47. The time you visited your home did you travel at your own expense or the expense of the country?—When I went home I travelled at my own expense.

48. When you visited the constituency did you charge it to the country or to private account?—To private account.

[By the Chairman :—]

49. Had you any public business to do at the same time?—I went up to my constituency in January, 1872. There are no charges in my account. If I was in Toronto I went to see my family, but charged it to my own account.

50. Had you any assistant in your office?—No. A part of the time there was a young man who put backing on the vouchers. He never touched the books nor anything of that sort.

51. Was Mr Steers the assistant?—He came in the office in January, 1873, and worked on my books while I was gone. The elder Mr Steers was sent in by the Public Works Department to check my vouchers, and to assist to send them in because I could not overtake the work.

52. When you left the office did you hand over the books to Mr Steers?—When I left the office in 1872 there was no person to receive the books except Mr Fleming. He had appointed no successor. I did not hand them over to any person.

53. Did you finally hand the vouchers to Mr Radford?—No, Sir; did not hand them to him at any time.

54. How were the vouchers finally sent in to the Public Works Department?—The vouchers, so far as I know, were sent to the Department accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary, either from Mr Fleming or self.

55. Did Mr Radford afterwards return them for the purposes of correction?—Mr Radford did not return them.

56. How were they afterwards received from the office?—They were received from the office at my request through Mr Fleming. Mr Radford returned them to me at the request of Mr Fleming.

57. For what purpose?—I wanted to see if they were correct.

58. Did you suspect that they were incorrect?—I thought that in one or two instances a voucher had been sent in twice.

59. Were you ever informed that you could have these vouchers back again when they were first put in?—No.

60. Did you ever understand that they could be received back from the Department?—No.

61. Were you ever informed by any one?—The elder Mr Steers said they could be got out again if necessary.

62. Were amounts paid by Mr Fleming's cheques debited to you and the vouchers credited to you?—Mr Fleming's cheques, if the amounts were not for me, were debited to the parties in whose favor they were drawn, and these parties were again credited by the services they rendered or by the supplies they furnished.

63. Did they pass to your credit as Accountant?—No. I held myself responsible for all the cheques that were paid to me, and kept an account so far as it was given to me of the expenditure made by others,—that is the expenditure of others that I sanctioned while in the office.

64. Were you the accountant of the office?—I was the accountant of the office up to the time of my resignation.

65. Did Mr Radford take possession of the books and papers in Mr Steers' office, including your books and papers, in November, 1874?—Yes.

66. Did he say it was by any authority?—He said by the instruction of the Minister of Public Works, Mr Mackenzie.

67. Were you then engaged in writing up the books? I was then engaged in writing up the books.

68. Did Mr Radford produce an order from the Minister of Public Works?—He did not produce it to me. He asked me if I had any objections. I said no. The books taken included all but the cash book, and I had taken that two nights before, as I told Mr Radford, from the office to my room to compare with my cheques.

69. When did you send back the cash-book?—It was sent back about the 9th December, I think.

70. Have you had any action with the books since that time?—No, I have had no action with them since then.

[By Mr Bertram :—]

71. Had you any information about the incorrectness of any of these vouchers when you wanted to get them back from the office?—Yes. In writing up and looking at these entries I found that two or three vouchers had been twice sent in.

72. Were they vouchers of your own purchases as Commissariat officer?—No. They were vouchers of payments made by others. One was of wages to men on Thunder Bay, I think on Division K; another one was a pay-roll on Division H. There was another, I forget what for. There were three or four altogether.

73. Did it come to your knowledge that these vouchers had been sent in twice because your books would not balance?—These vouchers were not twice paid.

74. Did you know what Division these were in?—One in Division H, and the other in K.

75. How did it happen, did you know from your knowledge of the concern that these officers should send in two vouchers?—It was not two vouchers sent in by the officers. The officer brought in the pay-roll of Division K. The double voucher came through one voucher being sent by the Engineer-in-charge, and another for the payments made by the Hudson's Bay Company, being part of the same amount included in the pay-roll.

76. In this amount of money that remained to your credit after your resignation from which you chequed your payments, had you any understanding with Mr. Fleming as to the amount you were to be paid for your extra services?—I told Mr. Fleming this, as I was not an employé of the office, and it was only temporary, that I would not come down and leave my business, out of which I expected to make a living, for less than \$200 per month.

77. Did you draw \$200 per month?—No.

78. On what principle did you cheque out money to pay yourself?—I drew no \$200 per month.

79. You are a business man?—I carry on a newspaper.

80. Did you consider it a business transaction to have money lying to your credit on resigning your office?—Yes, until we had a settlement of the account.

81. Had you a settlement with Mr. Fleming when you finally left the office?—I handed a statement of my time, but there was no other settlement made.

82. You received no money after your resignation for your services except what you paid yourself?—Yes, I got \$200 from Mr. Fleming in October, 1874.

[By Mr. Thibaudeau :—]

83. Was Mr. Fleming under the impression that you paid yourself money?—Mr. Fleming asked me if I wanted any money; I said no, there was a balance to my credit in the bank that I had been chequing against for services I had rendered and expenses incurred.

[By Mr. Bertram :—]

84. Did you give Mr. Fleming a receipt for \$200?—I think I gave the receipt to Mr. Palmer in October, 1874.

[By Mr. De Veber :—]

85. At the time your resignation took effect, what amount did you have to your credit in the Bank of Montreal?—My ledger shows \$4,571.94.

86. Had you a pass book?—Yes.

87. Is that pass book along with the other books?—I had a pass-book which was lost, it was sent down to the Bank of Montreal, and I never got it back. In the one I had latterly, there were only entries from September, 1873; subsequently Mr. Abbott deposited \$1,790 to my credit, and a cheque from Mr. Forrest for \$900, deposited by myself. Mr. Abbott at the same time he deposited that money, deposited some notes, from which payments were made into the bank of \$521 and \$179.

[By Mr. Thibaudeau :—]

88. When you paid for the supplies, you were in the habit of buying for the Government, did you get at any time discounts on the whole or part of the accounts?—I got \$9, that's all; that \$9 I debited my cash with.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM WALLACE.

30th March, 1875.

Mr. Wallace's examination concluded :—

In May, 1871, I agreed with Mr. Fleming to buy the supplies and see to their shipment for the parties going out on the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey. The instructions given to me were to buy good articles at the cheapest rates without any reference to the parties from whom they were to be bought, giving me at the same time letters that he had received from people asking to supply the goods. The arrangements made were that each party was to number fifteen, besides the Engineer. I got the best information possible as to the amount of supplies that would be required per man per day, and bought three months' supplies, and had them shipped, marked with the letter of each division to the respective parties. On going out the Engineers were furnished with pay-rolls, printed lists of provisions, and receipt books. They were to get from the sub-commissariat officers a list of everything that was forwarded; they were to give receipts for the provisions when they arrived at their camps, and they were to take receipts for all the moneys that they paid. I made special arrangements wherever I could for the transportation of the men and the goods. The parties went out, but the Engineers and the commissariat officers disagreed, and the men would come home a month or so after they had been out there, bringing simply a statement of the amount they had got while there. Upon these statements I made settlements with the men, and this will account for the manner in which vouchers are brought in—not being certified by the Engineers. The Engineer would simply send a memorandum of payments that had been made to the men while in the woods. The Engineers were hundreds of miles away; the men were here, and had to be settled with, and the arrangement made with them when they went out was that they were to be paid their passages to and fro, and their expenses, till they were settled with. I could not hear from the Engineers for months, and, therefore, I took upon myself the responsibility of paying the men when they returned, and discharging them, believing that in doing so, I was doing what was best in the interests of the country.

As to provisions, I purchased every article and examined every article that I thought needed examination. As to pork, the only article of which I heard complaints, I purchased it all—mess-pork subject to inspection—had it sent to the inspectors here in Ottawa, and rejected all that was not of the first quality was to be rejected.

In Toronto, it was not inspected, but I got Captain Rolson, a Commissariat officer, who had been engaged in timbering, and was well qualified to judge of the quality of pork, to see to the re-packing and inspection of the pork there. The reason it was packed in pine barrels was that the Hudson Bay Company said they had always been in the habit of packing pork in pine barrels, and that it kept perfectly well and was much lighter for transportation. The only bad pork came from J. B. Boustead, of Toronto, and one lot from Barnhart & Macdonald; but the most serious complaints were against the lot that came from Boustead. I immediately wrote to them—and a copy of the letter will be found in the letter book—telling them it was most unjust and wrong to send provisions of an inferior quality to men out in the woods, endangering the lives of the men. Beyond that, I heard no complaints of any of the provisions or of the supplies in any way.

In reference to cash charged to me in lump sums, there was nothing of the kind done. While I was in the office, making payments whenever I could make a payment by Mr. Fleming's cheque, I did so, and a large proportion of the payments was made in that way; but instead of having lump sums put to my credit in the bank, whenever I wanted a sum of money to carry on the business I went to Mr. Fleming and showed him, as near as I could, what it was wanted for, the amount I expected to need, and asked him for a cheque for the amount. When I got the cheque I would place it to my credit and draw cheques against it in favor of the parties to whom payments were made, making the cheques payable to their order, with the exception of one or two payments to parties of men which were made in Collingwood. In those cases, I sent the cheques from here to the bank in Toronto, and took the money from Toronto and went up and paid the men at Collingwood. There was no agency of the Bank of Montreal at Collingwood, or otherwise I would have transferred the money from the bank here to the bank at Collingwood.

In reference to the errors in vouchers twice credited, I told Mr. Radford that I knew there were three or four mistakes which I had discovered. I told him specially of the one of the Hudson Bay Company, and informed him that the matter had been mentioned before, and that there had been some communication about it between Mr. Baine, of the Public Works Department, and one of the Messrs. Steers—I cannot say which of them.

In reference to the error in Mr. Jones' account of an overcharge of \$1,823, that also was discovered in the office, and it was no fault of the office. It was as received from the Finance Department as charged to Mr. Jones, instead of having been charged to British Columbia. It was no charge made by me; it was a charge made by the Finance Department, and got from that Department, and placed in the books by me to the debit of Mr. Jones, but it was subsequently found that it was an error, and that it should be charged to the British Columbia end of the survey.

In reference to re-funds, I never heard of a re-fund.

In regard to the money put to my credit by Mr. Abbott, it was done while I was not here; I was not acquainted with the fact, but when I came here afterwards I found he had placed money to my credit because, as he said, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Rowan and I were away, and as I had been acting when he went up to the woods to look after the provisions and supplies in March, he, on his return, I think in August, and again in October, placed these sums of money to my credit.

It was impossible to make monthly statements any more than to show the payments that had been made, inasmuch as some gentlemen got moneys in June, and they did not return till October and December of the following year, and no statement could be made of these amounts till they returned and accounted for the moneys they had taken with them. It was at first intended that no payment should be made except at the office only for travelling expenses, but when the parties went up into

the woods it was found that this plan could not be carried out, that they would have to employ Indians, and purchase supplies perhaps from Indians, and would have to make payment to these parties when they got the work done, and when they got supplies, and it was represented to the office here that they would not be able to get along at all with the survey unless they could get money to pay for the purchases and the men as they went along. And it was contended that silver must be sent up, it would not do to send bills, and in that way what may be called irregularities in the making of payments grew up. It was, however, believed that in the interest of the survey, and in the interest of the country, this should be done. It was not contemplated at first that any clothing should be sent out to the men, and I strenuously opposed it, because I believed that much of the clothing sent out would be lost. But some of the engineers, especially Mr. O'Hanly, said that the men were going up short of clothing, that they would have to come back and get clothing if it was not sent to them, and it would be better to send them up clothing, even if there should be a loss, than to incur the expense of taking the men up there and they sending them back to get clothing. Then, again, it was at first intended that all the parties were to be back again in the fall, but numbers of them remained out all winter, and as the men were allowed to take with them only thirty-five pounds weight of clothing when they went up, it became a necessity to send up clothing to these men who were going to stay out all winter, and it was in this way that the clothing transaction grew up in the affair.

Again, when settlements were made with the men, the clothing and tobacco and other articles that they had got, were credited to the camps in each case, and if the gentlemen of the Committee will turn up the ledger, they will see in each individual man's account how it was settled, showing that credits for the supplies furnished in this way were given to the camps when the men returned. Each man got so much goods, and so much money from the Engineer, and so much in cash when he was settled with, and the account shows how each individual man was settled with. I believed that there would be, and I have no doubt there was, a loss on the goods sent up, because many times men would come away and leave their own clothing rather than carry it home a great distance. They had to carry up supplies, and I have no doubt that in some instances they were wasted in that way, that is, they were carried off a long distance into the woods, and could not be brought back. The fact is, the bringing of them back in such cases would have cost more than the provisions were worth.

I am satisfied that the system of payment that was adopted was in the interest of the country. When a lot of men came to Collingwood or Sarnia, arrangements were made for paying them off there at once; whereas, if payment had been delayed till the Engineer could have sent down to Ottawa a statement of these men's accounts, and till they had been examined here and cheques sent up, it would have necessitated the keeping of the men there for eight or ten days at the cost of \$2 a day each. As each party numbered from thirty to forty men, this would entail an expense of \$600 or \$800, which, I believe, would be a waste of the public funds, and therefore the money was sent up immediately to the Engineers, or arrangements were made with the bank in Collingwood to furnish the Engineers the money immediately on their return, to pay their men and discharge them at once.

In reference to the balancing of the books, they must balance if the entries are correctly posted, because for every debit there is a credit, and *vice versa*. The system on which the books were kept I contend is a proper and correct one. I think I made a mistake in keeping the men's accounts by double entry, because it entailed a vast amount more work than I would undertake now if I had it to begin over again. As an evidence that I know how to keep accounts, I may refer the gentlemen of the Committee to the set of books I begun and kept for a couple of years in the Intercolonial Railway Department.

There were no re-funds to make, as I understand it, even now. Re-funds are when the money is not wanted for the service for which it is voted that it is refunded;

but in this case the money was all wanted and much more was wanted, so that there was nothing to refund to the Department.

I came down here at the request of Mr Fleming in March, 1874. I was here in April and May. My own business required that I should go home again. I went home and did not return till some time in September, 1874. I was at work in the office, and went up home again in the beginning of November. On my return here Mr Steers, who was employed in the office, told me he believed there was going to be an effort made to injure me at my election in connection with this matter. He told me that he believed it was the intention of the Government to show that I was a defaulter, that I had not accounted for the moneys that were placed under my control. A day or two afterwards the books and papers in the office were taken possession of by Mr Radford, by the authority, as he said, of Mr Mackenzie, the Minister of Public Works. He had before spoken to me about taking possession of these books. I said I had no objection at all, that I did not care who took the books. I think he took possession of them on Wednesday, and on Thursday I went up to his office and told him if he wanted any information in reference to any matter in connection with the books or in connection with vouchers that I could give, I was prepared to give it. I also stated to him that I heard that it was the intention of the Government to use information that they had received against me in my election, and I said I trusted that they would not try to destroy a man's character for the sake of winning an election. He said, "Oh! they could not do that in the face of these books." I turned up to him the cash account in my ledger and showed that it balanced, and turned up to him some entries in the journal of the cash account, and he then said it would take five or six months before anybody could say whether there was any deficiency, or who was responsible if there was a deficiency. I also stated to him that it was not right to hold me responsible for sums of money that had never come into my hands, and he agreed with me that it would not be right to hold me responsible for sums of money that had never come into my hands. I told him distinctly that I would not assume the responsibility of payments made by other men. He asked me what account would show the whole amount of money that the Eastern Division had got. I told him that Mr Fleming's account would show it. He turned up to it and compared the debits with the credits, and said the balance was so much. Then he deducted the \$52,000 from Manitoba and asked me how the balance was to be accounted for. I told him there were other vouchers. When he took possession of the books he took vouchers that had been prepared by the elder Mr Steers, amounting, as I believe, to something between \$8,000 and \$10,000 which were not entered in the books, and are not to the best of my knowledge and belief, included in the sum of \$543,000 that Mr. Radford says he has vouchers for.

I left on Thursday night. I heard nothing at all of this matter. I was asked for no explanation; but some time in the beginning of December an article was published in the *Globe*, and Mr John Stuart read in the constituency of South Norfolk a letter from the Premier stating that vouchers had not been filed in the Department for the amount of \$59,000 for expenditures for which I was responsible, leading the public to believe, and Mr Stuart tried to make the people of South Norfolk believe, that I was a defaulter to that extent. They did not say so in so many words, but they left that impression upon the minds of the people. When it first came to my knowledge I intended at once to give up the contest and come to Ottawa. However, on talking over the matter with my friends they were satisfied with my explanation and insisted that I should continue to contest the election. I was summoned to Ottawa as a witness in the case of Steers the younger. When I came to Ottawa I wrote to Mr Radford saying that I was prepared to answer any charges if he had any to prefer against me, and saying also that it was most unjust to publish me as a defaulter without having proved a deficiency, and if there was a deficiency that I was responsible for it, to which he replied that they never represented that I was a defaulter, and he did not say that he had any charges to make against me. I have copies of the letters here which I can put in but they have already been put in by Mr Radford. No one connected with the Department has ever said to me that I was a defaulter, or has ever

called me to task for any impropriety in my transactions in the Department, except that letter, that was written by the Premier; and I think it would have been only justice to me if they had any charges to make against me to have given me an opportunity of making an explanation before they made anything public.

In reference to the cash book, I had taken it down to my rooms at the Russell House to compare it with the cheques, because the bank had given me more credit than I claimed to have by my account. I told Mr Radford that I was going to take it home, so he knew that I was taking it.

Immediately on the receipt of the letter and telegram from Mr. Braun, of the Public Works Department, I had the books and cheques, and cheque-stubbs, done up and sent down to the Department by express. I was out in the country when the letter came, and as soon as I came in I did so.

In reference to my salary, when I first spoke to Mr. Fleming, he said that perhaps I would want too large a salary. I said no; I would like a fair salary, but I did not think I was very extravagant. He asked me to think over the salary, and come up and see him in the evening, and he would tell me whether I would be engaged or not. I went up to him, and he asked me if I would perform the duties. I told him I would. He said, "consider yourself engaged, and go and make purchases." I said, "what about salary?" He said, "you know I am always willing to pay liberal salaries; it will be not less than \$1,800, though I believe the duties you will be required to perform will be worth more." I drew at the rate of \$1,800 a year till the 30th June, 1872. There was a balance of some \$300 or \$400 in my favor, when I came back at his solicitation to assist in carrying on the business of the office and to assist in putting through the books a number of accounts and statements that had not been put through, because only some of the men had returned in June, and all the settlements of the men that had been settled with and discharged had not been put through the books. Then, again, immediately I had to purchase supplies to start out parties again to the woods. I came back to the office in July, paid off some more men, and went back to my election in August, 1872. I came back in September, and had to go up to Toronto to see after the purchasing of supplies that were needed. At the end of September I was taken sick, and did not get back to the office till November. Then I devoted my time to putting through these settlements and getting ready the vouchers, as far as possible, to be sent into the Department. Nothing was said about salary or payment for these services. Although I was a member of Parliament, I considered I was entitled to payment for the services I was rendering, because I did not believe that this country wanted me to give my time, and paying board and expenses down here, for nothing. Legally, I did not believe at that time that I was entitled to payment, but now I believe that legally I was entitled to payment, because I held no position at the nomination of the Crown. I do not believe I violated the Independence of Parliament Act, and I know I did not violate the law of right, which is a higher law than the Independence of Parliament Act. When Mr. Fleming asked me to come down in January, 1874, he wrote me that it was not expected that I would come down without compensation, and when I did come I told him that as I was not to be permanently employed I thought I should have at least \$200 a month.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

Did Mr. Thomas Steers, jun. furnish you with a statement the same as he published in the *Citizen* of the 10th December, 1874?—I am not aware that he did. I think Mr. Steers sent me up a communication while I was busy in my election, but I paid no attention to it and I cannot tell you what was in it. I do not think, however, it was such a statement.

Have you seen that statement published in the *Citizen*?—Yes; I think I have read it.

Is it a correct statement?—No.

Were you acquainted with Mr. Steers before you went into that office?—No.

Do you know where he lived and what position he held before that?—No.

[By Mr. *Bowell* :—]

Did you know Mr. Radford before he came into the Department?—No.

Did you know what position he held before that?—No.

[By the *Chairman* :—]

You say you took the responsibility of settling with employees without certificates?—Yes.

Did you communicate what you were doing to the Engineer-in-Chief?—If there was any matter that I thought it was worth going to him with I called his attention to it; but in the settlement of the mens' wages I would not bother the Engineer-in-Chief with it. I understood that I was authorized to do that sort of thing, and I did it to the best of my judgment.

Then, I understand you to say that you did not communicate with the Engineer-in-Chief as to the mode in which you were settling accounts without certificate?—I may have told him that men came down with a memorandum without any regular pay-rolls and that I had paid off these men, taking their receipts. These men would have been kept on pay for six months perhaps if I had waited to send away up to the woods to get the pay-roll from the Engineers.

You said that you paid always by Mr. Fleming's cheque when possible?—Yes; I did not want to hold moneys when I could avoid it. But there were cases, for instance, where payments had to be made monthly to parties with whom powers of attorney were left, and instead of getting Mr. Fleming's cheque for each such case, I got a cheque from him to cover these amounts, and gave my cheque to the individuals and took receipts from them.

Was it to save Mr. Fleming trouble that you paid out \$150,000?—No. Sometimes Mr. Fleming was away in British Columbia or on the Intercolonial Railway, and therefore could not give his cheque. When he was going away he would give me the sum of money he thought would be required to carry on the business till he returned.

Did Mr. Fleming consent at first that the expenditures by Engineers should be for travelling expenses only?—Mr. Fleming gave each Engineer when he went away a cheque for money, to be accounted for when he returned. It was intended that, as much as possible, payments should be made at Ottawa, but it was found impossible to avoid making payments out in the country, unless we were going to bring the parties back.

Do I understand you then that Mr. Fleming consented to this indiscriminate expenditure?—I think I said nothing about indiscriminate expenditure.

I mean expenditure for general purposes?—Yes, for the expenses of the survey. To one Engineer, as much as \$6,000 had to be given, because his vessel was wrecked, and he had to transport his party to Nepigon during mid-winter.

Did you ever make any estimate of the loss upon supplies and clothing which you say occurred?—No, I did not. Provisions were left away up in the woods, and I could not estimate the loss. Sometimes goods were left in the woods. For instance if a party were away 200 or 300 miles, and had to carry their supplies on their backs, it would cost more to bring them home with them than they were worth.

Did I understand you to state positively that vouchers for \$8,000 or \$10,000, which had been made up in your office before the books were taken possession of by Mr. Radford, are not included in the statement of vouchers of all descriptions produced by Mr. Radford?—I believe they are not. I do not like to say positively that they are not, but I am perfectly prepared to swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief they are not included in that statement.

Can you call to mind any particular voucher that is not included?—I can, if you show me the books. There are payments made to men of James and Jarvis, and I think Crozier. I could not say positively, but if I saw the books I could point out some.

Have you any other statement to make in connection with this matter?—No.

Then you only surmised that these vouchers are not included in the list?—No, I know; I do not want to say positively, but I am convinced in my own mind that

these vouchers are not included. I know some vouchers that have not gone in. I know there is a voucher for salary for \$2,000 or \$3,000 to Jarvis, an engineer, which is not included.

Did you take any steps to have it sent in?—The payment was made here, and the receipt was in the office, and it may be amongst those papers.

Who authorized the payment?—He was settled with here by Mr. Forrest's or Mr. Rowan's cheque in December, 1872.

On his own authority?—Mr. Jarvis was an engineer at a salary of \$160 a month, and he came in and settled with Mr. Forrest.

Would the voucher of that Engineer having so made the payment not have been quite sufficient for you and a good voucher?—He did not make the payment. It was a payment to him of his salary.

I am talking of the man who paid Jarvis. Would not the voucher of his having made the payment be a good voucher?—Yes. I have seen that voucher, but I cannot say where it is now. It was in the office amongst the papers. I am satisfied that it is not in the list of vouchers produced. At least that is my conviction. I know there are a good many sums of money paid, vouchers for which have not been filed with the Department, and I know there were some balances due that had to be accounted for by some of the parties.

You say that you have an equitable and you believe a legal claim for payment for services while a member of Parliament?—Certainly.

Did you consider yourself an officer in the employ of the Crown?—No.

In whose employ did you consider yourself?—I could scarcely call myself an employee at all. I was there at the request of Mr Fleming.

In whose employment did you consider yourself?—In Mr Fleming's.

In whose employment did you consider Mr Fleming?—In the employment of the Crown.

Does Mr Fleming employ a number of persons ordinarily?—He did during the survey employ a great many.

Did you consider these persons were not in the employ of the Crown?—They were not employed at the nomination of the Crown. I do not think my position came within the positions excluded by the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act.

Do you consider these persons employed by Mr Fleming were in the employ of the Crown, receiving their pay from the Government?—They were receiving their pay from the Government.

[By Mr. Bowell:—]

There was a Mr O'Hanly in the employ of the Department?—Yes.

Did he ever make any returns?—No; he quarrelled with everybody, and his account was settled by arbitration at last.

[By the Chairman:—]

Was his account so settled by arbitration put in as a voucher?—Yes; but he would not certify to the men's accounts. They came down here, and some of the men were kept out of their pay for two years. They claimed more than I thought they were entitled to, and they were not settled with for two years. The receipts of the men are included in the list of vouchers, but some of them Mr Radford did not consider vouchers.

[By Mr De Veber:—]

When the supplies were charged to the camps, why were they not credited to same account?—The supplies were charged to the camp and when the parties came in the payments made to them were credited to the camps.

[By the Chairman et al.:—]

You spoke of letters having been given you instructing you where to purchase supplies?—No; Mr Fleming gave me letters from parties offering to furnish supplies; but Mr. Fleming's instructions were to buy where I liked but to buy good. I presume all these letters are in the office.

Did you purchase from all those parties who solicited?—I purchased where I

believed I could do best. I bought from Magee & Russell, Hunton & Co., Dufresne & McGarity and McGillivray.

You bought generally in Ottawa?—No, these purchases were for up the Ottawa. When I went to Toronto I went to several places to see how I could buy blankets, and I found I could buy them two and a half cents cheaper from McGillivray, he paying the freight to Toronto, than I could buy them in Toronto.

I wished merely to know what use you made of those letters?—I would go to these parties and see what I could do with them, and bought to the best advantage. I had full liberty to buy where I liked, and I exercised that liberty.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WALLACE.

26th February, 1875

F. W. RADFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Radford called in and examined:—

[By the Chairman:—]

I am clerk in the Public Works Department, and have charge of the Pacific Railway Survey accounts.

The books and papers and vouchers are in my possession.

Mr. Langton placed in my hands in March, 1874, all the vouchers he was in possession of affecting Mr. Wallace's accounts.

These vouchers were subsequently returned by me to Mr. Wallace, on his application, at the recommendation of Mr. Fleming, in October, 1874.

These vouchers lay unexamined in my hands until returned, I being engaged on British Columbia accounts.

These vouchers afterwards came into my hands on the 18th November, 1874, with all books, vouchers and papers, by the order of the Minister of Public Works.

I went to the office of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Steers and took possession of its contents, as far as covered by the instructions I had received.

When I received the books they were not balanced,—I took out the balances from his books, showing debits of \$516,670.60, with credits \$400,256.56, showing a balance of \$116,414.04 not written up. In my judgment, the amounts should have balanced without reference to vouchers not received.

I did not compare the vouchers with the entries.

When I received Mr. Wallace's books I found \$267,574.86 as a credit in his favor. He said his account was not written up, but referred me to Mr. Fleming's account in his ledger as showing the state of the account for which he was responsible. Mr. Fleming's account showed a balance of \$111,391.46 to Mr. Fleming's credit. Mr. Wallace told me that the vouchers from Manitoba were not yet entered to Mr. Fleming's debit.

I had these vouchers a short time in my possession. I received them in October, 1874,—amount, \$52,203.90. I asked Mr. Wallace where the vouchers were for the difference. He said he expected to find them all; that that was the work they were engaged in when I took the books.

My report to the Department on this matter was, that this was the state of the accounts, drawing attention to the fact that no new work had been placed in Mr. Wallace's hands, or those who were working with him after June, 1873, and that after eighteen months work this was the state of the books. There were two persons working with Mr. Wallace up to November, 1874.

I have done nothing at Mr. Wallace's books, but have prepared a new set on which I am now working.

I reported to the Department that Mr. Wallace's account with the Bank of Montreal showed a balance in the bank of \$961 94 to Mr. Wallace's credit, the last entries being February, 1873. I ascertained from a bank statement that this balance had been drawn out by Mr. Wallace's cheques in his own favor, between July, 1873,

and September, 1874. I also reported to the Department on Mr. Wallace's salary account, that on the 30th November, 1872, there was a balance in his favor of \$2.81 for services to the end of June, 1872, at the rate of \$150 per month.

The total debits in the ledger from December, 1872, to February, 1873, were \$750. No credits appear in the ledger for services after June, 1872. Mr. Wallace, in November, 1874, furnished an account, in which he further debits himself with \$1,025.76; \$825.76 was paid him by his own cheques on the Bank of Montreal, and \$200 obtained from Mr. Fleming, leaving him debtor on salary account for \$1,772.95.

I pointed out that \$1,100 had been received by Mr. Wallace between the dates of December, 1872, and November, 1873, during which time he was an M. P. Only one month's salary being due to Mr. Wallace for services rendered before he became a member of Parliament.

I also reported that in the statement it was proposed to reduce this balance by allowing Mr. Wallace \$50 per month, extra salary, *i.e.*, \$200 instead of \$150 per month, from May 15th, 1871, to June 30th, 1872, and to pay him \$200 for services in July, 1872, and to allow him for services since July, 1872, a sum. The balance at his debit had the above allowances been made, would have been \$897.

The proposed credits above described of \$200 per month were made in pencil. Cannot say by whom they were made. They were there when I received the statement from Mr. Fleming.

I also reported to the Department, that there was a balance to the debit of Thomas Steers, jun., of \$1,245.51, to December, 1873. I found that this amount of \$1,245.51 should be reduced on account of services to \$878, and this \$878 was the balance of money that came into Mr. Steers' hands on account of sale of unused goods, from May, 1873, to January, 1874. The amount has not since been received from Mr. Steers, in consequence of which criminal proceedings were taken against him. Mr. Steers claimed payment for additional services, as a reason for retaining the money. The decision of the Magistrate was, that the criminal charge could not be sustained, part of his claim having been acknowledged for services rendered.

The above amounts collected by Mr. Steers for goods sold were not entered in the cash book, but alone in a book called a petty cash book, and none of these amounts were entered at the time, being from May, 1873, to January, 1874. This was proved in evidence in the Police Court.

These facts were not known to the Department, or by any outside the office of Mr. Steers or Mr. Wallace until November, 1874.

Mr. Wallace acknowledged that he was aware of it.

I reported also to the Department on the account of Mr. Ralph Jones, who left the survey in December, 1871, shewing a debit of \$3,726.31, which he subsequently reduced by vouchers to \$1,844.21. Do not know whether he was credited with salary as against this. Mr. Jones has not given any explanation of this balance of \$1,844.21 to me. He has been asked for such. I am not aware that any proceedings have been taken against Mr. Jones for the recovery of this balance. These moneys came into Mr. Jones' possession by cheques from Mr. Wallace and Mr. Fleming. Cannot say what his duties were.

I also reported to the Department that in Mr. Wallace's books there was a debit balance to James H. Rowan of \$9,618.33. The date of the last entry was February, 1873. I mentioned to Mr. Fleming that Mr. Steers, jr., told me that he could swear that Mr. Rowan was a defaulter to over \$2,500. Mr. Fleming advised to let it stand over until the accounts were balanced, and nothing has been done since in reference to this matter. Mr. Rowan was engineer and paymaster. Cannot say if Mr. Rowan was credited with salary. He received moneys chiefly from Mr. Fleming, also from Mr. Forrest and Mr. Wallace, in all \$102,340.51. I cannot say whether the balance has since been reduced by vouchers or not. No explanation to my knowledge has been asked of Mr. Rowan in connection with this balance.

I reported to the Department that \$36.40 were charged by Mr. Wallace as travelling expenses to Toronto after the date of his resignation in July, 1872, and while being an M.P. The dates were Sept. and Oct. of 1872.

The balance to Mr Wallace's credit in the Bank of Montreal on the date of his resignation was, according to the Bank statement, \$1,889.44. By Mr Wallaces ledger \$4,571.94. The Bank statement shows a total amount chequed by Mr Wallace of \$3,279.44, the difference being made up by deposits to his credit after the date of his resignation.

I never had Mr Wallace's bank pass book.

Deposits were made as follows:—\$1790 by R. Abbott, \$900 by Mr Forrest, and the balance by parties indebted to Survey. Cannot say why deposits were made to Mr. Wallace's credit after his resignation instead of to the Receiver General as they should have been made.

Mr. Steers, jun., told me that in the fall of 1873 the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Langevin, had said that he wished as many vouchers sent in as possible, and if any were incorrect they could be returned for correction.

The total amount placed to Mr. Wallace's credit and disposed of by his cheques was \$158,000, and about \$4,500 for goods sold; in all, \$162,500.

These amounts were chiefly placed to Mr. Wallace's credit in bulk sums by Mr. Fleming of from \$5,000 to \$20,000. This system has now been abolished, no sums being placed to the credit of employés.

Mr. Fleming told me that Mr. Wallace was responsible as accountant for the correctness of the accounts whether he himself paid them or not.

Mr. Steers asked me if I would pass the Manitoba vouchers, said to amount to \$52,000, at once if it were made to my advantage to do so as he was anxious to return to Manitoba having secured a situation there. I understood this had reference to passing them without examination. It would probably have taken two or three weeks to examine them. I asked Mr Steers how it could be made to my advantage, and in reply he said he could get or had plenty of money for that purpose.

I made no reply but mentioned this fact to Mr. Fleming at the time. This offer was made in October, 1874, and he remained in the office until about the end of November, when he was arrested. Have heard that he is still in Ottawa.

I received a letter from Mr. Wallace on the 4th January, 1875, which I now read. (Letter read.)

(Signed,) F. W. RADFORD.

March 2nd, 1875.

Mr Radford's examination continued:—

[By Mr. *Bowell*:—]

I cannot say by whom the proposition was made, to reduce the balance by allowing Mr. Wallace the extra \$50 per month.

I asked Mr. Jones twice for an explanation of the balance against him.

When I informed Mr. Fleming of the proposition of Mr. Steers, jun., in regard to the passing of the Manitoba vouchers, he replied that he did not know where Mr. Steers would get the money from.

I do not recollect that he said anything further regarding this matter.

The system of placing money to the credit of officers of the survey was abolished in January 1875.

I wish to explain the way in which the vouchers received from Mr. Wallace have been made out:

When an employé was paid off the total amount of wages earned by him up to that time was entered in his pay-roll and that amount taken credit for though considerable parts of such amounts had been received by the man in Government stores, there being no evidence that such stores were purchased out of the money charged to Mr. Wallace's account.

[The following letter was then read:—]

“ OTTAWA, March 1st, 1875.

“ Sir,—By the instructions of the Honorable the Minister, this Department in November last, took possession of all the vouchers then in the hands of Mr. Wallace, and connected with the Pacific Railway Survey expenditure, from May 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1873.

“ From a preliminary examination of these vouchers it appears that they represent \$18,000 more than was entered in Mr. Wallace's account, besides the vouchers received from Manitoba, making a total of \$543,185.

“ Of this total, however, an amount of \$242,267 was represented only by accounts and pay-rolls (many of the latter made out in Mr. Wallace's own office) which are not certified by any officer of the survey, and have nothing to show that the supplies were used, or the services performed, in the prosecution of the survey.

“ I cannot pass these as vouchers in their present shape, and have no alternative but to lay them aside until I learn more about them.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ (Signed,) F. W. RADFORD.

“ T. Trudeau, Esq.,

“ Deputy Minister

“ Public Works Department.”

Attached to the pay-rolls referred to in the above letter are receipts from the men who received the money.

I did not check the amounts of the receipts from the men with the amounts on the pay-roll, and therefore cannot say whether the amounts correspond or not.

I have examined the vouchers in connection with the survey and I find \$101,266 of said vouchers certified by Mr. Wallace only, \$49,178 certified by Mr. Wallace jointly with Engineers, and \$99,224 certified by Engineers only.

I also find \$221,508 not certified by any person.

I am not in a position to say what the exact balance at debit of Mr. Wallace is, but apparently is \$28,347.

I have not seen any vouchers for Mr. Wallace's salary. Do not think there are any.

I do not know if there are any balances due by any other parties to be credited to Mr. Wallace.

The sum of \$1,600 charged to Mr. Wallace by Mr. Fleming, is accounted for in the books, by being charged back to Mr. Fleming, in October, 1872.

There is no record or entry in Mr. Wallace's books in reference to the sum of \$2,108.60 in Mr. Fleming's statement for the item “Ocean to Ocean.”

There is no record in Mr. Wallace's ledger of the sum of \$2,651, charged by Mr. Fleming to Mr. Wallace, and paid to the Minister of Public Works for travelling expenses.

(Signed,)

F. W. RADFORD.

March 15th, 1875.

Mr. Radford's examination continued:—

I wish to correct my evidence of the 2nd March by saying that the amount of \$2,251 paid Mr. Langevin for travelling expenses to British Columbia appears in Mr. Wallace's ledger as credited to Mr. Fleming, and is charged to expense of staff and men, and Mr. Wallace has taken credit for the amount amongst his vouchers. As before stated no personal account appears against the Minister.

The difference between \$2,651 as stated by me on the 2nd March and the sum of \$2,251, as stated now I cannot explain now. At my last examination I said that the amount of \$2,108.60 charged against Mr. Wallace as “Ocean to Ocean,” was not in

Mr. Wallace's ledger. I find it there credited to Mr. Geo. Desbarats, and now standing against him.

Mr. Wallace's ledger shows a balance to the debit of Mr. Forrest, \$5,795.23. I have no explanation to give concerning this amount. I understand that Mr. Forrest is since deceased.

I reported to Mr. Trudeau that Mr. Wallace's vouchers had been returned to him, for returning which the Minister blamed me. Subsequently, on my reporting to the Minister that Mr. Wallace was leaving Ottawa, it was decided to take possession of the vouchers.

Excepting a letter over my own signature to the *Ottawa Times*, I never gave any information to the newspapers regarding Mr. Wallace's accounts. The Minister of Public Works enquired of me if I had been giving information to the newspapers on this matter, to which I replied that I had not, and he ordered a safe to be procured and all papers connected with the Pacific Railway to be locked therein, which has been done.

(Signed,) F. W. RADFORD.

27th March, 1875.

Mr. Radford's examination continued:—

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

In Mr. Fleming's ledger the amount charged to Mr. Wallace is \$581,741.99, the amount credited to Mr. Wallace by vouchers is \$488,247.97, leaving a balance of \$93,494.02, from which deduct Manitoba vouchers \$52,203.90, and other vouchers, \$1,882.10, leaves the balance to be accounted for by voucher or otherwise \$39,408.02.

I have examined Mr. Wallace's ledger thoroughly and find three hundred and fifty (350) open accounts therein amounting in the aggregate to \$916,927.16. The ledger does not balance by \$116,414.04.

As an example of the condition of the accounts in the ledger, I find a balance against W. E. Jones of \$53,673.33, also a balance against Ralph Jones of \$3,726.31, also balance against Mr. W. J. Forrest of \$5,795.23, against Mr. Rowan of \$9,618.33. There are eight open accounts with the Hudson's Bay Co. showing a debit of \$3,127.28.

There are thirteen camp accounts all open, showing a net amount at the credit of the camps of \$3,306.32.

Mr. Fleming's account in Mr. Wallace's ledger shows a balance to be accounted for to him (Mr. Fleming) of \$111,391.46, from which deduct Manitoba vouchers' \$52,203.90, and other vouchers in my possession amounting to \$19,882.10, showing a balance of \$39,305.46, as due to Mr. Fleming to be accounted for by vouchers.

Voucher No. 558 showing an amount of \$12,265.65, is credited to Mr. Wallace in pages 51, 52 and 53 of his journal, and in folio 2 of ledger, as part of item \$74,024.82. The amount of \$1,944.65 of this voucher is twice credited to Mr. Wallace in his ledger.

Voucher No. 624 amounting to \$3,553.68 is credited to Mr. Wallace in his journal, folio 75, and is part of item \$41,823.34, ledger folio 211 and 273. In this voucher \$808.34 is credited twice to Mr. Wallace in his ledger.

Voucher 626, amounting to \$3,246, is credited to Mr. Wallace in journal folio 76, of this amount \$1,554 is again credited to Mr. Wallace in voucher No. 636, journal folio 78, and part of \$41,823.34, ledger folio 211 and 273.

These amounts twice credited to Mr. Wallace in the above vouchers came to my notice in my regular work of examination. I do not know whether there are any other items, not having fully examined the vouchers as to details.

Of the vouchers credited to Mr. Wallace in his ledger, the amount of \$242,267, are not certified by any one.

Vouchers for \$101,266, are certified by Mr. Wallace.

The amount of \$99,224, is certified by the Engineer, and the amount of \$49,178, by Mr. Wallace and Engineers. By the system pursued in Mr. Wallace's entries no credit should be taken for stores for men at the time of purchase but are taken credit for in the pay-rolls.

I find that in Mr. Wallace's vouchers \$608.27 has been taken credit for when purchased; the stores for men in this amount including such items as tobacco, clothing, whiskey, etc.

I have the statement of account which Mr. Wallace gave to Mr. Fleming in November, 1874. It appears in Mr. Wallace's journal that his salary was \$150 per month. According to Mr. Wallace's statement of account to Mr. Fleming, he was engaged from May, 1871, to 31st July, 1872, fourteen and a half months say at \$150, amounting to \$2,175. Mr. Wallace, at Mr. Fleming's request, was employed in adjusting his accounts, but not continuously from March, 1874, to November 18th, 1874, four months and eighteen days at say \$150 per month, \$690. The two items amounting to \$2,865.

Mr Wallace received on salary account from May, 1871, to the end of July, 1872, the sum of \$1,819.16. According to Mr. Wallace's statement given to Mr Fleming he received during the time he was a Member of Parliament the sum of \$1,303.21. Of this amount he chequed out of moneys to his credit \$753.21, and received \$550 from Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Wallace drew from moneys at his credit in January, 1874, the amount of \$100.

Mr. Wallace chequed out between April and September, 1874, the balance at his credit in the Bank of Montreal, amounting to \$375.76.

Mr. Wallace also received from Mr. Fleming in October, 1874, \$200, making total receipts on salary account of \$3,798.13.

The amount of money chargeable to W. E. Jones of Manitoba, is \$52,908.04.

I find an amount in Mr. Wallace's ledger charged to Jones of Manitoba which was properly chargeable to G. Watt of British Columbia, \$1,823.86.

In Mr. Abbott's account in Mr. Wallace ledger he is credited with \$1,790, but he is not charged with the amount of stores which he sold.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

Did you hear the evidence given by Thomas Steers, jun., in reference to conversations said to have been held with you in November and December, 1874?—I did Was it true?—No. It was wholly untrue. No such conversation ever took place.

[By Mr. Harwood:—]

In reference to voucher No. 558 did Mr. Wallace inform you that part of it had been twice charged?—Not that I am aware of. I heard Mr. Wallace say before the Committee that he thought there was some vouchers duplicated.

As a reason for getting back some of the vouchers in October did not Mr. Wallace tell you that he knew that some of the vouchers were twice charged?—I do not remember his doing so. My reason for giving him back the vouchers was that Mr Fleming desired that it should be done, that being the only way in which the accounts could be settled.

Are you aware that correspondence has passed between Mr. Baine and Mr. Steers in reference to the Hudson Bay Co's. vouchers?—I am not aware of it.

[By Mr. Wallace:—]

Were these vouchers credits to Mr. Fleming with the Department and not credits to Mr. Wallace?—Mr. Fleming having been charged with them by Mr. Wallace, sent them to the Department as credits to himself.

Have you examined all the vouchers up to Nos. 626 and 636?—All the pay-rolls, not all the vouchers.

By whom were these vouchers sent in to the Department of Public Works?—I do not know.

Were these two vouchers, Nos. 624 and 636, certified to by Mr. Wallace, or were the payments made by him?—No. 624 is not certified by Mr. Wallace, and does not show by whom the payment was made. No. 636 is not certified by Mr. Wallace. Payments were made by Messrs. Rowan & Robson.

What is the date of the last credit to Mr. Wallace in Mr. Fleming's ledger?—July 18th; no year mentioned

What is the total amount credited up to that period?—\$488,247.97.

Did you take from the office of Steers any vouchers that had not been credited in that account?—I have not compared them.

Did you find any vouchers among the papers you took from that office?—Yes.

What amount?—\$543,185.

What is the whole amount of money charged to Mr. Wallace in Mr. Fleming's ledger?—\$581,741.99.

Have you in your office any vouchers that are not included in the amount of \$543,185?—Not that I am aware of.

Did you get some vouchers from Mr. Ralph Jones that were not included in the \$543,185?—Yes, \$1,882.10.

Will you say positively that there are no vouchers in your office which you found among the papers you took from Mr. Steers office except those included in the \$543,185?—I say positively that I have found no vouchers amongst the papers that are not included in the amount of \$543,185.

How do you, in your first evidence, make out the balance against Mr. Wallace to be \$59,394?—I am not aware I made any such balance.

What is the balance against Mr. Wallace?—I am not prepared to say.

What vouchers are included in the \$19,882.10 in your possession?—Cannot say.

(Signed) F. W. RADFORD.

29th March, 1875.

Mr. Radford's examination concluded:—

[By Mr. Wallace:—]

In reply to the request to produce the vouchers composing the amount of \$19,882.10, I reply that I had a list made of all the vouchers taken from Mr. Wallace's office, making a total of \$542,815. I have not compared this list with those entered in Mr. Wallace's ledger. The principal difference is that in Mr. Wallace's ledger, voucher No. 597½ for \$18,665.87 does not appear. I produce the vouchers for the latter amount. The balance I cannot produce without comparing the list of fifty pages with Mr. Wallace's ledger. I say positively that there were no vouchers taken from Mr. Wallace's office that are not contained in that list. The list was made by Mr. Taylor, who can speak positively on the matter. The list above referred to contains all descriptions of vouchers, whether properly certified or not.

The voucher of H. W. Armstrong for \$3,040 is in my list on page thirty-six.

Concerning the receipt found by Mr. Baine in his desk, amounting to \$174.25, I state that \$14.25 is included in voucher 975, on page thirty-six of my list, and \$160 in voucher 554, page 19 of list.

The production of that receipt was of no importance to the accounts.

I do not know of my own knowledge whether any other vouchers were taken from the office or not.

I took possession of the books and papers on the 18th November, 1874.

I reported to the Minister of Public Works on these accounts as per my statement file, No. 25, and dated 23rd November, 1874.

I had not examined the books thoroughly, that is, I had not examined all the accounts in the ledger, to enable me to report on them.

[By the Chairman:—]

I reported only on Mr. Wallace's account.

[By Mr. Wallace:—]

I made this report at the request of the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

I stated in my first evidence that when I first asked Mr. Wallace how his account stood he referred me to that account under the head "Sandford Fleming," page 273, as showing the whole accounts for which he was responsible. This was confirmed to me by Mr. Fleming before I reported on the account. The credits in Mr. Fleming's accounts in Mr. Wallace's books are debits to cash and sundries.

The item of \$20,000 is charged to W. J. Forrest, Nov. 30th, 1872, and that of

\$105,873.15 is charged as follows:—\$14,493.41 to W. E. Jones between April and November, no year; \$41,379.74, in September and October, to J. H. Rowan; and \$50,000 to W. J. Forrest on November 15; in all \$105,873.15.

They were not charged to Mr Wallace personally, but were charged to the Wallace accounts. These amounts are all part of \$574,032.66 charged by Mr. Fleming to the Wallace account in the book submitted.

I do not remember that Mr Wallace referred me to his cash accounts.

I have no recollection of Mr. Wallace referring me to journal entries in the ledger cash accounts.

Mr. Wallace came to the office after the books were taken, but I cannot say that he volunteered any information as to the books; but he may have done so.

I do not remember that I told Mr. Wallace that it would be unfair to hold him responsible for moneys which he never handled.

Turning to account of Wm. Wallace, commissary, I find it shows a credit balance of \$267,574.86, including a pencil item of \$12,094.76.

I did not report the above credit to the Department at the time of my report of November 23, 1874.

As before stated, I was informed by Mr. Wallace that this did not show the general state of the accounts.

I do not remember that Mr. Wallace stated to me that he would not be responsible for moneys paid out which did not pass through his hands. I never heard it proposed that he should be.

I never said I was a professional accountant. I reported myself a clerk in the Public Works Department. I have had charge of a set of books. I have taken out the balances of the ledger of Mr. Wallace's books. I do not propose to thoroughly examine these books, as I am writing up a set of books for these accounts from original data.

The system on which these books are kept, as far as posted, are not in double entry as they do not balance. I cannot say whether they will balance or not. I have looked at the journal. I have not gone through the books to see if there is a corresponding debit to every credit, or *vice versa*. I did not say I knew nothing of the books. I have not examined the details of the cash account in the ledger. My report does not cover the cash account. The cash account is balanced. I cannot tell from this account how much cash Mr. Wallace received because the cash account does not show it. The cash account includes all the cash Mr. Wallace received as far as I know, and the statement of expenditure. I have not gone through the expenditure. I have not compared payments with cheques, nor has it been done in my office. I before stated that I am not dealing with those books, but making a new set. I have had those books in my possession ever since I first took possession of them in November, 1874.

No one out of the Department ever examined them. John Stuart, of Hamilton, did not examine them. I have seen John Stuart.

The eight open accounts of the Hudson Bay Company are all opened at different posts.

There has been no checking of Mr. Wallace's cash expenditure up to this date.

I cannot say how long it would take to check it with or without vouchers.

Towards checking Mr. Wallace's cash, I have charged in the new books all the money Mr. Wallace paid out by cheque, and shall credit vouchers against those charges. Can scarcely say when it shall be done. I have all the assistance I can make use of, and am pushing forward this matter as rapidly as possible.

I reported on the 23rd November, 1874, to the Department, because I had then recently received the books, and the Department expected me to report.

The letter published in the *Times* newspaper by me, referred to in my evidence, was published on my own authority. The statement published in the *Citizen* of 10th December was sent to me by the Department of Public Works. Might have been from the Minister or the Deputy Minister, but cannot say. I was asked what I had to say about it, and I sent to the Department a reply, a copy of which was published

in the *Times* subsequently. I furnished it to the *Times* myself, and not at the suggestion of any one.

It has not been my practice when asked for an explanation by the Department, to publish my reply—I never did so except in this instance. My attention was called by the head of the Department to the impropriety of publishing information without authority.

I gave no information to the *Globe* newspaper upon which the articles regarding the Wallace accounts were founded, and I do not know who did so.

I did not learn from Mr. Jones' account, in my office, that the \$1,823.86 had been charged in error.

I have not looked at the statement in Mr. Jones' account to see if the above item is included.

[By Mr. Bertram :—]

When I got Mr. Wallace's books on the 18th November, 1874, I did not get Mr. Wallace's cash book. It was not among the other books.

I received it on the 15th December, 1874, from Mr. Braun.

I knew Mr. Wallace said he had his cash book with him to compare it with his bank account.

The new set of books in connection with the Wallace accounts, will probably take three months to complete.

I considered it necessary to open a new set of books, because I did not think that the accounts could be closed with the new books.

[By Mr. Wallace :—]

I have been working at the new set of books since December, 1874.

The western branch of the survey took me about eight months.

I think the accounts could not be closed satisfactorily with the old books, because the accounts did not balance within \$116,000.

I stated before in my evidence that I have not tried to balance these books.

I have never examined the journal to see if the entries therein were correctly posted.

I have examined some of the entries in the journal, those relating to Mr. Wallace's salary. These entries were made on a correct principle. If all the entries were made on the same principle and correctly posted, the ledger must balance.

I do not know of any journal entry not made on a correct principle, as I have not examined the journal with this object.

All the entries examined to-day in Mr. Fleming's account I find correct except as to date, which incorrectness of date did not, however, affect the balance.

I have not examined the books so as to say whether the party keeping them was competent to do so or not.

[By Mr. Wallace :—]

I do not say that Mr. Wallace could not correctly balance the books.

(Signed,)

F. W. RADFORD.

MR. FLEMING'S EVIDENCE.

15th March, 1875.

Mr. Sandford Fleming called in and examined :—

I have been Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railway Survey since the spring of 1871, being the commencement of the survey.

I have been discharging the duties of Chief Paymaster for the last two years, and prior to a limited extent.

[Mr. Fleming here submitted and read the following statement :—]

It will probably save time and enable the several members of the Committee to comprehend the whole case more easily, if I be permitted to submit a brief outline of the various circumstances connected with the beginning of the survey, and explain the position which Mr. Wallace held in relation thereto. Indeed, I feel that it is due

to myself, as the responsible head of the survey, that I should ask permission to submit the explanations which follow:—

Sometime in the spring of 1871, I was sent for by the late Minister of Public Works, and informed that a survey of the Pacific Railway had to be immediately undertaken, and that on the part of the Government he wished me to conduct it. I immediately informed him that I could not possibly undertake this duty; I had the Intercolonial Railway on my hands; had had an immense amount of trouble with this latter work; had devoted myself to it entirely, and if the Government was willing, my desire was to remain in charge of that work until it became entirely finished. I told him I could not think of resigning my charge of the Intercolonial Railway, and therefore the survey of the Pacific had better be placed in other hands.

The Government appreciated my desire to remain Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial. It was promised that my views would be met, and if I would take in hand the survey of the Pacific Railway, everything would be done to render my office as Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial more agreeable than it had been previously.

Being fully alive to the magnitude of the new duties and responsibilities I was called upon to assume, I could not but hesitate before yielding; but on consultation with my friends, I was advised by them that the Government having promised to meet my wishes with regard to my position on the Intercolonial, and having pressed the charge of the Pacific Railway on me in such a way as to render it impossible for me further to decline, I consented to take the matter in hand, outside of my Intercolonial Railway duties, and do all that it was possible for me physically and mentally to do in connection therewith.

These preliminary explanations appear necessary for the reason that having been placed at the head of the survey, I feel that I am held to some extent responsible for everything done or left undone by every one under me, and that I cannot altogether claim exemption from responsibility in the matter of accounts.

The discovery of a practicable line of railway for nearly 3,000 miles, through a country almost entirely unknown, and much of it without the means of access, was felt to be a problem of no ordinary magnitude. Compared with this engineering problem, the matter of accounts and the various details relating to vouchers seemed of minor importance.

I felt that the direction of engineering matters was quite enough for me personally to attend to, that I might fairly leave, and in fact I was compelled to leave wholly to others, the duty of attending to purchases and disbursements and keeping an account of the expenditure incurred thereby.

I considered that the best course was to establish a commissariat branch of the survey with a separate staff of officers and men. The duty of this branch was, *firstly*, to purchase equipment and supplies for the use of engineers in the field; *secondly*, to transport these supplies by lake and river, and through forests to where they were wanted; *thirdly*, to pay for all purchases, hire men, pay them from time to time, make advances to their families, and keep individual accounts with every person engaged. *Lastly*, to keep general accounts of all expenditure incurred.

When two seasons had passed I found that serious difficulties in connection with the commissariat branch of the service had arisen, involving me personally in a great deal of trouble which I really ought to have been spared. I therefore applied to the Minister of Public Works to be entirely relieved of even nominal responsibility in the matter of accounts.

My wishes were not met. I was informed that it was not convenient then to take the matter out of my hands, and I was directed to carry on the work of survey for some time longer in any way that might appear to me best.

Failing to be relieved of this branch of the work, I found it absolutely necessary at the beginning of 1873 to adopt a new system of payments and accounts and vouchers, which as far as I know has worked satisfactorily to this time.

The investigation, therefore, is confined, as I understand it, to the accounts for the years 1871 and 1872.

With these remarks, which the circumstances appear to render necessary, I shall now allude to my dealings with Mr. Wallace.

On assuming the duties of Engineer-in-Chief I immediately looked round for proper persons to attend to the commissariat branch of the survey. Amongst others I secured the services of Mr. William Wallace, who had previously been engaged as accountant for the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, and was very highly recommended by them. I felt perfectly satisfied as to his integrity, and I had reason to believe he was an excellent and correct accountant.

Mr. Wallace was first employed in purchasing supplies and forwarding them to different points along the line of survey, a duty which I felt should be in faithful hands, as so much depended on it being efficiently performed. He was subsequently engaged to take full charge of the commissariat branch, and I looked to Mr. Wallace and held him responsible, not only for keeping my engineering staff in different parts of the country furnished with suitable supplies, but also for keeping a correct account of all expenditure connected with the whole survey. In this way I was relieved of a branch of the work which I could not possibly superintend personally.

In order to carry on the survey, the Government issued warrants in my favour for large amounts, which were placed at the credit of my official account at the Bank of Montreal. From time to time as Mr. Wallace required funds, I furnished him with cheques on my official account.

At an early period I applied to the Government to have the accounts of the survey audited. I felt it extremely desirable that this should be done concurrently with expenditure, so that there would be a proper check, and we would know exactly how the whole matter stood at any time.

Mr. Thomas Steers, Sen., was appointed, and sometime afterwards his son was added to the audit staff. Mr. Steers began his duties in the winter, 1871-72.

The work thus went on until July, 1872, just as I was starting on an overland journey to British Columbia, when Mr. Wallace signified his intention of resigning, as he had been asked to stand as a candidate at the general elections. This embarrassed me not a little, as I had no suitable person to take his place, and I looked to him as the head of the commissariat branch of the survey to relieve me of all trouble, or more than nominal responsibility, in connection therewith.

There was no time to make arrangements beyond asking Mr. Forrest (who was then my chief office assistant in the engineering branch) to act for Mr. Wallace until I returned from British Columbia; and as Mr. Forrest was not familiar with the work, I begged Mr. Wallace, whether elected or not, to assist him in every way he could.

On my return from British Columbia, late in the fall, I found Mr. Wallace had been elected a Member of Parliament; but as the season was practically over, and I thought by holding Mr. Wallace to his promise of seeing the accounts adjusted, I would be able to get the whole matter closed without much delay. I felt too that Mr. Wallace was the only person who would be able satisfactorily to account for the expenditure which had taken place during his time, and that with the assistance of the Messrs. Steers he would soon be able to do it.

In the full expectation that the expenditure account, so far as I was concerned, would be closed, and that I would shortly be relieved of all trouble and responsibility in connection with accounts, I considered it scarcely necessary to make any immediate change in the system. I decided that any payments made during my absence in British Columbia, and since Mr. Wallace's resignation, by Mr. Forrest and others, should simply be entered as before, and included in what we then called, and still call, "The Wallace account." This will explain how sums which Mr. Wallace did not handle at all, appear in the Wallace accounts. I confess that I would have adopted an entirely different course had I then the least idea that so much delay would have been experienced in bringing the Wallace accounts into proper form.

The accounts of the survey for the season of 1873 and 1874 are entirely distinct from those which we have called "The Wallace accounts." I saw the necessity of keeping them apart, and decided that they should not be intermingled

in any way whatever. The former I am informed, although the audit is not yet complete, are unexceptionable. That the latter have not been adjusted long since is a matter which I deeply regret. No doubt the difficulty is due in a great measure to Mr. Wallace throwing up his charge in the middle of the season, and leaving others to work out what should have been done by himself.

With regard to the delay, I freely admit that I do not understand why these early accounts should have been so long in process of adjustment. It has been suggested to me that Mr. Wallace and those who were supposed to have been assisting him (the Messrs. Steers), have been working at cross purposes. That they have been following up one system of book-keeping, while he has at intervals been pursuing another system, thus matters have got into some confusion, and the difficulty has been increased. This may not satisfactorily account for so much delay, but at present it is a possible way in which it may be in part explained.

With regard to Mr. Wallace being employed in connection with the survey after he became a Member of Parliament, I have already mentioned that I looked upon him as the only person who could satisfactorily adjust the early accounts, and it was at my urgent and repeated request that he took the matter up. I remember mentioning the matter to the Premier some time in the winter of 1873-74, on which occasion he agreed that if Mr. Wallace's services were indispensable there was no alternative.

With respect to the final adjustment of the Wallace accounts, it may now be difficult, perhaps impossible, to furnish vouchers of the character which during the past two years have been prepared, or which the rigid rules of the Department require; but I still confidently believe that Mr. Wallace will be able to account to the satisfaction of ordinary business men for every dollar of the expenditure for which he is held responsible. Had he remained at his post, I am convinced he would have done so long ago.

The survey has now been carried on for four seasons; during that period we have gained a good deal of experience with regard to the best means of dealing with disbursements and accounts, and all the details connected with the commissariat branch of the service. In consequence of this experience, it is now comparatively an easy matter to define exactly what should or should not be done. It was not such an easy matter at the beginning of the work, everything was new, an enormous staff had to be organized and equipped for the field at the shortest possible notice, the exigencies of the service were most peculiar; it is not surprising therefore that some mistakes, perfectly unintentional, may have been committed. One thing I am certain of, everything done was for the best, as far as could be seen at the time.

That mistakes were committed, there can be no doubt. I feel satisfied that Mr. Wallace's great mistake was in trying, from the very first, to do too much; he endeavoring to accomplish by himself what he could have much more easily done by employing assistants. Mr. Wallace's duties, as the Head of the Commissariat Branch, required him frequently to be away from his office, to visit Toronto, Collingwood, go up the Ottawa, and to other places in connection with the purchase and transportation of supplies. During these periods of absence, his office work accumulated very much, and on his return he worked late and early in order to bring it up. In the middle of this work he would be called away again, thus throwing his accounts and everything pertaining thereto greatly behind.

It is only just that I should bear testimony to the zeal, industry, integrity and rigid economy which Mr. Wallace displayed, while he filled the important office referred to. Indeed, I have felt that his efforts in the direction of economy were not always wise, he erred sometimes in trying to save public money; a striking instance of which may be seen in his own case, in order to save the salary of a small staff of clerks to assist him with his various office duties, he attempted to do all himself, and in consequence this branch of his work fell into deep arrears, resulting in the difficulties which have now arisen.

I do not know that it is at all necessary for me to say more on this subject. I have endeavored to explain the origin of the difficulties under consideration, but

while I blame Mr. Wallace for some things, I do not wish to throw upon him any censure due to myself as the responsible head of the survey.

It could scarcely be expected in such a gigantic undertaking, where at first so much had to be done tentatively, that everything would work well, and it would not be candid on my part were I to state that the matters now under investigation by the Committee are the only difficulties which have been met with. In initiating the work and carrying into execution the thousand and one details relating thereto, many things were found to work less satisfactorily than could be desired. I have invariably adopted the rule, however, not to adhere blindly to any mistakes which, with the very best intention, may have been committed, but rather to rectify them as soon as possible after their discovery. In this manner many difficulties have been overcome, and for a long time back the system adopted, and the whole organization, with some trifling exceptions, has worked admirably.

I feel it necessary to ask permission to enter briefly into this branch of the subject, because the evidence which has been submitted to the Committee so far must have left the impression that everything done in connection with the survey has been wrong. I do not imagine that it has been done intentionally, but so far as I have read the evidence, it certainly is of a character to leave the least favorable impression.

I desire, therefore, to submit for the information of the Committee some explanations respecting the system of payments and vouchers which has for the last two years been in force.

I have already mentioned that in the winter of 1872--73, I made an effort to be relieved of all, *even nominal*, responsibility in connection with the accounts, but without success. I determined, therefore, to remodel the whole system by abolishing the commissariat branch of the survey, by assuming the responsibility of making payments either directly and personally, or in remote sections, through my chief assistant engineers.

I laid down rigid rules by which no account could be paid until the following particulars were first satisfactorily vouched for by officers of the survey.

1. That the paper on which payment was claimed was the original invoice or account of the party who may have furnished the goods or performed the service.
2. That the goods were actually furnished or the services performed.
3. That the rates and charges were fair and reasonable.
4. That no portion of the amount claimed had been previously paid or included in other vouchers or accounts certified for payment.

Other rules respecting purchases and accounts were laid down for the guidance of every one connected with the survey, and since the 1st of June, 1873 every payment has been made by my own cheque, except in British Columbia, and such payments in Manitoba for wages of men, etc., that had to be made on the spot. In the one case, Mr. Marcus Smith, and in the other, Mr. James H. Rowan, consented to make the payments in these out-of-the-way districts, and for the period referred to have faithfully made them.

The Chief Engineer, and these two of his principal assistants, have thus had added to their legitimate work the onerous duties connected with commissariat and transport services, and the making of payments, and they are each held responsible for the expenditure thereby incurred, and the keeping of an accurate account of it. The additional work and responsibility thus thrown on individual members of the engineering staff has been considerable, but the system has worked well. Owing to the absence of delays through divided responsibility, a very great deal more of most valuable work has been accomplished during the past two years than previously. As a further result of this system, the comparative cost of the work done has been greatly reduced.

All the vouchers under the system last referred to have, during the past two years, been regularly transmitted as they came in, to the Department of Public Works, to undergo the strictest audit, and I have not learned that a single mistake, error, or irregularity has been discovered during that period.

In concluding this statement, I claim that while the initiatory system adopted, owing to circumstances beyond my control, resulted in some confusion in a portion of the accounts, in the system subsequently adopted, there is nothing whatever, that I am aware of, with which reasonable fault can be found, that every care has been taken to insure a faithful expenditure of the public money and to keep an accurate account thereof.

I respectfully submit, that from first to last, I have done everything in my power to render the survey for the Pacific Railway as complete a success as possible, that I have thrown into the work all the skill and energy at my command, and I exceedingly regret that anything of an unsatisfactory nature has occurred.

If fault may be found with some things at the beginning which have turned out unsatisfactory, I trust reasonable allowances will be made when the circumstances which I have related and the unprecedented magnitude of the undertaking are considered. Perhaps too, in weighing the matter, the Committee will not be indisposed to give some credit for results accomplished.

(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

In my own judgment I disapproved of payments being made through myself as Chief Engineer, or through the Engineer's Department, but these objections were overruled by the Department of Public Works. We tried to make some disbursements through the Public Works Department, but found there was too much red tape to get along smoothly. In the winter of 1872-73, I strongly objected and threatened to sever my connection with the Pacific Railway Survey altogether if the responsibility for the payment of accounts was still forced upon me. The Minister then stated that it would only be for a short time longer, as the whole would soon be transferred to one large company, arrangements to that effect having been made. I knew that the accounts of 1871 and 1872 were not adjusted. I had instructed that all vouchers were to be returned as frequently as possible. Receipts were instructed to be taken in all cases, and vouchers produced therefor at the earliest possible moment. Do not remember if I informed the Minister that the accounts were in an unsatisfactory condition.

The system of making payments of which I complained, was continued with the aid of Messrs. Forrest & Rowan until 1st of June, 1873. During the winter there were not many payments for purchases to make. They would not exceed a few hundred dollars. I frequently urged that the vouchers should be sent in and the accounts squared.

I was informed that all that were prepared were sent in. I frequently applied to the Department to inform me of the deficiency of vouchers, which was not done.

Mr. Wallace was first engaged to purchase supplies and to pay for them on presentation of the account to me, by my official cheque; such accounts being first certified by Mr. Wallace and others. On account of the great extent of the work, and partly by my absence, I was compelled to place round sums to Mr. Wallace's credit in the Bank of Montreal, that he might make the payments direct. I believe this to be a loose way, but saw no help for it. I had implicit confidence in Mr. Wallace. I felt quite satisfied that Mr. Wallace would make payments as well as I could myself. I was not aware of any irregularities in the accounts while I continued this system of payment. I do not think it would be possible now to furnish vouchers of the character such as are now required for the amount with which Mr. Wallace is charged, but I have no reason whatever to doubt that all the money was expended on the survey, and that Mr. Wallace could satisfy ordinary business men on this point. The vouchers now received and filed with the Department are more elaborate and complete than those furnished previous to June, 1873.

The reason why I think these vouchers would be difficult or impossible to produce is referred to in my statement, being the extent of the work and the haste with which it was being done.

I think the Pacific Railway Company would have received such statement of expenditure as Mr. Wallace could furnish without any hesitation—the vouchers not being so perfect as those recently furnished. I am not aware that there are any expenditures for which there are no vouchers produced. I am not prepared to say that there are no vouchers short for payments made.

(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

TUESDAY, 16th March 1875.

Mr. Fleming's examination continued:—

I considered at the beginning that one person should have general charge of all these matters, that is, purchasing, paying and keeping accounts. The commissariat branch consisted of many persons, but Mr. Wallace was placed at the head of it.

I found at the beginning of 1873 that the accounts were not adjusted, not even the accounts for 1871; but I thought it possible to adopt such means by which future accounts could be more easily adjusted; therefore I adopted the new system. In the foregoing I allude to the expenditure over the whole survey. Mr. Wallace I held generally accountable for all, although another person under him was doing duty in British Columbia, named George Watt. I had frequent conversations with Mr. Wallace concerning his work, but I do not remember what I said. I frequently wrote to the Department prior to June, 1873, and since asking for an audit. I did not institute any additional checks on the expenditure until the system was changed in 1873. I complained that the Department did not give me a receipt for the vouchers which were sent in until the spring of 1873, when I insisted upon it. I then opened a book in which was entered the list of vouchers sent to the Department from time to time, and before leaving the vouchers, required the Secretary to sign the book or give other receipts for them. Prior to this the vouchers were referred to in my letters by number, which letters were the only record of the transfer of vouchers. When Mr. Wallace tendered his resignation in 1872, I asked Mr. Forrest, my Chief Office Assistant, Engineering Branch, to act for Mr. Wallace until other arrangements could be made.

I asked Mr. Wallace to assist Mr. Forrest whether he was elected to Parliament or not. I understood Mr. Wallace to promise that he would assist Mr. Forrest. Do not think that Mr. Wallace said it would be unlawful for him to discharge these duties if elected Member of Parliament. This matter never crossed my mind beyond the fact that I knew that he could not be a public officer and receive payment as such if elected a Member of Parliament.

I learned in October, 1872, that Mr. Wallace was elected to Parliament.

I did not then make any additional arrangements as the season was over, and the only thing remaining to be done was the adjustment of the accounts, which I felt could only be properly done by Mr. Wallace or with his assistance. I was at the seat of Government during the spring session of 1873. During that session Mr. Wallace was occasionally supervising the accounts. For weeks at a time he may not have been at the office.

I felt that I would be held responsible by the Government for the expenditure to take place directly by myself, and therefore I determined to take my own way with regard to making the payments and keeping the accounts, and therefore I opened an entirely new set of books and adopted a different system.

I did not wish to trouble Mr. Wallace with anything more than I could help because he was a Member of Parliament. Mr. Wallace was off and on engaged on these accounts until some time in November, 1874. This was seventeen months after inaugurating the new system. I am not aware that Mr. Wallace discharged any other duties in the office except the balancing of these accounts. I frequently spoke to Mr. Wallace expressing a hope that the accounts would soon be closed. Cannot say that I insisted upon it. The evidence I had that Mr. Wallace and the Messrs.

Steers were working at cross-purposes was that there was no final result. This was a mere suspicion on my mind. I mentioned my suspicion to Mr. Wallace. In a general way he replied that he found it necessary to go again over everything they had done. I concluded he had not too much confidence in their system of book-keeping. I cannot say if the ledger was kept in Mr. Wallace's handwriting.

I represented to the present Premier the unbalanced condition of the books. I think I told him that I saw no way of adjustment without sending for Mr. Wallace. I think it was early in 1874 I made the above representation to the Premier, and I understood him to concur in the suggestion I made to send for Mr. Wallace.

I think the vouchers cannot now be furnished because the same pains were not then taken that now is, and many of the persons who could have vouched cannot now be found. Two of Mr. Wallace's commissariat officers have since died, viz., Captain John Robson and Nathan Price. I was obliged to rely upon the integrity of individuals that the public money was not done away with in the same way that the Government relied upon me. The Government had access to my official bank account and could see it at any time. I also sent in vouchers as rapidly as I was furnished with them. I did not examine the bank accounts of Mr. Wallace or other officers. My other duties did not admit of my devoting much time to accounts. My chief reliance was therefore on the integrity of individuals. I stated that the accounts of 1871 and 1872 would in my opinion be satisfactory to any ordinary business man. I mean when completely adjusted. I do not say that in their present state they are satisfactory to anyone.

I submit the following statement as the amount to be accounted for in connection with the total survey up to the 25th February last, showing the amount accounted for, and to be accounted for under the several headings, as \$1,648,519.08.

According to the entries in the books of my accountant, it appears that the gross sum of \$1,648,519.08 is charged the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey up to 25th February last.

This amount is to be accounted for under the following general headings :

1. The Wallace accounts*.....	\$ 567,011 28
2. The Watt accounts, British Columbia, (part of expenditure before June, 1873.).....	219,137 58
3. Vouchers sent Public Works Department since June, 1873	715,301 30
4. Vouchers in transit from British Columbia †.....	94,038 16
5. Vouchers in transit from Manitoba, and advances to be accounted for.....	34,066 18
6. Vouchers in hand and recent advances to Engineer.....	18,964 58
	\$1,648,519.08

(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

March 17th, 1875.

Mr. Fleming's examination continued:—

Some of the mistakes I refer to in my written statement were committed in British Columbia. I discovered great extravagance and lavish expenditure, of which I was not aware until I reached there. This I stopped immediately as far as it was possible for me to do so. I took steps before another season commenced to prevent effectually any such expenditure. I at one time thought there were mal-appropriations of this money, but I have never been able to bring them home. I made all the enquiries I could regarding this. It was mere suspicion, and I could not make charges against any one, and no charges were brought. There were three

* Of this amount the total cash paid Mr. Wallace is \$158,076.

† These vouchers have nearly all come in since 25th February, only \$14,307.30 still to come.

district engineers in charge of different portions of the survey at that time, and one principal commissariat officer, named George Watt. Mr. George Watt was withdrawn from British Columbia in the spring of 1873, on the change of system alluded to, and was engaged in Ottawa in the adjustment of his accounts until July or August, 1874. He was then discontinued. I think Mr. Wallace made a mistake in leaving the service to become a Member of Parliament. I regard this mistake as a loss to the survey. I was not aware at this time that Mr. Wallace's accounts were in a confused condition, but I was aware that the transactions he had to do with were so numerous and so peculiar, that it would necessarily require some considerable time to adjust his accounts. I frequently expressed my regret that it took so long to adjust the accounts. Mr. Wallace being an M. P. at the time I refer to, I considered that he was doing a favor in giving his attention to these accounts. I think it was a mistake on the part of Mr. Wallace to leave the accounts unadjusted, and to stand the second time for the House of Commons. At the beginning of the survey, Mr. Wallace was asked to make purchases of all sorts of camp equipments and stores, to hire men, find means of transport, to transport men and supplies through various out of the way channels to the interior of the country. These duties devolved entirely on Mr. Wallace, and he was authorized by me to employ any necessary assistance. The mistake I think Mr. Wallace made at this time was in not employing sufficient assistance. He was spoken to on the subject several times, but his general reply was to the effect that he was determined to husband the public money and defy any one to charge him with extravagance. In all probability I replied by a shrug of the shoulders. I am aware that at the head office Mr. Wallace had no assistance whatever for some considerable time after the survey began. He undertook all the duties of the office himself, and he might have been seen poring over his books late and early. I have seen him as late as 10 p.m. The first assistance that he had was Mr. Steers, Sen., about April, 1872. Mr. Steers, Sen., was employed to assist Mr. Wallace in getting up the books. I think I made the suggestion to the Minister or Deputy Minister of Public Works, that he would be more usefully employed in assisting Mr. Wallace to get up the accounts than in auditing them. Mr. Wallace had in the field Mr. Ralph Jones, Mr. John Robson, Nathaniel Price, Mr. Clark, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Price, Jun., Mr. Wm. Jones, and several others, all as Commissariat officers. I consider these were sufficient for the field. It was for the office work that I considered the staff deficient.

The Messrs. Steers were discontinued when the books were taken away. I had a suspicion some time previous that they were working at cross purposes with Mr. Wallace, and of course I concluded that the assistance was not effectual. These gentlemen were left in charge of the office during Mr. Wallace's absence, but they were never authorized by me to make any payments. I learned to my surprise a few months ago that money had passed through the hands of Thomas Steers, Jun., I think in the neighbourhood of \$1000, being the proceeds of some stores which were sold up the Ottawa. I authorized Mr. J. H. Rowan to have these stores sold to the best advantage. Mr. Rowan was in Ottawa. I am not personally aware how the money came into Mr. Steers' hands. I am aware that a criminal action was entered against him by the Department. I am not aware that a civil action was entered. Mr. Steers was acquitted on the ground that he had some counter claim against the Department for extra services, being work done outside of office hours chiefly in aiding assistant engineers with their accounts. I consented to his temporary employment as an extra clerk on the request of his father. This was about February or March, 1873. He was first employed at a salary of \$2.50 per day for one or two months, after which he received \$90 per month. His office hours were from 9.30 a.m. until 4 p.m. Mr. Steers' claims for extra services have not been recognized except in one particular item, being \$100 for copying a book. I think he claimed about \$800 or \$1000 for extra services, or about the amount he had appropriated. I have not learned that any of the money has been refunded to the Department. The suit against him was instituted by the Minister of Public Works.

The supplies sent by Mr. Wallace were usually good. There may have been excep-

tions. I remember seeing on the Dawson route some pork unfit for use. It was accounted for by being re-packed into pine casks. This I considered a minor mistake. It was not repeated. I had no means of testing the prices paid for supplies, but I have no reason to think that excessive prices were paid. The quantity of supplies was also sufficient.

I think that test number one in my statement, viz., producing original invoices, was generally applied in Mr. Wallace's expenditure. Test No. 2 is that the goods were actually furnished or the services performed. I do not consider the voucher No. 546 now shewn me, and amounting to \$6962.27 to be a good voucher, as there is nothing on it to show that the services were performed. I do not think that this voucher should be accepted by the accountant. I cannot see why that amount of money was paid on the documents before me; there must be surely something else in the shape of orders or certificates. My reason for supposing there must be other documents which have now gone astray is that I have been repeatedly told that when the vouchers were first sent into the Public Works Department to be audited the fastenings were taken out and the documents scattered promiscuously around the floor, said to have been done by Mr. Jas. Baine, accountant of the Public Works Department. My informants are Mr. Thos. Taylor (Mr. Radford's present assistant) and the Messrs. Thomas Steers, Senior and Junior.

(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

March 18th, 1875.

Mr. Fleming's examination continued:—

[By Mr. *Bowell*:—]

When I said that the accounts of 1871-72 were not adjusted I did not mean to infer that it was for want of application on Mr. Wallace's part. When I said to the Minister that the accounts were in an unsatisfactory condition, I meant that they were not finally adjusted. I expressed my disappointment that they had not been closed sooner.

Some of the parties that were sent out on the survey, and on whose account advances were made, would not return in some cases for twelve or sixteen months, and none of the parties return until the close of the current season.

In consequence of the long absence of members of the survey, and the necessity of making payments to their families, &c., during their absence, the accounts became very complicated, and their adjustment no doubt seriously delayed.

W. E. Jones, a commissariat officer at Manitoba, who was accountable to Mr. Wallace, for some reason or other failed to transmit his accounts and vouchers to head quarters, and it became necessary to send a person up to Manitoba to adjust his accounts.

At the instigation of the Auditor General, Thomas Steers, Jun., was sent up last summer (1874), and in this duty spent several months, returning in the fall. I do not think the Wallace accounts could have been fully adjusted without the information which was obtained in this way.

In Mr. Wallace's personal account the pencil writing of \$200 per month was written by me. It was not done at Mr. Wallace's request. It was simply to see the state of Mr. Wallace's balance, allowing that his services were valued at \$200 per month from the beginning of the survey.

I think Mr. Wallace would be underpaid at \$200 per month. Mr. Watt's (a junior commissariat officer) salary was fixed at \$3,000 per annum by the Department of Public Works. I am aware that expenses are heavier in British Columbia than on this side, and salaries are generally higher there, but under all the circumstances, although no promise was ever made to Mr. Wallace that he should receive \$3,000 per annum, I think an officer in the position which he occupied would be underpaid at less than the sum named.

Referring to Mr. Radford's evidence, concerning a statement made to him by

Mr. Thomas Steers, Jun., touching Mr. J. H. Rowan's account, Mr. Radford may have told me, but I have no recollection of it—I have no intention of casting a doubt on Mr. Radford's veracity, but if he told me it left no impression on my mind.

Concerning a statement made by Mr. Radford that Mr. Steers, Junior, offered him a money consideration to pass the Manitoba vouchers, and that he told me of it—my answer is about the same as to the previous question. For weeks at and before Mr. Steers', Jun., examination in the Police Court, Mr. Radford was constantly in my office, and made very many statements concerning Mr. Steers, Jun., but it is impossible to charge my memory with them.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

Mr. Wallace was appointed at my own request. I asked Mr. Wallace for security—not at first—it was after moneys had come into Mr. Wallace's possession. He said he would furnish such security, but the matter was postponed and perhaps forgotten. It was never furnished. I considered Mr. Wallace's views as to salary to be very modest. I concurred in Mr. Wallace drawing \$150 per month on account of salary.

I sometimes engage officers without fixing their salary, especially when the nature of the duties and responsibilities are not fully defined; for instance, Mr. Horetzky as an explorer, Mr. McCann as a botanist, and at first nearly all the commissariat officers. I decided the amount of salaries in cases of officers where it was not fixed, subject to the approval of the Minister.

With regard to the payment for stores purchased by Mr. Wallace I was satisfied with his own certificate and assurance that everything was right when I gave him a cheque for the amount. Mr. Wallace subsequently paid for purchases himself. I left it entirely with Mr. Wallace to get what vouchers he thought fit. I do not think I gave Mr. Wallace any written instructions concerning vouchers, as I had constant opportunities of speaking to him, and I knew he was familiar with the requirements of the Public Departments, and I left matters of detail entirely with him to carry out.

I received a letter from Mr. Wallace, I think early in July, 1872, resigning his position after a certain date, say about 1st August, 1872. I cannot produce the letter as it was burned in my offices. I asked Mr. Wallace to return to assist in adjusting the accounts. I said nothing in any shape or form while Mr. Wallace was a Member of Parliament respecting compensation for his services. I was aware that there was a balance in the bank to Mr. Wallace's credit after his resignation. While Mr. Wallace was a Member of Parliament I was not aware that he drew any money by his own cheque for salary.

I did not ask Mr. Wallace to refund the amount he had drawn from the bank on account of salary while he was a Member of Parliament. I wrote to Mr. Wallace on the 21st June, 1874, to come back to assist in winding up the accounts. In my letter I referred to compensating Mr. Wallace for his services, but mentioned no amount. Mr. Wallace was not then a member of Parliament. I paid Mr. Wallace \$200 on 24th October, 1874, on account of services, but not in the nature of settlement. I knew that Mr. Wallace had been drawing money on account, between February and October, 1874. Some time during the summer of 1874, I remember saying to Mr. Wallace, "Don't you require some money?" He replied, "No, I have still a small balance at my credit." I did not know before that time that Mr. Wallace had any money at his credit. I do not think I asked Mr. Wallace when he resigned in 1872 to hand over his balance, but I know that he handed over \$6,500. This came to my knowledge in November, 1874. I learned first in November, 1874, from the Bank of Montreal that sundry sums of money, amounting to \$3,220, had been passed to Mr. Wallace's credit since his resignation. Part of the money was for stores sold; the balance seems to be a cheque from Mr. Forrest for \$900. Mr. Wallace finally left his office in November, 1874. I had no settlement with Mr. Wallace when he left, neither did he ask for any. A few days before he left I asked him if his accounts were yet closed. He replied that they were not, but felt sure that eight or ten days would suffice to close them.

I asked Mr. Wallace for a statement of his personal account a short time before he left, in order to know how it stood. I did not attempt a settlement with him as his work was not done, and until it was done, I was not prepared to recommend to the Minister any rate of salary.

I had no conversation with the Minister regarding the amount of compensation Mr. Wallace was to receive. I thought that the Minister was aware that Mr. Wallace was employed on his accounts; but when the matter came up in his office in November last, he, the Minister, expressed great astonishment that Mr. Wallace was still engaged, and had been for the greater part of the summer.

I saw no great objection to Mr. Wallace paying himself by his own cheque to the extent of \$150 per month. This was not the general custom. I did not pay my own salary by my own cheque. It is quite customary, however, for Engineers receiving advances for general purposes on the survey to employ portions of it for private uses, but they have to account for it all.

Mr. Forrest, who acted as Mr. Wallace's successor, paid himself in the same way, and after his death, in September, 1873, his accounts were found quite satisfactory, and the balance of his personal account handed over to his widow; and the official vouchers are now in the hands of the Department of Public Works. Some of the accounts in voucher No. 586 for telegrams are not certified, but the majority of them are, and the others bear evidence on the face of them of being quite correct.

The payment of Mr. Alfred Waddington of the sum of \$4,000 was made on the authority of an Order in Council.

With regard to voucher No. 551, it is not so complete as I would wish it, but it bears evidence on the face of it that the money was paid for services of men engaged on the survey.

(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

March 19th, 1875.

Mr. Fleming's examination continued:—

Referring to vouchers Nos. 590, 591, 592, composed of invoice of goods from Bannatyne & Begg, Winnipeg, amounting to \$841.04 freight and cash advances, in all \$1,015.08, I may say that these are not perfect vouchers and are unsatisfactory without explanations, which explanations ought to have been written on the face of them.

Regarding Pay Roll No. 549, amounting to \$6,603.98, it consists simply of receipts of engineers and men engaged on Division B, on the survey of 1871. There is no certificate accompanying this voucher as to the men having been so engaged, as there should have been, but of my own knowledge I know they were engaged.

Voucher No. 653 for freight and transport between July and November, 1872, amounting to \$3,259.27, is also incomplete, not being properly certified. I am not aware of my own knowledge that these services were performed.

Stores consisting of clothing, tobacco, &c., for men's use were sent out, and furnished to the men at nett cost.

I requested the Department on several occasions to grant Mr. Wallace and Mr. Steers, Sen., access to the vouchers in the Department of Public Works for the purpose of getting some necessary information, and I am aware that they got the vouchers. I am not aware that any of the vouchers are credited twice in Mr. Wallace's books.

Item "Ocean to Ocean" charged to Geo. Desbarats in Mr. Wallace's books, ought not to appear in Mr. Wallace's account at all. It is fully accounted for in Mr. Palmer's books. (Mr. Palmer is my accountant.)

Item \$1,600 in Mr. Wallace's ledger, charged to Mr. Wallace and charged back again to me, I explain as follows:—\$1,353.25 was paid out on account of travelling

expenses when I crossed the continent in 1872. The balance I expended for private purposes which I paid into my official account some time after I returned. The whole is fully explained in Mr. Palmer's books and the vouchers in the Department.

The amount of money received by Mr. T. Steers, Jun., for sale of stores up the Ottawa, I believe should have been paid to the Receiver-General. This fact, however, I did not know until November last. Mr. Steers was not authorized, that I am aware of, to retain the money above referred to.

The engineer in charge of a surveying party should have kept the accounts of said party while in the field, unless he had an officer to do it for him. In some cases a commissariat officer accompanied the party, and the accounts were kept by him. It was the duty of the engineer, or other officer, to report the state of their accounts as frequently as possible, and finally on their return. It was the duty of the engineer in charge to certify all the accounts of his party.

[By the Chairman:—]

I know nothing of the correctness of the sum of \$242,267 stated in Mr. Radford's evidence as vouchers not certified by any one. If similar to some of those submitted to me I would not consider them satisfactory. I do not think they would be satisfactory to a business man in the state they have been shewn to me, without some explanations. I think Mr. Wallace was fully aware from his experience on the Intercolonial Railway of what kind of vouchers were desired by the Department. I depended on him partly on that account. As before stated I have heard no complaint of the system in force since June 1873, except the impropriety of having large sums of money at the credit of individual members of the survey.

All the difficulties that I know of are in the accounts of 1871 and 1872. This is the period covered by the Wallace and the Watt accounts, the latter being for expenditure west of the Rocky Mountains.

I have taken no security from any of the engineers who have been acting for the last two years as paymasters. I rely wholly on their integrity. I do not remember having consulted Ministers as to taking security from persons controlling large sums of money. I am not familiar with the rules of the Department in this respect.

I think there was something said by the late Minister of Public Works or his Deputy about the desirableness of having as many vouchers sent in as early as possible before the first meeting of Parliament in 1873.

(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

27th March, 1875.

Mr. Fleming submitted and read the following:—

Memorandum.

“The Committee asked me some questions about the item ‘Ocean to Ocean’ mentioned in some of the accounts, and wished me to explain farther.

“During my ‘reconnaissance’ of the country between this place and British Columbia in the summer of 1872, a good deal of information had been acquired, which, although considered of interest and value to the public, was of a general character and could not well be embraced in official engineering reports. I thought the best way would be to bring it out in book form, written in a popular and attractive style, so that it might reach a great many readers, much more than those who usually wade through the contents of blue books. The information so conveyed might, I thought, assist in giving to the public, correct ideas respecting the magnitude, value, and importance of the country recently acquired between this side and the Pacific Coast.

“I mentioned my views to members of the Government; met with their approval, and at once took steps to carry them out. Mr. Grant, of Halifax, the writer of the book, most cheerfully entered into the project, and without any idea of remuneration transcribed his notes and forwarded them to me. It was then

“ my duty to see them printed, and I arranged with the publisher to have the book brought out at the lowest possible rates, so that it might reach as many readers as possible—the selling price was fixed with a view, simply to pay the cost of printing and publishing.

“ The accountant's books will show on one side, advances to the printer, and on the other money received from the publisher for sales.

“ I am aware that in the transaction there was some risk of the book not selling, or its proceeds not coming up to the money expended, and in this event I might have been charged personally with the loss, unless the Government considered the service to the public equal in value to the deficiency.

“ Fortunately, however, this question will not come up, as the whole edition of 5,000 copies has sometime since been disposed of; all expenses are paid, and a small balance \$9.18 stand at the credit side of the accountant's books. I am informed farther that the publisher has yet to remit a balance for final sales, which according to the accountant's (Mr. Palmer's) calculations will raise the balance on the credit side to \$274.37.

“ It will thus be clear to the Committee that the charge of \$2,000 which appears in some of the incomplete accounts as having been expended in printing ‘ Ocean to Ocean ’ has since been covered by credits on the other side, and that the public have had the advantage of the author's labors and all the benefits which may have resulted from this work on extremely favorable terms, no one having derived the slightest pecuniary profit except the printer and publisher, who claimed their ordinary trade charges.

“(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.”

[A letter from Mr. Fleming was also read, stating that he repeatedly asked for an audit of the accounts; and enclosing copies of twenty letters asking for an audit.]

Mr. Fleming's examination concluded:—

There are twenty-five in all to the same purport, to which I am not aware that any reply has been received.

Statement of account of Canada Pacific Railway Survey, submitted by Mr. Fleming, showing expenditure from June 1st, 1873, to 1st of February, 1875, amounting to \$586,452.05, of which the sum of \$543,883.13 is covered by vouchers. There are other vouchers now in my office received by mail since the date of the above letter of 25th instant, to be credited to this amount. There are also vouchers in transit from British Columbia. The balance, whatever it may be, has for the most part been paid away, and yet to be accounted for to me by Engineers in charge of parties in the field. I may mention the names of McLeod, Lucas, Brunel, Garden and others. In my official account in the Bank of Montreal, no cheques were drawn except by myself, and no moneys were charged to that account without my knowledge.

The amount at my credit on the 1st June, 1873, had nothing to do with the Wallace accounts, and was never charged to them.

“(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

20th March, 1875.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS STEERS, JUNIOR.

Mr. Thomas Steers, Jun., called in and examined:—

[By Mr. Bowell:—]

I went into the Pacific Railway Survey office as an extra clerk in the month of Feb., 1873. It will be necessary for me in giving the information that I have to give

to this Committee, to obtain the books of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, a list of which I now hand you. I require the books referred to, to be able to give a proper explanation in regard to certain statements given in evidence before this Committee by Mr. Radford, that I stated to him some time in November, 1874, that I would swear that Mr. J. H. Rowan was a defaulter to the extent of \$2,500 or \$3,000. I state that I never told Mr. Radford anything of the kind, and never made any such statement to him that it is untrue. That I require from the said list of books the old letter-book containing statements of accounts, and a new letter-book containing statement of account also of James H. Rowan, a copy of which I handed him in 1874.

In answer to the statement of Mr. Radford that I would make it to his advantage to pass Manitoba vouchers to the amount of \$52,000 without examination, and that I could get or had plenty of money for that purpose, I say No, I never made any such offer, that I never had any money involved of my own in the transaction.

I never received directly moneys for the sale of stores. In the month of June, 1873, there were certain notes in my desk in the Canadian Pacific Railway Office. These notes consisted of one note, John Bangs \$1,394.48; interest was charged to him, \$18.92, amounting to \$1,413.40, which note was paid as follows:—W. Wallace, \$800, and entered in cash book A. of W. Wallace; Thos. Steers, Jun., \$400; amount of contra account rendered by Bangs, \$86.10; cash paid Thos. Steers, sen., \$127.30.

Mr. Wallace gave me the authority to receive and collect these moneys. Mr. Wallace gave me authority to collect the Bangs' note. I hold in my hands the balance of the above note amounting to \$527.30.

I received the sum of \$1,029.48 of public money other than as salary. I have not paid over this amount to any one with the exception of \$150.97 paid Mr. Rowan. I never knew that it had to be paid to the Receiver-General, and the reasons that I did not pay it over to the Minister of Public Works, or his Deputy, when demanded were these—1st, That I am under protest in the banking house of Alex. McMicken & Co., in Manitoba, for the sum of \$761.42, for which the Government have received full and good vouchers; 2nd, I hold from Mr. Fleming a certificate for balance of salary and expenses for the sum of \$310.35, which is as follows:—

“ C. P. R. OFFICE,
“ Nov. 18th, 1872.

“ As far as I can make out the balance due to Thomas Steers, Jun., on salary and expenses account in Manitoba, is three hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents “ (\$310.35).

“ For SANDFORD FLEMING, C.E.,
“ (Signed,) CH. D. PALMER, Acc.”

“No. 1.

I hold other certificates in my possession copies of which I now hand in.

When Mr. Wallace gave me the notes he told me to collect the money for and on account of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey. I was not aware that he had any position in the survey, but I presumed from the entire money of the survey being charged to the so-called Wallace accounts, his order was sufficient.

[By Mr. Bowell:—]

I have a perfect knowledge of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey Accounts. I can give to the Committee any information they may require as to the state of the Wallace accounts. I know that the ledger of Mr. Sandford Fleming, now in the possession of the Department of Public Works, will show at a glance the state of Mr. Wallace's account, with the exception of the sum of \$53,707.21, but which amount is almost journalized in the journal of that set of books. The reason of this not being finished was, that on my making up the accounts of W. E. Jones, of Manitoba, I found that there would be a balance against Jones of \$14,000, and I showed it to Mr. Wallace. On looking over the matter we found that there were whole pay rolls that had never been sent in by Mr. Jones. The reason the books were not closed was that the material necessary to do so was not in the office. I prepared a statement of vouchers for the Department of Public Works, to which I refer, and by adding the amount of

the W. E. Jones vouchers to that statement, and the vouchers left in pigeon-hole C, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of \$10,000; also a list to which the vouchers are attached, left by me in the lower pigeon-hole on the left hand side, amounting to \$1,800 and odd, and the book of statements in one of the pigeon holes which will show that there was a balance to the credit of the Wallace accounts in June, 1873, of \$15,000 and upwards. Add the amounts from the new account of survey to the Wallace accounts and you will have every dollar accounted for.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

I am not aware that the Department is indebted to Mr. Wallace. The books show that the Wallace accounts are indebted to the Department, but would not if they were posted. Without the aid of the books I cannot say the amount. I made out the statement now shown to me of Mr. Rowan's account on February 21st, 1874, which statement is correct as far as I know. It shows balance to the debit of Mr. Rowan of \$1,470.88. Mr. Rowan had passed in receipts for the amount of \$6,250 for salary. Voucher No. 598 $\frac{1}{2}$, amounting to \$9,270, is certified by Thomas Steers. I am aware that Mr. Thomas Steers certified to the correctness of other vouchers. The work done by me as shown in Gingras' certificate, dated June 13th, 1874, was during the year 1873 and the early part of 1874. I did not work continuously at it. I was instructed by Mr. Steers, Sen., to assist Mr. Gingras in making up his accounts outside of office hours. Mr. Wallace instructed me to assist generally any Engineer in making up his accounts. When Mr. Wallace gave me these instructions he was not at the head of the office.

I think I performed the work certified to by Mr. Murdock, dated June 11th, 1874, during the months of April, May and June, 1873. Mr. Wallace told me to go and assist Mr. Murdock in making up his accounts. I presented these two certificates to Mr. Fleming and demanded payment. Mr. Fleming did not pay them, but stated to hand them to Mr. Palmer, the accountant, and they would be looked into. My office hours were from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mr. Thomas Steers, Sen., instructed me to do the work as per his certificate of November 18th, 1874, and assisted me to check the same after office hours himself, the work being a *resume* of the vouchers of the expenditure on the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, from May, 1871, to June, 1873. I asked Mr. Wallace on the 18th November, 1874, for a certificate that he instructed me to copy the Hudson's Bay Company accounts early in 1873. I certified myself that the work was done after office hours.

I received from Mr. Wallace a receipt, dated November 9th, 1874, for two notes then in my possession, amounting to \$140 and \$42.33. I asked Mr. Fleming for certificate dated November 18th, 1874, showing balance of salary and expense account due me in Manitoba, amounting to \$310.35, as I was anxious to settle my account with the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Wallace handed me account No. 5, signed by himself, showing a debit to me of \$778.51.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

Did you furnish any statement to any one, other than the officers of the Department concerning the Wallace accounts?

Witness stated that he declined to answer the question.

I wish to state that I furnished no statements of accounts outside of the office whilst in the employ of the Government.

(Signed,) T. STEERS, JUNR.

March 24th, 1875.

Mr. Thomas Steers', Jun., examination continued:—

[By Mr. Bowell:—]

In reference to the sum of \$15,000 and upwards, referred to by me in my former evidence, as remaining to the credit of the so-called Wallace accounts in the Bank

of Montreal, I answer as follows : All moneys received from the first of the survey to the 1st June, 1873, having been charged to the Wallace accounts on the Eastern Division, there remained a balance in the Bank of Montreal of \$15,000 and upwards to the credit of the so-called Wallace accounts, in the name of Mr. S. Fleming, which was paid out by Mr. Fleming on the new survey account, consequently that balance must be credited to the Wallace accounts, as it was previously charged to them—(see Mr. Fleming's ledger bound in black morocco.) I had a conversation with Mr. Radford in December in relation to an article which appeared in the *Globe* of 30th November, 1874, stating that Mr. Wallace was a defaulter to the Government to the amount of about \$59,000. Mr. Radford informed me that he had given the information which led to the article in question being written, and that he had other information that he was going to publish.

I informed him that the statement was incorrect, and that by looking into Mr. Fleming's books, he would find that he was in error; that he had in his hands the vouchers of Mr. W. E. Jones, of Manitoba, which were partially journalized in Mr. Fleming's ledger; that if he would add these to the amounts posted together with other credits, he would have all the money accounted for, and I further told him that I had figures in my possession, which I would publish, and show that his statement was incorrect. Mr. Radford replied, "The quieter you keep the better; if you make any fuss, I'll put you through," referring to publishing any statement.

That night when I was going to dinner, about 5.30 p.m., I was arrested on an affidavit made by this said F. W. Radford on a charge of having stolen \$25 from Her Majesty the Queen. This was about the 6th or 8th day of December, 1874. I asked Mr. Radford by whose authority he gave these statements for publication. He replied, "At the solicitation of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works." I wrote to Mr. Wallace in reference to the nature of these accounts early in 1873, and received a reply, which I will produce. The purport of the letter I wrote to Mr. Wallace was to the effect that I understood through Mr. Burpé, Mr. Fleming's Secretary, that they were about transferring the books and papers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey to the Department of Public Works. Mr. Radford made a proposition to me in his office, during the month of November, between the 17th and 21st, 1874, to the following effect : That he was going to make a statement for the Minister of Public Works; that Mr. Wallace was a defaulter to the extent of \$59,000 or \$60,000, and he said "Wallace is burst and gone up, and he can do nothing for you; you had better become a party to it," the statement. I replied that I would not; that I before told him that if he looked in Mr. Fleming's books, he would see I could not make any such statement.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

I had no reason for refusing to answer the question put to me by Mr. Bertram on the 20th March last, except that I might be doing an injury to those to whom I furnished any statements. I furnished statements to Mr. Thomas Steers, Sen., about the latter part of November, 1874, also to Mr. Wallace in November, 1874. I also published a statement in the *Citizen*, Ottawa. I cannot furnish copy of statement to Mr. Thos. Steers, Sen., nor the one furnished Mr. Wallace, nor a copy of statement in the *Citizen* of December 10th, 1874. These statements were a *fac simile* of each other. The figures I spoke of to Mr. Radford as having in my possession from which I could shew that his statement was incorrect, were on pieces of paper and memoranda which I took from the Wallace account from time to time. The twelve sheets of memoranda of Manitoba accounts, now produced and numbered 31, were taken from the letter book of Gilbert McMicken, Deputy Receiver General, by Mr. Robt. Woods, his clerk, who copied them from the original. These letters formed part of Mr. McMicken's letter book.

I can produce no other memoranda at present, but will bring any I may have relating to these accounts to-morrow.

I compiled the statement published in the *Citizen* of the 10th December, 1874, now shewn to me. The statement shows Mr. Wallace's account balanced to a cent. It is correct so far as I know. I had sufficient memoranda in my pos-

session to make up this statement. I do not know what amount of cash there was to Mr. Fleming's credit on the 1st June, 1873. I made up Mr. Fleming's bank book from the first of the survey up to January or February, 1873. To my knowledge Mr. Fleming had only one account opened in the Bank of Montreal, viz., his official account. All cheques drawn on Mr. Fleming's account in Bank of Montreal were charged to the Wallace accounts, with the exception of moneys disbursed in British Columbia. All moneys to the credit of Mr. Fleming in the Bank of Montreal had been charged to the Wallace accounts up to June, 1873. The total amount of money received and paid out from Bank of Montreal by Mr. Fleming from June 30th, 1871, to 1st June, 1873, is \$1,081,543.92; but this amount includes the British Columbia accounts. I require the statement of returns to the Department of Public Works, the books not being made up do not shew it. The amount at Mr. Fleming's credit in Bank of Montreal was chargeable either to Mr. Wallace, or to the British Columbia accounts before it was chequed out.

(Signed,) T. STEERS, JUNR.

25th March, 1875.

Mr. Thos. Steers', Jun., examination continued:—

The cash received by Mr. Fleming from the Department of Public Works as made up by Mr. Wallace up to November 31st, is \$1,303,741.37. I find also that a further amount of \$309,137.79, making in all the sum of \$1,612,879.16 is the amount of cash as per ledger received by Mr. Fleming from the Department, but there may be an entry in this account made twice, but without going through the journal I cannot tell. This is the ledger bound in black morocco. The amount in the Bank of Montreal on 1st June, 1873, should be charged to Mr. Wallace.

In my former evidence I stated that the account shown me was correct up to date, 1st February, 1874, showing a balance against Mr. Rowan of \$1,470.88. This is correct to a certain date, but I believe there were some credits to be placed to his accounts.

Part of the \$9,600 seems to have been paid out of the balance at Mr. Fleming's credit to Mr. Rowan after June 1st, 1873. I think \$5,000 was the amount so paid.

The amount credited to Mr. Wallace in my statement to the *Citizen* of \$9,600 is the same as shewn in Mr. Wallace's ledger, except \$18.33. The \$5,000 referred to in Mr. Rowan's account may have been a portion of the money referred to in the bank, but I cannot say. The whole transaction is in the letter book, but has not been taken into the journal to my knowledge.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

Q. Suppose, then, you take the \$5,000 above referred to from the balance at the bank, say \$15,838.55, and credit it to Mr. Rowan's account, what effect would it have on your statement in the *Citizen* as to the balance shewn in that statement?

A. I cannot say; because I do not understand the question.

I am an accountant.

I did not give Mr. Wallace credit in my *Citizen* report for the amount of public money I held in my hands, say _____, according to Mr. Wallace's statement as the money was never charged to him by me. I believe this money held in my hands was for stores sold. I cannot say who paid for the stores originally. I do not know whether these stores were charged in the Wallace accounts or not, but the bills receivable for the goods were chargeable to Mr. Wallace.

The amounts chargeable to Mr. Wallace in my statement to the *Citizen* are the same as in Mr. Wallace's account up to 20th May, 1873.

The item \$5,400 entered in Mr. Wallace's books, and not in my statement as an item, may be in some bulk sum in my statement. It was charged in error in Mr. Wallace's books and afterwards corrected.

There was more had been previously charged to Jones—Manitoba account than \$50,671.67, as per my statement in the *Citizen*. It would appear by Mr. Wallace's ledger that there was previously charged in Dec., 1872, \$3,673.33, but which might have been portions of the amounts heretofore charged.

There was also money paid to Jones in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1871, and April, 1872, \$3,214.50. That is all that I know of as being charged to Jones in the Wallace accounts. The amount charged to Jones in Mr. Wallace's ledger is \$56,679.67. There is a credit of \$3,006.34.

The explanation I give in regard to the sum of \$14,493.91, part of the amount of \$105,873.15, is that it is in Mr. Wallace's ledger.

I do not know what item \$3,168.41 is, as charged in my *Citizen* statement to Mr. Wallace. The entry in the book being turned up by Mr. Radford, I find an amount of \$2,373.72 charged to the Jones-Manitoba account.

I find the amount of \$2,373.72, as per *Citizen* report, dated February 21st, is included in the sum of \$50,671.67 in the same report. Jones' account, I think, amounts to about \$60,000.

In my *Citizen* report "James" is a misprint. The amount of \$3,170.00 charged to "James" in my *Citizen* statement as credited to Mr. Wallace, should be "Jones"—Ralph Jones. Jones' account in the Wallace books shews that he is debtor \$3,726.31, but there are several vouchers that are not credited to him.

I never said anything to Mr. Radford, at any time, about any of Mr. Rowan's vouchers being burned in the fire in the Survey office. I had some of the public money in my possession when I was sent to Manitoba. I took it that I had authority to draw on the Department from Manitoba.

I now produce my letter of instructions from Mr. Fleming, dated 23rd June, 1874. (Letter read.)

[*Ruling by the Chairman:—*]

The letter being read to the Committee, I find it contains no authority to draw on the Department or upon Mr. Fleming.

Witness resumed:—

I received \$300.00 from Mr. Fleming for the purposes of my expenses.

I think, in the aggregate, I drew on Mr. Fleming to the amount of \$2,080 in favor of the Deputy Receiver General of Manitoba. These drafts were not honored by Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Radford stated to me that Mr. Wallace was a defaulter to the extent of \$59,000 or \$60,000. I cannot say as to the time.

The statement was not made to me by Mr. Radford that Mr. Wallace owed the Department \$59,000 or \$60,000 in money.

I never offered Mr. Radford money to pass the Manitoba vouchers, as I was not interested in having them passed at the time.

I held, at the time, in my possession, money belonging to the Department.

(Signed,) T. STEERS, JUNR.

March 27th, 1875.

Thomas Steers, Jun., examination concluded:—

The money for which I drew on Mr. Fleming, in Manitoba, was paid out by the Clerk of the Deputy Receiver General to sundry persons,

(Signed,) T. STEERS, JUNR.

Monday, 22nd March, 1875.

HON. MR. MACKENZIE'S EVIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie called in and examined.

[*By the Chairman* :—]

Will you be kind enough, Mr. Mackenzie, to state in general terms to the Committee what condition you found the Pacific Railway Survey accounts in when you became Minister of Public Works?—The question, Mr. Chairman, is a very extensive one, and of course my answer must be a very general one. I found on taking charge of the Department that Mr. Fleming was still Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, having entire charge of that work, and also Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway Survey, having practically to do everything in connection with that survey, engaging engineers in such a way and at such rates as he thought proper. I found also that he disbursed moneys upon the same principle, obtaining large credits in Columbia and elsewhere, and making advances to engineers in such a way as he thought would be most likely to advance the object he had in view, viz. : that of completing as rapidly as possible an exploratory survey of that vast territory. That there were peculiar difficulties in conducting the survey—peculiar difficulties in managing the financial affairs as well as the technical business of his Department every one will understand. I took early steps to relieve him of the burden imposed upon him by having entire charge of the Intercolonial Railway, and placed Mr. Schreiber in charge of these works generally. Mr. Fleming still retaining the formal position of Chief Engineer, and so far as the chief works were concerned, having still complete control. I allude in this respect particularly to the Miramichi and Restigouche bridges. This I conceived would relieve Mr. Fleming to some extent, but I was only in office probably about two months when I became aware that the financial department of the Pacific Railway Survey was in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition. I found that Mr. Taylor had been engaged for nearly one year in auditing the accounts of that Department, and in endeavoring to arrange the vouchers. I made particular enquiry as to the progress of that work, and I found it to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. I have no desire to be understood as stating that Mr. Taylor was unsatisfactory as an accountant. I think the delay arose rather from the extreme difficulty of arranging the accounts, rather than from any deficiency on his part. Still, I felt so much dissatisfied with matters in that connection, that I ordered all the vouchers to be brought to me at my office, hoping to be able to take some time to look into them technically myself; but when the vouchers came, there was a trunk—perhaps three or four feet long, two feet wide, and about as deep as it was wide—full of them, and I saw that it was absolutely hopeless to attempt to do anything in that way.

I then sent for Mr. Langton, had a conference with him about it, and found that my own views of it as a business transaction tallied with his, and that some change became absolutely necessary. I determined, after consultation with him and my Deputy, to endeavour to get a new system inaugurated, and made some particular changes then, intending as soon as possible to relieve Mr. Fleming entirely from any kind of responsibility connected with money matters, and to make payments in a different way. But, in the mean time, to have a new set of books opened, I determined to obtain the services of a thoroughly competent accountant. I advertised privately for such an officer, and after communicating with many parties, including former employees, I decided upon Mr. Radford as the most suitable person I was able to find. I sent for him and offered him the position, which, after some hesitation, he accepted. Mr. Taylor, in the mean time, I intended should continue to assist Mr. Radford until the accounts were all got into proper order. During all this time I never heard any mention whatever made of Mr. Wallace's name, and never knew he had any kind of connection with the office from the time he became a candidate for Parliamentary honours in 1872. I assumed it was not possible he could have any connection with it in future, as it was entirely contrary to law and Parliamentary practice as well as sound business principles. But I think, in the month of March or

April, when I was pressing all my officers very much to get this matter into some business-like shape, that Mr. Fleming mentioned to me that there was something he wanted to get Mr. Wallace down about; and I said, "Very well, if it is necessary." I supposed it was to explain some matter that required his personal presence. I never dreamed that this was a continuation of Mr. Wallace's employment, but simply that Mr. Fleming wanted his presence to explain something that was then unexplainable. That was the only occasion on which Mr. Wallace's name ever came up between Mr. Fleming and myself on either side. I never knew Mr. Wallace was in the office until I learned it accidentally in the fall, some time in the beginning of November, I presume. In the meantime matters went on, I expecting to get the accounts in some shape soon, so as to be able to take decisive measures to bring about a new system of making payments. About the same time, towards the end of October,—I don't pretend to give dates at all—this matter of Mr. Steers came before me. I think, if I recollect rightly, it was on some application for a settlement for some allowances claimed. When I made enquiry into it I sent for Mr. Radford, as the accountant, and asked him if Mr. Steers was still employed; and after getting his explanations, I was astonished to find that Mr. Steers had received nearly \$1,000—about that amount—from the public money; and instead of paying it into the Department, as he was bound to do, he put it into his own pocket, and alleged he had claims against the Department. I sent for Mr. Fleming, and inquired what sort of system it was that permitted a clerk to deduct alleged claims from money belonging to his employers, coming into his possession. I spoke very angrily about it, for it seemed to me to be most extraordinary that a clerk in a department should have the power by any system to put public money in his own pocket, and allege, in justification, that he has claims against it. I think I made minute enquiry into the state of the books, and requested Mr. Radford to bring me the papers. He reported to me that Mr. Steers declined to give over some papers, upon which I sent a peremptory order that Mr. Radford should take over everything in the office. In the mean time I ascertained that Mr. Fleming was entertaining Mr. Steers' claims for extra services to the extent of considering whether they should or should not be paid. I immediately sent a peremptory order to Mr. Fleming not to consider any claims whatever until all the money was paid over; that the Government would require the money that belonged to the country to be paid into the public treasury before even looking at the claim. Upon that, Mr. Fleming appears to have requested Mr. Steers to come to me. I declined to hear anything from Mr. Steers, but gave him the alternative of immediately paying in the public money in his possession or criminal proceedings would be taken against him. He left me, stating that he would pay the money in. However, instead of paying it, he sent an impertinent letter to the Department, showing receipts by him of large amounts, and giving credit to the Department for the money he had retained. This led me to make further inquiry into the state of the books, and I complained very much because Mr. Radford had not sooner made me acquainted with the state of affairs. This further examination made it appear to me that Mr. Wallace had been constantly in attendance at the office from the time that his formal resignation was sent in, or, at any rate, that he had drawn a large amount of money, paying himself by cheques from funds at his disposal. I found that Mr. Fleming was not aware of this at all, and when I asked him for explanations, he knew nothing about it, expressing astonishment that any money had been in Mr. Wallace's hands.

I think I asked him, "But where is this account kept? Have you a joint account, or does Mr. Wallace have an account of his own with the bank?" and he could not tell. I think I requested Mr. Fleming to go to the bank and get information. He brought me back this statement, showing that at the date of Mr. Wallace's resignation there was a balance to his credit in the bank of \$4,889.44, and the various sums which were paid in to his credit in the Bank of Montreal made the amount standing to his credit on February 28, 1873, \$8,279.44. Against this sum were charged the various amounts set forth in this statement which I put in evidence to show the dates of the credits and dates of the payments. I then stated to Mr. Fleming my astonish-

ment that such a state of affairs could possibly exist. I asked him how he thought it compatible either with his position or mine that Mr. Wallace should be coming to my office for a year and a half without my knowledge, and drawing sums of money against the accounts when he had ceased to be an officer of the Department. I got no explanation except the general one, that he was himself not aware of this state of affairs. It will be observed that the last account was drawn in the month of October. I had no conversation whatever with Mr. Fleming about Mr. Wallace's salary or about the salary of any officer except that of Mr. Steers; and the state of the accounts in the books was so extremely unsatisfactory otherwise, that I was obliged to make a stringent order to have the whole of the accounts immediately placed before me in different shape. I found that another officer in the Department had had for years about \$3,770 charged against him without any apparent return. I called for that officer and asked him what it meant, and he told me he had some vouchers against that amount and I requested him to place them before the Department. I spoke to Mr. Fleming about that, and called his attention to the extraordinary circumstance that he had allowed this large amount of money to remain at the debit of this officer all that time without any inquiry being made; and I expressed my astonishment that it should be so. I also gave directions to Mr. Radford to have that account closed, and to close every account so far as the vouchers in his possession enabled him to do, and to report to me as soon as it was possible to get this done. He reported to me that in this particular case vouchers to the amount of \$1,800 were sent in, still leaving a balance of something more than that amount, and I am not aware that the account is closed to this day. The whole system of managing the accounts of the Pacific Railway Survey may be characterised in two words—as being most unbusiness like; and it was of such a nature as to make it absolutely impossible to ensure accuracy or correctness, and left the temptation to every one to do wrong. I have taken the necessary measures to have all that corrected, and now no money is paid out except through the regular accountant, Mr. Radford, and the engineers are thereby relieved from all responsibility, which they never should have had and never should have assumed, and the Department might supervise those matters, and thereby practically make the survey a branch of the Public Works Department so far as the regular authorising of payments and making payments were concerned. I do not know whether the Committee desire any further statement; I have made it as general and as brief as I can, but if there is any specific question which any member of the Committee chooses to ask me or any other party interested in the matter, I shall be most happy to answer it.

[By the Chairman:—]

What information did you get as to the condition of what are known as the "Wallace Accounts" during these investigations?—I made inquiry, of course, as to the state of those accounts, and the result of my enquiries of the accountant in that regard was briefly set forth in a letter addressed by me to Mr. John Stuart, of Hamilton. That statement was absolutely correct, as I gathered from the accountant's information to me. There are, of course, two accounts—first, the cash account proper, in which there should be a statement of the amounts received by the accountant from the Government and the amounts paid out. It would then be proper to inquire whether the amounts have been properly paid out or not, and there ought to have been in the office a book showing the absolute payments and receipts. I asked for that book upon one occasion, and was told in reply that Mr. Wallace took it away with him. I thereupon ordered the Secretary of the Public Works Department to telegraph Mr. Wallace to send it back.

About what date was this, Mr. Mackenzie?—I am not quite sure of the exact date, but information on that point can be furnished by the Secretary of the Department.

You were, of course, led to understand that the statement of the account furnished you was correct?—Of course. Indeed I had then no reason, and have now no reason to believe that the statement in question was otherwise than correct.

The information you conveyed in the letter—received from the accountant—showed you that, apart from the cash account, there was a large deficiency in the vouchers?—I do not know and cannot say anything about the vouchers. The vouchers may have been there for anything I know. I gave the statement as I got it.

Were you aware, prior to your assuming charge of the Department yourself, that any such system obtained in the Department as engineers having large amounts of money placed to their credit?—I did not know.

And of course you were not aware that any large sums were placed to the credit of subordinates?—As I have already stated, I said to Mr. Fleming, when we came to have some explanations about this matter, that whatever might be thought of amounts placed to his own credit, I thought it extremely inconvenient and improper that any subordinate in the office should occupy such a position. I said I thought it was a system susceptible of great abuse, that all financial operations ought to be confined as strictly as possible on business principles to one account, and that the authority for the payment of money should be obtained before the accountant paid any out. The fact that Mr. Fleming stated to me that he was not aware of any of the payments made to Mr. Wallace until he went to the bank and got a statement, showed how loose and improper the system was.

Did you ask him why he did not ask Mr. Wallace to hand over any balance at his credit upon his resignation?—He was not aware that there was any balance at his credit, but stated to me that he had perfect confidence in Mr. Wallace's integrity. I said I had no reason to think anything else. "I do not wish," I said to Mr. Fleming, "to say a word against Mr. Wallace, but you know it is an extremely improper way of keeping accounts, altogether apart from the integrity or non-integrity of any person." In business transactions there is a certain mode of doing things, without trusting to anybody's honesty or otherwise. Things have to be done in a business way. As I have already stated to the Committee, I attribute a very large portion of the irregularity to the fact that Mr. Fleming had undertaken and was discharging duties totally incompatible with the responsibility devolving upon him, duties which he should never have been burdened with, and ought never to have assumed.

What do you understand to be the usual requirements of the public service in regard to vouchers? You speak of the cash account showing the disbursements, and the necessity which exists for knowing what has been done with moneys paid out. Have you, in your investigations before the Public Accounts Committee during many years, ever known a system in which these vouchers were not required?—No, I never have. Of course, in the Public Works Department, the great spending Department of the Government, most of the payments are made upon contracts; and we never make a payment upon any contract until we have the certificate of the officer in charge of the Department. Mr. Fleming's certificate, for instance, was required on every payment on the work on the Intercolonial Railway, or the certificate of Mr. Schreiber since that gentleman has taken charge. Mr. Scott, Chief Architect of the Department, must also certify to every payment on any building of which he has charge before the money can be paid. When these gentlemen send in a certificate, an Order in Council is passed authorizing the Department to pay the amount. Contractors are generally anxious to get their money as soon as the Engineers certify to the work, and in order to expedite payments, and when I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the certificates placed before me, I sometimes direct payment to be made in advance of the Order in Council passing. In the matter of this survey, there is no doubt some difficulty in managing payments, and some latitude has to be accorded that would not be given in other transactions. A man may be sent, for instance, to the Rocky Mountains with a surveying party, and may find it necessary to make purchases of supplies, say from the Hudson Bay Company at Edmonton or Rocky Mountain House; he must have the power to make these purchases. But instead of giving him \$10,000 to carry with him and do with what he pleases, another system can be inaugurated by accepting bills or placing specific

amounts for specific purposes in the bank. The system hitherto has been what I have stated—giving large amounts to Engineers in charge of parties. Any one can see at once that this system is liable to great abuse. It has this other disadvantage, that the vouchers come in very slowly and very irregularly, and it is frequently extremely difficult to say what transaction is proper and what improper. Everything is left under such a system to the personal integrity of the party disbursing the money. A large proportion of the money is paid for wages, and the pay-lists are sufficient vouchers in that case. These should come in pretty regularly, but I speak more particularly of the payments for supplies—horses, cattle, and articles which a party cannot take with them, but which they have to purchase.

Would it not occur to you that when the parties purchase supplies from the Hudson Bay Company or any other, payment should be made to the parties furnishing the goods. Would it not, in such an enterprise as the survey, be more satisfactory and suit the purposes of Engineers better, to have a system of paying the Hudson Bay Company rather than their agents, because I take for granted money is not the article surveying parties want in distant parts of the country—that they want simply the supplies?—No doubt, there are, however, large proportions of the supplies, especially in British Columbia, purchased from residents here and there throughout the country—such supplies as hay, cattle, and in some places of fresh meat perhaps; and it would be a little difficult in that case to do anything else than pay money out directly for the goods furnished. In that event, the local accountant in that quarter should have very specific instructions, and the accounts in the banks at Victoria and Vancouver Island should be arranged in a particular way.

Mr. Taylor.—The hon. gentleman has, I am sure unintentionally, done me a slight injury. I commenced to audit the Wallace accounts on 5th June and finished on 5th November, and had all my papers packed and ready at that time. They have since been examined and found correct. I am sure the hon. gentleman does not wish to state that I was employed twelve months in doing what I did in five months.

[*By the Chairman:*—

Was that in 1874?—It was in 1873.

You wish Mr. Mackenzie to state that you were engaged in auditing the accounts during five months?

Mr. Taylor.—Yes; I began on 5th June, and my report with all accompanying papers was handed to the late Government on 5th November, 1873.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.—I simply stated that Mr. Taylor was engaged in auditing Pacific Survey accounts for nearly one year; that he is still there, and will remain there until 1st May; and his work has been wholly on the Pacific Survey accounts. He has no other duties.

Mr. Taylor.—I understood you to say that I had spent twelve months on work, which I completed in five.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.—Not on any specific part of the work; but that you had been engaged there during that time. I have no reason whatever, Mr. Chairman, to find fault with Mr. Taylor and his work.

Mr. Taylor.—I misunderstood you.

[*By Mr. Bertram:*—

Did you receive any accounts from Mr. Steers, any statement of the Wallace accounts, before taking office?—I never did. I did not know there was such a person as Mr. Steers until the matter of his accounts came up.

[*By Mr. Bertram:*—

Did you understand or know who was keeping the accounts after Mr. Wallace's resignation?—I did not.

You never saw this statement before?—No: unless it has been published in the newspapers; then I may have seen it.

This is the statement made by Mr. Thomas Steers showing the balance at the debit of the Wallace accounts, dated January 27, 1874, the balance being \$65,584.98?—The only statement at all I know about the Wallace accounts was first made to me verbally by Mr. Radford at the time the Steers' matter brought out the fact that Mr.

Wallace had been there at that time. I think I made particular enquiry as to what had been done and the state of the account then. I got a general statement by word of mouth, and then called Mr. Fleming's attention to the matter, and we had two or three long conversations in my office about it. I requested Mr. Radford then to give me in specific shape so that I could understand the matter—both a statement as to salary and a statement as to the accounts. That statement is embodied in these two papers before the Committee.

In speaking of the system that was in operation in regard to this survey, do I understand you to allude entirely to that in operation when the Wallace accounts were opened up in June, 1873?—I alluded specially to that up to the time I was called upon to notice it officially.

Are you aware there was a different—a new system—started after June, 1873?—I think some change was made then.

Do you know what the nature of that was?—No, because I did not examine the system in operation before.

Because it is shown in the printed forms by the Engineers that an entirely different system was inaugurated; and that in place of moneys being paid without proper vouchers, in each Department the vouchers had to be produced before the money was paid. It is given us in evidence that after June, 1873, the system was entirely changed?—Well. I suppose the fact that this very large amount of money was in the banks at the credit of Mr. Wallace without the knowledge of any one in the Department will show that there was very little system.

It had nothing to do with that. That was a part of the Wallace accounts. It was contrived as an offshoot without the knowledge of the Department; but after June, 1873, there was an entirely new system inaugurated?—There was a change, and if the Committee will call Mr. Trudeau, he will tell what the change was.

[By the Chairman :—]

Were you aware that up to the resignation of Mr. Wallace all the accounts of the surveys previous to that were kept totally apart, and known as the Wallace accounts, and ran up to 1873?—I was generally aware of that, but there is no particular fact in connection with it.

[By Mr. Bertram :—]

Are you aware that all vouchers were brought into the office after June, 1873?—I was told they were.

By whom?—My information as to that came from Mr. Trudeau, through Mr. Taylor. I requested a report to be made, and that report was made by Mr. Taylor, a copy of which can be furnished the Committee if they desire it.

Will you state whether you have ever been consulted on the matter of Mr. Wallace's salary up to the time of his resignation or since?—I never was consulted at all.

You are not aware whether he was to be paid \$150 or \$200 per month?—I know nothing except what the books reveal. I could not have been consulted regarding the salaries of persons whom I did not know in the office, and I did not know he was in the office.

The question involved prior salary?—I knew nothing about it, except what is shewn in the books. I spoke to Mr. Fleming, and he told me that Mr. Wallace's salary was \$150 per month, but he thought it was rather low at that; he said specifically that was his salary, and I think he said he considered the salary should be \$200.

[By Mr. Bertram :—]

When was that?—In November, when this question came up. He said he had never paid any increase, but he expressed that he proposed or intended or had intended to speak about it, or something of that kind. I never heard anything more than that.

[By the Chairman :—]

I understand a letter over your signature was published, addressed to Mr. Stuart, former Member of Parliament. Will you please to state what caused the writing of

the letter?—I replied to a note from him. I wrote no part of the letter myself; it was compiled as stated in the last paragraph—"The above information, compiled from the statement furnished by the accountant, is the most exact statement I can give in reply to your letter."

I understand Mr. Stuart wrote you asking for this information?—Yes.

You did not volunteer it in any shape or way?—No. I saw no reason why the information should not be given, and I see no reason now.

The information was compiled by the accountant and furnished by yourself in reply?—Yes.

Are you aware of any serious difficulties in the way of payments being made through the Receiver General's Department?—I was not aware of any.

You are not aware that it takes a couple of weeks to obtain payment for ordinary accounts?—I am not aware of that, and there is no reason why it should be so. We sometimes find irregularities have taken place in the delay of warrants, and those delays are sometimes accounted for and sometimes not; but as a rule we endeavour to enforce prompt payment.

[By the Chairman:—]

The statement was put in as one of the reasons that induced the placing of large sums of money in the hands of Mr. Fleming, the Chief Engineer, and other engineers, that it was very difficult to get payments made through the Receiver General's Department, that they had to pass through sixteen hands, involving a delay of one or two weeks.

[By Mr. Bertram:—]

Not from the Receiver General's Department. The statement was made that, from the time an account was lodged in the Public Works Department, it required all that time before the money was paid.

[By the Chairman:—]

That is to the same effect. The cheque finally comes through the Receiver General's Department.

I think the statement is probably correct to a great extent. It will be easily understood that it is impossible to have a financial system by which accounts can be properly checked without causing some delay. In some of the Departments they make payments in a different way from what we do in the Public Works Department. We make no payments ourselves, but send them all through the Finance Office, and that requires a greater number of entries than if sums were paid directly out of a fund at our own disposal.

Has that been the custom all along in the Public Works Department?—It has been the custom since I have been there. I know, however, that there have been modifications in several cases—in the Intercolonial Railway accounts for example—which secured very prompt payment of money; in the case of the Intercolonial Railway, payments were made through the banks at St. John and Miramichi, through an efficient system of cheques. I have always held that there cannot be too much care exercised in making payments, and if two or three days are now and again lost in carrying the system into effect, the loss is more than compensated for by the absolute correctness which is secured.

Do you think two days ought to be the extreme limit of an account passing through if everything is in order?—I think so. I followed up some payments during last year to test the point, and I found there was no difficulty whatever when officials were required to attend to their duties.

Are you aware that such payments have gone through in less than two days?—There is nothing to hinder them going through in one, if promptly attended to. I may say that there is rather a disposition in the Finance Department to induce the spending departments to make payments themselves, it saves them a good deal of trouble. I have always resisted that, because I think it desirable, and, indeed, necessary, to have a check. The Committee will also observe that the system to which I adhere relieves the officers in the spending departments from the serious responsibility which would otherwise attach to them. My own chief officers are

unwilling to make payment by their own cheques on the bank, and if they did that, it would involve the taking of security for officers to an enormous amount, which they were unwilling to furnish.

Will you state what the rule is with regard to the securities offered by officers in the spending departments?—I am not in a position to answer that, because it has not come specially under my notice.

Have you been aware that no securities were given by any of the gentlemen who had the payment of large sums of money, and whose accounts have been referred to in this investigation?—I was quite aware of that, and that made me all the more anxious for a different system, not that I had the slightest reason to doubt the perfect integrity of any one engaged, but merely from a business point of view.

You consider it improper that any officer should have the spending of money without giving sufficient security?—Yes, I think it is a burden on the officer himself if he has to do it.

[By Mr. Wallace:—]

You say that I was constantly attending the office from the time of my resignation up to November, 1874: is that correct?—I could not have so stated for I did not know he was constantly attending it at all. I must have stated that I was not aware that Mr. Wallace had been, from the time he left in June, 1872, constantly attending the office. If I used the expression it was in a general sense—he had never left the office permanently.

How long was I in the office?—As I never knew you were there, I cannot say.

But in making a statement in that way, I think you ought to be able to tell how long I was in the office.—I assume when I find cheques drawn by Mr. Wallace, as follows:—In 1872, on August 2, 3, 10, 14; Sept. 7, 9 (twice); Oct. 12, 17; in 1873, on January 28, 30; February 10; June 28, 30; July 28; August 11, 18; November 24; in 1874, January 14; May 4, 7, 11 (twice), 28; and September 22; I assume, as a matter of course, that Mr. Wallace must have been there pretty steadily though I was not aware of it.

They might have been drawn and I not have been near the office. The hon. gentleman says he could not find the disbursements of my accounts because the cash book was not in the office. Is there a cash account in the ledger and journal?—I never saw the books. I asked for the cash book, and was told that Mr. Wallace had taken it with him.

Is it customary to go to the cash book to see a statement of the cash account?—I think it is the simpler plan. I merely asked for the cash book, and I was told by the accountant that Mr. Wallace took it with him.

Was there a detailed statement in the ledger or journal?—I never looked at the ledger or journal, or any book in the office.

Was there a detailed statement of my receipts and expenditure in the ledger and journal?—Having never seen them, I cannot tell.

Will Mr. Mackenzie state what the system of payment on the Intercolonial Railway was when the work was going on?—I do not know, and therefore cannot say.

Was it similar to that adopted in the Pacific Railway Survey office?—I have already stated that I do not know.

What is the difference between accepting a bill drawn by an engineer and paying him over a sum of money?—I am not here to give speculative opinions.

[By the Chairman:—]

Have you any more questions to ask, Mr. Wallace?

Mr. Wallace:—It is no use asking more questions. Those I have asked were not answered.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie:—I did not come here for the purpose of expressing speculative opinions on book-keeping.

The Chairman:—I do not think it is in order to ask what is the difference between a sum of money drawn by an Engineer to the order, for instance, of the Hudson Bay Company, and that Engineer taking away a certain sum of money in his pockets.

Mr. Wallace:—I did not say the order of the Hudson Bay Company; I said his own order.

[*By the Chairman*:—]

Have you any further questions to ask?

Mr. Wallace:—No.

Mr. Thomas Steers, Sen.:—I wish to ask the hon. gentleman whether he is aware that I was in the office of the Pacific Railway Survey for three years, and that I was auditing the accounts of that survey when Mr. Radford came into the office?

[*By the Chairman*:—]

Do you know, Mr. Mackenzie, whether this gentleman was in the Pacific Survey office for three years?—The only knowledge I had of him was from a letter from himself and some of his friends, sometime last fall, asking for an increase of salary. I know nothing about him otherwise.

[*By Mr. Steers*:—]

Will the hon. gentleman state whether he ever sent for me to know what was the particular connection between these accounts and the office of Mr. Fleming?—I do not, Mr. Chairman. I think I remember this gentleman coming into my office and asking an interview.

(Signed;)

A. MACKENZIE.

2nd April, 1875.

Hon. A. Mackenzie's examination concluded:—

[*By Mr. Bowell*:—]

When you ascertained that there was an unaccounted balance in Mr. Wallace's books, did you send for Mr. Wallace and ask for an explanation, as you state in your evidence you did from another person, who was an employé, to whose debit there stood an unaccounted balance of nearly \$4,000?—Mr. Wallace was not in my office.

Did you instruct any one to ask for an explanation?—I endeavoured to get an explanation through Mr. Fleming. I cannot tell whether he communicated with Mr. Wallace or not.

Before giving the order for taking possession of the books and papers, did you send Mr. Radford to examine Mr. Wallace's private accounts?—I gave no directions about any accounts.

Did you ever send Radford to either of the Steers to inquire about the Wallace accounts, and the purport of these enquiries to be withheld from Mr. Wallace?—No. I had no communication either by myself or through another, with these men.

Were you aware when Mr. Radford published his letter in the *Times*, that he was going to do so?—No, I was not. He informed me either after the letter appeared or after he had sent it, that he had written to correct a statement which appeared in another paper; I said I had no objections to his doing so.

In your letter to Mr. Stuart, I think you state that there was an unaccounted balance of some \$59,000. Is this correct?—I had no reason to believe the letter incorrect.

Had anything transpired since to lead you to believe there is not that balance?—I have had no examination made since then.

Had you not instructed Mr. Radford to balance these books?—No later instructions were given by me.

Has Mr. Radford made any report to the Department since his first report?—He may have done so, but I am not aware of it.

Are you aware that he gave any information to the *Globe* newspaper in reference to these accounts?—I have no knowledge of it.

Did Mr. Stuart, of Hamilton, examine the books with your consent?—No. I have no knowledge that he examined the books.

Was Mr. Stuart in Ottawa when he wrote to you in reference to these books?—My impression is that a note or telegram was written at Hamilton, which I presume

had a reference to the Wallace accounts, but almost immediately afterwards he visited Ottawa and called at my office, at which time these accounts were spoken of.

Is it customary in your department to publish the state of an employé's account without first having asked him for an explanation of any wrong which is supposed to exist?—It is customary to publish whatever we think proper. Some of these accounts were at the time being sent to the Police Magistrate's office for exposure, on account of peculations by some of the clerks.

Do you mean in that, that Mr. Wallace was suspected of peculation?—No. I had no reason to, and never said or thought so.

Was your letter written to Mr. Stuart for the purpose of influencing the election in South Norfolk?—I wrote the letter in answer to Mr. Stuart, and afterwards requested Mr. Stuart to publish it to give Mr. Wallace ample opportunity of seeing it.

(Signed,) A. MACKENZIE.

22nd March, 1875.

THOMAS TAYLOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. *Thomas Taylor* called in and examined:—

I am at present an auditor in the Board of Works, and have been so since June, 1873. I was never in the public service prior to that time. My chief duty is in auditing and examining vouchers. Originally I received vouchers in my office. Now they go to Mr. Radford and through him to me. I filed them away in my office with as much safety as possible. When I finished my audit I sent the vouchers with my report to Mr. Braun, the Secretary. It appears to me that in 1873 Mr. Braun sent the vouchers somewhere else. The vouchers in connection with the Wallace accounts have been for a considerable time, and are now, in my possession.

I am in the same Department with Mr. F. W. Radford. I know nothing to the contrary than that the vouchers in connection with the Wallace accounts are in the same condition as that in which they were received from the engineers. The Manitoba Jones vouchers were handed to me in Mr. Radford's office by Mr. Steers, Jun., and I took possession of them at the time. I have no personal knowledge that any of these vouchers went into Mr. Baine's hands. I told Mr. Fleming that the vouchers were not in a good condition, that the auditor's statements were in some cases detached. I found most of them, but had to make up some auditor's statements myself, and some of the accounts got into the wrong envelopes, which gave me much trouble. I could not and did not say that I had seen the papers thrown about in Mr. Baine's office, as I am not in the habit of going there. I did not say to Mr. Fleming that the clasps were not taken out of the Wallace papers (many of them were without clasps), but I made a statement to that effect concerning the Watt papers. I did not say that I saw the Watt papers or any other papers thrown about in Mr. Baine's office. I only spoke of their condition when they came into my possession, indicating that they (the Watt's papers) were not in a good condition. I have no personal knowledge as to how they became so.

(Signed,) THOMAS TAYLOR.

March 22nd, 1875.

JAMES BAINE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. *James Baine* called in and examined:—

I am principal accountant in the Department of Public Works.

All communications and parcels of vouchers are addressed to Mr. Braun, and the vouchers afterwards handed over to me. I remember receiving the Pacific Railway Survey vouchers. We (myself and assistants) had them audited for the first year in order to make a journal entry. The rules of the Department are that every thing

should be certified by the Engineer-in-Chief. All the vouchers lay over, as the greater part of them are not so certified.

The Sub-Engineers certify first, after which we require the certificate of the Engineer-in-Chief. While these vouchers lay over they were placed in pigeon-holes, or lay in my desk while being examined.

The vouchers of 1871 and 1872 came in as separate vouchers; not numbers of them clasped together with a statement for each set. In the first instance the accounts of each person was in a large envelope. In order to compare the statements with the vouchers, or to make up new statements adapted to our books, it was necessary to separate the vouchers. We generally kept all the vouchers as they came in. After having taken down the details we folded them and secured them by elastic bands.

Having heard and read the evidence of Mr. S. Fleming, stating that he had been repeatedly told that the vouchers had been seen scattered around the floor of my office, I state that there were coverings, and papers contained inside of those coverings which I did not consider as being necessary to form a part of the vouchers. These may have been lying on the floor, but were afterwards carefully taken up and placed into the box with the other accounts. None were lost to my knowledge. I do not think any could be lost without my knowledge. All were finally sent to the Audit Office.

[By Mr. Bowell :—]

The vouchers were sent to the Audit Office in the fall of 1873. I found the paper now put in and marked No. 18 about six weeks ago in my desk, but cannot account for its being there.

This paper appears to have been attached to other papers. It appears to me that some portion of this paper has been torn away from the bottom of the paper. I do not know whether the part torn off contained any date. I sometimes separated the statement from the voucher.

[By Mr. Bertram :—]

There are no vouchers in the Public Works Department yet credited to Mr. Fleming on Canadian Pacific Railway Survey Account.

We examined the vouchers in the accountant's office, in the Public Works Department, to see that the additions and calculations were correct, and we had to put them in such a shape as to see that no vouchers were sent in twice. We found no duplicate vouchers, that is, any vouchers charged twice by Mr. Fleming. I found an instance of a pay list, in which money and stores advanced by the Hudson Bay Company were all charged to the Department, and as the Hudson Bay Company's charges were all usually charged direct, the account in that way might have been duplicated. No receipts attached to the pay rolls were lost while in my office. I made no report to the Audit Office about these accounts, but reported the matter verbally to Mr. Trudeau, to the effect, that they ought to be certified by Mr. Fleming. I do not know that any vouchers were taken away from my office. Mr. Steers, Sen., made a report to the Department as to the condition of the vouchers.

(Signed,) J. BAINE,
Accountant.

Tuesday, 23rd March, 1875.

Mr. James Baine's examination concluded :—

Cannot say whether Mr. Steers, Sen., made a full report on all the vouchers which were in the Department of Public Works in March, 1872, not having examined the report in connection with the vouchers. I handed over to Mr. Steers, Sen., all the vouchers at that time in the Department.

(Signed,) J. BAINE.

March 22nd, 1875.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS STEERS, SEN.

Mr. Thomas Steers, Sen., called in and examined :—

I was sent in March, 1872, by Hon. Mr. Langevin, to the office of the Chief Engineer, to see that the vouchers were coming in properly, and to assist Mr. Wallace in bringing forward the vouchers. This was soon after the time I made the report put in. I left the office about the 18th of November, 1874. I think the books would have been balanced and the whole accounts in the hands of the Department within a fortnight. I made out a statement of accounts, dated 27th January, 1874, and the signature to it is mine. The balance in that statement to the debit of Mr. Wallace is \$65,584.98. I cannot tell from memory what amount of vouchers came in after that date. The stores for the men, purchased by Mr. Wallace, were not taken credit for by him at the time. Mr. Wallace took credit for these stores as per vouchers and receipts of men. Accounts were sent in by the commissariat officer of the Division, showing the amount of stores received by him, and the amounts paid out to the men. I do not think they kept an account of the provisions. Stores for the men were generally left in the district. Sometimes there was an account sent in to Mr. Wallace by the Deputy Commissary of the amount of stores left at depots. The amount of stores for the men, purchased by Mr. Wallace, was charged to each division, and Mr. Wallace was credited with the amounts as charged to the men by the Deputy Commissariat Officer or Engineer. I do not know that these accounts as they came in were credited to the account of stores in each division. I do not know that any stores not required were sold except on one occasion. I do not know if there were any vouchers twice credited to Mr. Wallace.

The account of W. E. Jones, Manitoba, was not credited to the Wallace accounts on the statement made by me now produced. I took no papers out of the office when I left in November, 1874. I was over two years in Mr. Wallace's office. My duties were not to interfere with Mr. Wallace's books, but to assist in forwarding statement of vouchers. I continued during the whole period of my service at this duty, from time to time. Mr. Forrest and Mr. Rowan requested me to keep subsidiary cash account and balance it for them, of the expenditure of money intrusted to them by the Chief Engineer for disbursement, which I did, and correctly balanced for the use of the book-keeper thereafter. This occupied a considerable portion of my time from July, 1872, to June, 1873, and afterwards various accounts came in relating to the expenditure which had to be settled. I was assisting generally in the office. A certain amount of the Manitoba vouchers came into my hands about July or August. I think over \$40,000. These were credited by my son to Mr. Fleming. They were principally certified by the Engineers. I think those that were passed were certified. I told Mr. Radford that the books and accounts would be completed within a fortnight.

[By the Chairman:—]

Did you or did you not inform Mr. Radford of the mode by which you were going to effect the balance of the Wallace accounts in two weeks?—I never did, because Mr. Radford never asked me.

I received no reply to my report sent to the Department in March, 1872, concerning the proper mode of conducting the survey expenditures. I know my report was sent to Mr. Fleming's office. I had a conversation with Mr. Radford early in November in my office relative to the Wallace accounts, the purport of which was to see if I would agree with him that Mr. Wallace was a defaulter to the Government. He said it was extraordinary that Mr. Wallace should be held responsible for the entire sum disbursed by Mr. Fleming, and wanted to ascertain how Mr. Wallace's account proper, stood. Mr. Wallace's account stood balanced in the ledger, and he wished to ascertain what statement of vouchers went in, which might be properly credited to Mr. Wallace's cash account. Mr. Radford did not charge during this conversation that Mr. Wallace was a defaulter.

(Signed,)

THOMAS STEERS.

24th March, 1875.

Mr. Steers', Sen., examination concluded:—

When Mr. Wallace was bringing his books to a close I waited on Mr. Radford to obtain all the vouchers, with the exception of the Manitoba vouchers, that were in his possession. He had refused me a short time before these vouchers without an order from Mr. Fleming. He very promptly gave me the remaining vouchers, and drew a receipt for them which I signed.

These vouchers after being brought over to my office, I found in the box the lost receipt given to Mr. Radford, and all the other receipts for vouchers as far as I am aware of.

Between the 9th and 18th November, 1874, Mr. Radford came to my office and looking at me in what I call a strange way, said "Is it not a very strange thing that Mr. Wallace should have had so large a sum of money," mentioning, I think, some \$400,000, "through his hands and not a single voucher is at present in the hands of the Government to show how that money was disbursed."

[By Mr. *Bowell* :—]

Mr. Radford made no explanation as to the reason why he made this statement. The next day Mr. Wallace came into the office and was informed by me of the statement that was made by Mr. Radford to me, and that from Mr. Radford's queries and the statement, I feared that an attempt would be made to injure his election. I do not know whether at that time there were any vouchers credited to Mr. Fleming's account in the Public Works Department.

When I received the vouchers before alluded to from Mr. Radford, I wished to have a perfect understanding with him, and it was this: that the vouchers in his hands were considered by him as in possession of the Government and that when he handed them to me they were still considered in the possession of the Government.

(Signed,) THOMAS STEERS.

REPORT.

THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS beg leave to present as their
SIXTH REPORT:

A Paper on the Statement of Affairs and Balance Sheet of the Dominion, as shown in the Public Accounts, prepared by their Chairman and adopted by them.
All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
2nd April, 1875.

REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE DOMINION.

I desire to call the attention of the Committee to the unsatisfactory and misleading character of many of the items in the statement of affairs and balance sheet prefixed to the Public Accounts.

During last session and the present one, I have had several conferences with Mr. Langton on the subject, and have examined the reports which he has made on former occasions. Judging from the information thus obtained, there appears little which requires modification in the statement of liabilities, but in the items classed as assets there ought to be a complete reconstruction.

I will not enter into any details at present further than is necessary to point out to the Committee the nature of the revision which appears to be desirable.

Of the sum of \$127,628,514.51 which appears in the statement as assets, \$34,001,545.50 may be considered available assets, or items to be set off against items on the other side; the remainder \$93,626,969.01 represents our expenditure upon important public works. Of this, \$29,352,820.43 is set down as the cost of the railways in Ontario and Quebec, but only \$17,454,300 can be legitimately so set down, being the amount of debentures issued to those roads. The remaining \$11,898,520 has no exact meaning.

In the earlier years when the roads failed to pay, the interest as it accrued, was charged against them as a genuine asset which it was expected to recover, and this practice was continued till 1867, long after it had become practically useless. The item does not therefore, represent the amount which the Railways owe us, if it could be recovered, but only a part of the amount.

The remainder of the \$93,626,969.01 represent Public Works, the property of the Dominion, upon which the expenditure from year to year was charged against capital. But the practice of deciding what was properly capital expenditure and what only improvements and repairs, varied from year to year, so that very few of the items represent even approximately the real capital cost of our Public Works.

The figures given, for example, of the cost of the Railways of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, do not represent the real capital expenditure of those works, because unfulfilled contracts at the time of Confederation were charged, not to the works, but to the Province debts. So also with regard to the items Custom Houses, Post Offices, miscellaneous buildings and works, &c., the figures attached to them do not represent

the real cost, because in former years everything was charged to capital but latterly to consolidated fund.

As a glaring illustration of what I mean, I may mention the item Provincial Penitentiary, \$136,831.02 is the amount which the Penitentiary had cost up to 1841, but it has remained the same ever since that time, all the subsequent expenditure being charged to Consolidated Fund.

These few instances will suffice to show that many of the items as they stand in the Statement of Affairs, do not really represent what their title indicate, and it is, therefore, quite evident that the whole statement stands in urgent need of revision.

Any satisfactory revision of this kind would require much investigation of past transactions, which it is impracticable for this Committee to undertake and successfully accomplish, I therefore venture to recommend that the Statement of Affairs and Balance Sheet should be revised so that they may more accurately exhibit the present position of the assets, and thereby present a clearer view of the actual condition of affairs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1875.

REPORT.

THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS beg leave to present as their

SEVENTH REPORT:

The Report of their Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into all such items of the Public Accounts preceding the year 1873-74, as refer to the purchase of Middle Island for a Quarantine Station; the purchase of Custom Houses and repairs of the same at Chatham and at Newcastle; also the purchase of a Ship-yard and Wharf at Newcastle, and a Lightship for Halifax Harbor, and Marine Supplies; together with the evidence taken by them, and papers relating to the Halifax Lightship.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
2nd April, 1875.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts appointed to enquire into such items of the Public Accounts, preceding the year 1873-74, as refer to the purchase of Middle Island for a Quarantine Station, the purchase of Custom Houses and repairs of the same at Chatham and Newcastle; also the purchase of a Ship-yard and Wharf at Newcastle, and a Light Ship for Halifax Harbor, and Marine Supplies, beg leave to

REPORT:

That, owing to the illness of Mr. McLeod, at whose instance the Sub-Committee was appointed, they did not commence their investigations before the 15th March.

They have examined the papers and accounts in reference to the lightship "Halifax." They find vouchers for the various accounts rendered in reference to the cost of the vessel and her fittings.

They observe that the Commission charged by Messrs. Haws & Co., the agents of the Department of Marine, is five per cent., one-third of the contract price being advanced at the time the order was given.

The cost of building is more than one-third greater than that of the lightship "Manicouagan," being about \$300.00 per ton.

Your Sub-Committee sought to have enquiry made in England for the purpose of ascertaining the actual amount paid for the construction of the ship, but the builders have declined to give any information in the matter.

Your Sub-Committee submit the report of the engineers as to the condition of the Lightship when she reached the harbor of Halifax, and of the Steamboat Inspector.

They have also examined Mr. Burpee, the Minister of Customs, and Mr. Muirhead, the gentleman from whom the Custom House at Chatham was purchased, as to the value of that property, whose evidence they append to this report.

Your Sub-Committee find it impossible, owing to the lateness of the period of the Session at which they began their labors, to enquire into the matters assigned to them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) DAVID MILLS, Chairman ;
 " CYRIL ARCHIBALD,
 " GEORGE McLEOD,
 " ALONZO WRIGHT,
 " THEODORE ROBITAILLE,
 " W. H. BROUSE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
 2nd April, 1875.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SUB-COMMITTEE.

30th March, 1875.

Hon. I. Burpee called in and examined :—

[By Mr. Mills:—]

I have no personal knowledge of the property purchased for Custom House at Chatham. The building purchased from Mr. Muirhead is at Chatham. I never saw the building. We had some work done on the building since it was purchased, \$3,000 being paid on it. No representation was made to me as to the value of this property. We don't use it at all. The Inspector of Customs reported against using it, as it would require a keeper at \$500 a year. We have obtained another building for a rent at \$60 a year. This building was also intended for a post-office, but the Post-master-General objected to having anything to do with it, he said he was well accommodated where the post-office now is, at a less expense. Not aware that an Inland Revenue office is there. I have no idea as to the value of the property. Mr. Cudlip said we might get from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for it. I do not know the size of the building. I never saw it. Know no reason why it is not occupied at present, other than that the expenses are less under present arrangements. The Customs Department are not to occupy it alone, and the other department will not have anything to do with it. My department will not incur any unnecessary expenses.

30th March, 1875.

Mr. Muirhead called in and examined :—

[By Mr. McLeod:—]

The property was sold at auction to me at £605. I expended about £150 on it. I did not sell all I bought at the auction. I got \$10,000 for a portion of this property, which I bought for £605. The remainder I valued at about £100 when I bought it. The under part of the buildings makes a large post-office, but was not used for such. The building is isolated from any other building, the nearest building being fifteen feet from it. Three-quarters of the land I bought for £605 was sold with the building part retained in the rear. Price asked from the Government \$12,000; sold two months later for \$10,000. I wrote Mr. Tilley, offering the property for the first sum. I got no answer. I then offered to rent it to the Government. Spoke to Mr. Mitchell at Chatham, but he refused to have anything to do with it. Wrote to him the next year, asking them if they would buy; his reply was that they would not give any more than \$10,000, the amount recommended by Mr. Scott. They had made an appropriation about this time. Thinks the building would sell for \$5,000; the rent would come to about \$448 a year. Thinks Mr. Fraser's property at Chatham equally good. Knows Mr. Fraser wished to sell. Mr. Fraser's is much larger property. Don't think stone building any larger than the

one he sold Government. Fraser's has water front; don't know this would make it more desirable. Mr. Fraser's property, I think, is more valuable for a mercantile man. Don't know that Mr. Fraser would have sold his property for \$7,000. Could walk from one to the other in one minute. Mr. Mitchell had no interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in the sale. Don't think the present Custom House at Chatham is at all suited for the purpose. Property I sold the Government for \$10,000, I purchased for \$2,600. I was anxious to sell to the Government. I think I could have sold the property for \$3,000 and more, to private persons, at the time I sold it to the Government for \$10,000. Frequent representations were made to Mr. Mitchell to have a more suitable Custom House before I sold to the Government. The building at present used is a wooden building, in a block of wooden buildings; is very much subject to fire. The building used for the Custom House has been up for the last fifteen or twenty years. Mr. Snowball owns the building. He is the man who opposed Mr. Mitchell at the last election, as the Government candidate. The post-office building is about twelve feet in front, and runs back about thirty feet. It is a wooden building, joined to another. It is not a suitable place for a post-office for Chatham. Thinks it is discreditable for Chatham. I have heard several times that repeated representations were made by the business men of Chatham to Mr. Mitchell for a better office. Knows the new building is well fitted up for post-office; fitted up under the direction of the present postmaster; finished last May. He gave a sketch how he wanted it done to the contractor. Contractor was about five months making repairs on Government building. I think the fittings were in the original contract, but don't know. The building I sold the Government was well worth the price paid for it. I would not have taken \$6,000 for the property. The Inland Revenue Office in Chatham is a mere shanty: the end of a saddler's shop. The building is really discreditable for a place like Chatham. I think the time has arrived when the Government should get better buildings. It was the desire of the whole community. No fire has ever been in the block where the Custom House at present is. This block has been there about thirty years without fire. There was a fire in the rear. Buildings in the front and rear were burned about twenty years ago. There are no safes in the building now used for the Custom House, but there were safes put in the building purchased from me by the Government. Think when I had building it was kept insured for about £700 or £1,000. Thinks property ought to rent about ten per cent. on the value. This would represent a value of about \$4,500 for property sold to Government. If the Government should wish to sell this property, I think the Bank of Montreal would give \$1,500 for it. If any private party would purchase the property as it now stands, he would require to clear out all the fixtures.

PAPERS RELATING TO LIGHTSHIP "HALIFAX."

OTTAWA, 25th October, 1872.

SIRS,—It is proposed by the Department to place an iron lightship with fog whistle at the entrance to Halifax harbor, in the course of the next season, and the sum of \$30,000 has been appropriated by Parliament for this purpose. I have to request you to make the necessary arrangements for inviting tenders for the construction of such vessel, together with the boiler for the fog whistle to be attached to the vessel. The dimensions and general arrangements will be similar to those of the "Manicouagan," but as the instructions with reference to the placing of the boiler of that vessel were not fully carried out by the builder, and changes were consequently found necessary in fitting up the fog whistle, I have directed the officer who superintended this work to report on the arrangements required in the new vessel, and I shall forward his report, together with a copy of specifications, in the course of the ensuing week for your guidance in inviting tenders.

I beg to enclose First of Exchange for £2,000 in your favor on account of the vessel now ordered, and as no further advances will be made on account of this vessel until the month of April next, you will please make your arrangements accordingly. The accompanying receipt in duplicate please sign and return.

I am, Sirs, &c.,
(Signed,)

JOHN HARDIE,
For Minister of Marine, &c.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, 26th October, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my letter of the 24th inst., I beg to enclose herewith Second of Exchange for the sum of £2,000, on account of the light-ship for Halifax Harbor.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN HARDIE,
For Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, 1st November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my letter to you of the 25th ultimo, I beg to enclose a specification of the light-ship for Halifax harbor; also a specification of the boiler, and a sketch and description, showing where it is intended the boiler and sea-cock should be placed.

The specification of the light-ship is similar to that of the "Manicouagan."

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN HARDIE,
For Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool.

OTTAWA, 28th November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, enquiring as to the time when the Light-Ship for Halifax Harbor should leave, and suggesting that she should leave as early as possible in the summer, and in reply I beg to inform you that it is considered advisable that the vessel should leave in the month of May, if she can be got ready by that time.

She should bring out coals for ballast.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

P.S.—If the vessel should not be ready by the month of May it will not be necessary to incur any extra expense in getting her ready, as she can come at a later period.

Government Despatch, (5th December, 1872.)

Haws, 42 South John Street, Liverpool. Complete Contract.

(Signed,) MITCHELL.

OTTAWA, 6th December, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, informing me that you had accepted, subject to the approval of the Department, the tender of Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., for the construction of a light-ship, with boiler, for Halifax Harbor, for the sum of £6,100, and requesting that the acceptance of the tender might be confirmed by cable, I beg to inform you that on receipt of your letter I telegraphed you in the Minister's name, on the 5th instant, as follows:—"Complete Contract."

I have already informed you as to the time when the vessel should leave.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, 24th February, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo enclosing extract of letter received from Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., in reference to the placing of the tanks, boilers, &c., in the Halifax light-ship.

In reply, I beg to inform you that the Engineer who prepared the plans for the vessel is of opinion that the tanks are in the best place for them, and as near the centre as they can be placed, to give the space required for engine room, coal bunkers, &c.

There is no doubt, however, but that it will be an advantage if the tanks could be placed farther aft, as the captain of the "Manicouagan" reports that when the tanks in that vessel are filled, the ship is too much by the head, and this should be remedied, if possible.

I beg to return herewith the tracing sent, and have to state that there is no objection to placing the boiler as shown on the plan, as there will be room enough in front for firing, cleaning, &c.

The position of the sea cock has been shown in the tracing returned.

With reference to the "windlass," I beg to state that the capstan windlass supplied to the "Manicouagan," which is worked by steam, has been found to work well, but if the windlass can be made to work with fewer men than the capstan, when steam is not available, it is so much in its favor.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose First of Exchange for the sum of £4,100 sterling, which I have endorsed in your favor, and which you will please place to the credit of the Department on account of the contract for the construction of the Halifax iron light-ship.

The Second of Exchange will be sent *via* New York.

The accompanying-receipt in duplicate please sign and return.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

[*Immediate.*]

OTTAWA, 21st April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to request you to inform me, as soon as possible, as to the additional cost of putting a screw into the Halifax light-ship so that it may be connected with the steam engine of the fog-whistle.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. J. Haws & Co.,
42, South John Street, Liverpool, England.

[*Immediate.*]

OTTAWA, 21st April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my letter of the 18th instant, I beg to enclose Second of Exchange for the sum of £4,100 sterling on account of construction of Halifax light-ship.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John St., Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the anchors and chains provided for the Halifax light-ship by the terms of the contract, I beg to inform you, that as the vessel will be moored in 40 fathoms of water, it has been deemed advisable that she be provided with a riding cable for the 40 cwt. mushroom anchor of 315 fathoms of 1½ inch open link chain. By the terms of the contract only 105 fathoms of chain cable are provided for this anchor, and I have therefore to request that you will arrange to make the change required.

I have also to request you to see that the chain cables and anchors provided are tested upon the conditions of the Acts of 1864 and 1871.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

[Telegram.]

20th May, 1873.

Haws, 42 South John Street, Liverpool. Screws not necessary.

(Signed,) SMITH.

OTTAWA, 21st May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in reference to the expense of putting screws in the Halifax light-ship, and in reply I beg to inform you that it has been decided not to incur the expense of putting in the screws, and I have telegraphed you to that effect.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, July 31st, 1873.

SIRS,—Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing statement and vouchers of the cost of the building and outfitting of the new iron light-ship for Halifax Harbor, I have to request you to procure and forward to me vouchers in duplicate from Messrs. Richardson Duck & Co., for the sum of £6,100 sterling, being the amount of their contract for building the above-named vessel. I have also to request you to send me vouchers for the insurance effected on the ship, amounting in the aggregate to £141 15s. 0d. sterling, so as to meet the requirements of the Board of Audit.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42, South John Street, Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose for your information and report copy of letter received from the Agent of this Department at Halifax, with enclosures, on the subject of the defective rivetting about the forefoot and along the keel of the light-ship to be placed at the entrance to Halifax Harbor.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42, South John Street, Liverpool, England.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH,
HALIFAX, 2nd Sept., 1873.

SIR,—The light-ship "Halifax" was taken over to the marine slip last week, for the purpose of scraping and painting the bottom, and fitting the under-water pipes necessary for the steam apparatus. On examination by Lieut. D. M. Browne, it was found the vessel was leaking, from a number of the rivets in the forefoot and keel

being slack; and, on consultation with Capt. Scott, it was decided to have a survey made by competent and disinterested engineers, to ascertain the extent of the injury and what would be required to remedy it. The report of this survey is enclosed. As the vessel was at large expense for slip hire, we decided at once to have the necessary repairs made; and in order that the Department should be put to as little expense as possible, Capt. Scott applied to the Admiral for a competent person to oversee and direct the work. This request was very kindly acceded to, and Mr. Vincent, an engineer of H.M.S. "Royal Alfred," was detailed for this service, under whose supervision the Department can rely on the work being efficiently and economically conducted.

A defective construction of the ship in the first instance has, no doubt, been the cause of the expense thus incurred, and which should, I think, be chargeable to the builders, and it was with a view to their liability that we considered it necessary to have a survey.

I enclose a sketch and memorandum made by Capt. Scott, showing the reason of the leaking.

I have the honor, etc.,

(Signed,) H. W. JOHNSTON.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

At the request of H. W. Johnston, Esq., agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Halifax, N. S., we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have held a strict and careful survey on the light-vessel "Halifax," belonging to the Dominion Government, and now lying on the patent slip at Dartmouth, and we do make the following report respecting the said light-vessel.

We find a large number of rivets about the forefoot and along the keel very slack and badly rivetted. The rudder stops are weak and insecurely fastened, and we are of opinion that the bottom rudder pintle is hardly strong enough.

We recommend that the defective rivets to the number of about eighty (80) be taken out and replaced by new ones, the holes to be properly rhymered out before the new rivets are put in. Also, that the rudder stops be strengthened by lugs a each side, so as to take two additional rivets.

Given under our hands at Halifax, N. S., the 1st day of September, 1873.

(Signed,) JOS. H. ELLIS, *Chief Engineer H.M.S. "Royal Alfred."*
ALEXANDER McDONALD, *Engineer.*
H. J. MASON, *Engineer.*

[*Memo.*]

It would appear from an examination of the holes for the "rivets" that the major part are not opposite each other, and as the rivet head was cold when driven, it could not possibly expand sufficiently to fill the space, but as the other end was heated, there was a hope of that expanding sufficiently to close up, but, nevertheless, eighty rivets were leaking.

(Signed,) P. A. SCOTT.

OTTAWA, 24th October, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose herewith First of Exchange in your favor for the sum of £731 18s. 3d. sterling, being the balance due on the construction and outfit of the Halifax lightship, as per account rendered. The accompanying receipt in

duplicate please sign and return. I have to request you to inform me whether the lightship was built under Lloyd's inspection, and if so, that you will be good enough to forward the certificate of such inspection.

The Second of Exchange will be sent *via* New York.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) Wm. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42, South John Street, Liverpool.

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my letter of the 24th ultimo, I beg to enclose here-with Second of Exchange in your favor for the sum of £731 18s. 3d., on account of Halifax lightship construction and outfit.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) Wm. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool, England.

OTTAWA, 27th November, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing letters received from Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., in reference to the defective workmanship on the Halifax light-ship. Copies of these letters have been referred to Captain Scott for his report thereon, and I now enclose for your information copy of the report made, by which you will perceive that Captain Scott estimates the actual cost of repairs, and detention of the vessel upon the ways, at \$457.20. I presume that Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co. will reimburse the Department the amount of this expenditure.

If these gentlemen wish detailed information with reference to the condition of the light-ship, Mr. Vincent, Engineer of the "Royal Alfred," and a capable person, who superintended the repairs, may be looked for in Portsmouth about the 25th of next month, and will be able to satisfy them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) Wm. SMITH,
Deputy of Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
Liverpool, England.

P.S.—I also enclose copy of a telegram just received from our agent at Halifax, from which you will perceive that the light-ship has proved unequal to the service, and has to be removed.

HALIFAX, 18th November, 1873.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with enclosures from John Haws & Co., together with those from the builders of the light-vessel "Halifax," addressed to the latter firm.

I have carefully noted what has been written upon the matter, and in reply will endeavour to throw a little more light on the subject.

Before placing the light-ship in position, it was deemed necessary to clean her bottom and coat it with Peacock's composition, since we did not expect to have another opportunity for the space of twelve months. When the ship was placed on

the slip for this purpose, Mr. George Wilson (who had the superintendence of the work of scraping) called my attention to the leaks along the main keel, and particularly about the forefoot, all proceeding from the rivets, some of which could be moved by hand. I wished, if possible, to avoid expense, and was therefore unwilling to disturb a single rivet; but when it was alleged that the garboard strakes were not home to the keel it was deemed necessary to call a survey on the hull. In the selection of surveyors, it will be seen that two at least could give an unbiassed opinion, namely, the Chief Engineer of the Flag-Ship and the Engineer of Messrs. Cunard's establishment. As the repairs required the superintendence of an Engineer, I secured the services of Mr. William Vincent, an Engineer of some standing, belonging to the "Royal Alfred," whose detailed report accompanies this.

The sketch sent to you and objected to by the builders, was simply intended to show that the holes were not fair, and this you will see corroborated in Mr. Vincent's report.

With respect to the upper works of the ship, I have nothing to complain of, but surely it is highly necessary that the ship should be water-tight.

The rudder-stop on the starboard side was twisted off and had to be replaced. The lower pintle was much corroded and deemed by all too weak, but I have not thought it necessary to detain the ship for the purpose of renewing it.

In Mr. Johnston's report I understood him to say that he applied the term injury not in the sense the builders take it, but simply to convey the idea of a serious defect.

As the light-vessel was not hauled on the slip for the purpose of repairing, I would respectfully suggest that no more than the actual cost of repairs and detention upon the ways be demanded from the builders.

The nine days' detention upon the ways amounts to.....	\$135 90
Fees paid for survey and superintendence.....	67 00
The bill for labor, rivets, etc., etc.....	254 30

\$457 20

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Signed,) P. A. SCOTT.

HALIFAX, 15th September, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the defective rivets and other work upon the hull of the light vessel "Halifax" has been made good.

All the rivets along the keel were examined; about eighty of them were quite loose, and had to be taken out. The holes in the plates on each side of the keel were very uneven with the hole through the keel. These have all been replaced, and some twenty others that were loosened in re-rivetting. In some cases quite an eighth of an inch was overhanging. None of the holes were sufficiently countersunk, and the foremost keel plate was not set up to the keel piece within three-sixteenths ($\frac{3}{16}$) of an inch in some places, to one-sixteenth ($\frac{1}{16}$) in others, along the upper row of keel rivets. This has been set up as close as it was possible to get it with bolts, and hammering whilst cold.

A few rivets in the other parts of her were found loose, taken out, and replaced by screw rivets. New rudder-stops have been put on, the original stops being too slight, and the rivets broken. A new grating has been fitted to inlet for condenser; the old one had very small holes in it, which were nearly stopped up. New india-rubber covers have been fitted to the water-closet outlets, the old ones being broken.

This work has been done in the best manner, and will, I trust, give satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

To Capt. Scott,
Marine Department.

(Signed,) W. VINCENT,
Engineer, R.N.

HALIFAX, 15th Nov., 1873.

SIR,—Having been directed to occasionally visit the light-vessel "Halifax," when she was taken on the patent slip at Dartmouth to be cleaned and coated with Peacock's composition, in August last, I observed that water was dripping from a large number of the rivets along the forefoot and keel.

Before reporting this I requested Mr. Alexander McKay, boiler-maker, to examine the rivets, which he immediately did, and informed me that a large proportion of them were very loose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. M. BROWNE.

Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N.

By Telegraph from Halifax, N.S., to Wm. Smith.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26th, 1873.

Very heavy gale Monday night. "Lady Head" went to-day to light-ship; could not board her for heavy sea. Matson reports her leaking from sides and hawse holes, and lost both lights. Must be brought in as soon as weather will permit. Vessel appears unsuitable for her exposed situation. Capt. Scott thinks no chance of her taking station again this winter. You had better notify all concerned. Must detain "Lady Head" from Island until light-ship is brought in.

(Signed,) H. W. JOHNSTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose for your information copy of letter received from Mr. W. M. Smith, with reference to the boiler of the Halifax light-ship; also a copy of the log of the vessel alluded to during the time she was at her station, after which she had to be brought into the harbor in an unseaworthy state.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. M. SMITH,
Deputy of Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
42 South John Street, Liverpool.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 8th Dec., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and beg to state that the change in the construction of the boiler of the alarm in the light-ship "Halifax," made by the contractors, does not involve less expense; but, owing to the change made from the drawings and specification furnished, the boiler is not as suitable for using salt water, will require greater care and more frequent cleanings. Consequently it is not as good a boiler for the purpose as it would have been if made as specified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. M. SMITH,
Steamboat Inspector.

W. Smith, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa

LOG-BOOK—LIGHT-SHIP "HALIFAX."

Friday, November 21, 1873.—Left Halifax at 11 a.m. in tow of steamship "Lady Head" and at 1.20 p.m. came to in 45 fathoms water, and paid out about 220 fathoms chain cable on mushroom anchor. Sambro light-house bearing about N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Chebucto Head about N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Wind from the southward and westward. Quite a swell of sea on. People employed securing everything on deck. At sundown lit the lights. Midnight fine. The main light caught fire; lowered it down and succeeded in extinguishing it, and hoisted a substitute in its place. Forward light burnt well all night. At sunrise put the lights out. All well. Noon blowing fresh from S.W.

Saturday, November 22.—Commenced with increasing breezes from S.S.W. with a rough sea. Sundown, lighted the lights; ship rolling very heavy and shipping great quantities of water. About 10 p.m. the iron slide on the foremast gave way and the lantern, swinging against the vessel, broke to pieces and went in a blaze of fire, entangled in the rigging at the same time. With much difficulty we extinguished the fire by throwing the lamp into the sea, and hoisted our spare lights. Through the night a rough sea on; vessel making very bad weather and washing up the engine room floor plates. Engineer had to leave the engine room. Vessel making water. Deck pumps well attended. Noon fresh breezes and improving weather.

Sunday, November 23.—Begins with fresh breezes from N.W., ship lying more steady. Succeeded in getting all the water out of the ship. Noon, moderate and fine. Lighted the spare lights as usual at proper time.

Monday, Nov. 24.—Commences with fresh breezes, wind about N. by W. and clear. Middle and latter part smooth and moderate weather. People employed securing everything about the ship. Lighted the lights as usual at proper time.

Tuesday, November 25.—Begins with high winds and variable, weather hazy. At 2 p.m. a fresh breeze from the S.E., at 4, thick snow; commenced to blow the whistle. At 6 increasing breezes. At 8 blowing very strong with a high sea. Midnight blowing a very heavy gale, ship rolling and pitching and straining very much, shipping heavy quantities of water on deck. Covered and battened everything and stopped the whistle, and took the men into the cabin; ship making much water. Watching chances to pump the water out of the ship. At 2 a.m. the barometer stood at 28.77. During the height of the gale the after lantern in the lamp-house on deck gave way and broke. At 4 a.m. the wind hauled into S.W., the sea running very high and boarding vessel on all sides, floating three casks oil, which were lashed chock aft, out of their lashings, and we stoved in their heads to prevent them breaking in the skylights, etc. Ship making very bad weather and expecting her to founder every moment. At 7 a.m. weather improving; opened the engine room doors and set the donkey engine at work pumping out and succeeded after about six hours in getting most of the water out of the ship. During the storm both spare lights went out and one got broken. Noon, improving weather. During the gale Capt. Crowell got leg a good deal hurt while attending to the duties of the ship. Both our boats got injured in the storm.

Wednesday, November 26.—These 24 hours begin with strong gales and heavy sea, ship laboring very much. Wind W.N.W. and N.W. Weather clear with passing clouds at times. Ship making water. Donkey and deck pumps well attended. People employed as required. Steamer "Lady Head" visited us. We made our report to her and she returned to the city. Ends with strong gale.

Thursday, November 27.—Begins with strong gales with a high sea, wind W.N.W. We had another visit from the "Lady Head" and reported to her that the ship was not in a fit condition to weather another gale. She answered she would remain by us until a proper time would offer to take us in. Weather remains very unsettled. Ship making as much water as usual. Deck and donkey pumps well attended. Our one spare light attended to at proper time.

Friday, November 28.—Commenced moderate and cloudy with a rough sea. Wind from the westward. At 8 p.m. little or no wind. At 10 a light breeze from

south with snow; commenced to blow the whistle. Midnight blowing hard with a rough sea. Ship making more water than usual. At 4 a.m. clear weather. Wind from the westward, strong. Working the donkey pumps all the time. Deck pumps attended to as well. The "Lady Head" visited us again about 10.30 a.m. We considered the ship unsafe to remain here any longer. The "Lady Head" said: "We will take you into Halifax," and not being able to purchase our anchor had to buoy the chain, unshackle and slip it; in doing so the windlass end got injured from a blow from the end of the cable. Being too rough to get the "Lady Head's" hawser on board, we made sail and fetched under the lee of Chebucto Head. We there took on board the "Lady Head's" hawser, and she towed us up and we arrived at Halifax about 3 o'clock.

(Signed,) JOHN O. CROWELL,
Master.
HENRY DOWSLEY,
Mate.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 6th November, 1872.

SIR,—We have your favor of 25th ultimo., instructing us to receive tenders for the construction of a light-ship for Halifax Harbour. This has had our attention, and as soon as we know what the lowest cost will be for a good vessel, we will advise you.

Please say when you wish her to leave this side. We should suggest that it would be well that she should leave as early as possible in the summer, as she will go out under sail, and will not answer very well for adverse winds and rough weather.

We enclose receipts in duplicate for the bill sent, and beg to thank you for the same.

We remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 14th November, 1872.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favors of 26th October and 1st November, the former enclosing second of exchange for £2,000 on account of iron light-ship for Halifax, and the latter ordering flags for the Governor General, for all of which please accept our thanks.

We have sent the order for flags to Messrs. McNee & Sons, and as soon as we receive them will forward them according to instructions.

We remain,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 21st November, 1872

SIR,—We beg to advise you that in accordance with your instructions, we have taken tenders for the construction of a light-ship with boilers, &c., for Halifax

Harbour, similar to the "Manicouagan," and as Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., the builders of the last vessel, are the lowest, we have accepted their tender, subject to your approval; the amount is £6,100. You will note that this is higher than the amount paid for the "Manicouagan," but you will please recollect iron has advanced over fifty per cent. since that contract was made, and that coal has advanced 100 per cent., also, that wages have advanced in a corresponding ratio, and likewise all other material required for ship-building.

As the builders are anxious to make their arrangements to purchase materials, you will oblige us and them by confirming this tender by cable.

When you write, please inform us when you want the vessel to leave this side, so that we may put the date in the contract.

Hoping soon to receive your cable message,

We remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 12th December, 1872.

SIR,—We have now the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your valued favor of the 28th inst., the contents of which we note, and which shall have our best attention.

We have stipulated with the builders that the light-ship shall be ready for sea on 1st June next, and trust this will meet your approval.

We remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 12th Dec., 1872.

SIR,—We have the honor to report that we received your cable message on 5th inst. as follows:—"Complete contract." Immediately on receipt of the message we communicated with the builders, Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co. informing them that we were authorised to complete the contract; and we further beg to report that your instructions have been carried out, and the contract has been completed, the vessel to be ready for sea not later than the first day of June next; all of which we trust will meet your approval.

We remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 26th Dec., 1872.

SIR,—Your valued favor of 6th inst. confirming your telegram to us directing us

to complete the contract with Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., was duly received, and for which we are much obliged.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

We remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,

Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 26th Dec., 1872.

SIR,—Herewith we enclose extract of a letter received from Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co. respecting the placing of the tanks, boilers, &c.

We found that from the position of the tanks in the "Manicouagan" that when filled with water she was considerably by the head, and we had to trim her with ballast.

We also found that the windlass capstan as supplied to the same vessel required about 12 men to work it, as it had to be very strong and heavy in order to take so large a chain as this vessel had. You will please note that they recommended a windlass driven by steam which can be worked by five or six men instead of the capstan, this we wish also to submit for your approval. We likewise enclose a plan showing the position in which they propose to place the boiler. Should you approve of this plan, please endorse it, and return it to us at your earliest convenience.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

We remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Hon. P. Mitchell,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 13th March, 1873.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 24th ult., enclosing tracings of tanks etc., of the Halifax light-ship; also instructions as to the placing of the windlass, &c., all of which shall have our best attention.

Awaiting your further commands,

We remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,

Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 1st May, 1873,

SIR,—We are much obliged for your valued favor dated 18th ultimo enclosing First of Exchange at sight for the sum of four thousand one hundred pounds (£4,100) sterling, on account of the Iron Light-Ship, now building for Halifax, N. S.

Herewith we have the pleasure of enclosing receipts for the same signed in duplicate.

We remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,

Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 8th May, 1873.

SIR,—We have now the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your valued favor of 21st ult., asking the additional cost of putting a screw into the "Halifax" light-ship.

Our Mr. Haws having made several visits to Stockton, in order to inspect the vessel in the various stages of progress, we felt sure your application was rather late in consequence of the vessel being so nearly completed; but we thought it best to have the opinion of the builders in writing, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and to which we beg to refer you. As time is now an object if the screw must be put in, we thought it advisable to cable you the amount, which we did to-day, and which we trust you received in good time. A copy of the message you will please find at foot.

Awaiting your further instructions,

We are, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,

Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Copy of Telegram.

"Alterations, twin screws, engine, boiler, three thousand."—Cable.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 7th May, 1873.

Re Light-ship.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to putting a screw to this vessel we are sorry to say it will be very costly now, as the vessel is on the point of being launched, and will cause the arrangements of the boat to be greatly altered to allow of the engine and boiler, for the present boiler will not be large enough for the screw engines.

If it is requisite to have a screw, we should propose having twin screws, that is, one under each quarter with separate engines, so that if one engine goes ahead and the other astern, the vessel will almost turn around in its own axis, and this will not affect the present stern post; the engines to be compound and of 30 horse power, collectively, with large boiler, this boiler also to work the steam-whistle; the cost of these engines fitted complete, and with all the necessary alterations to boat, etc., will be about £3,000, but if we find we can work in the present boiler there will be a saving of £400.

If you could do with this light-ship as she is, we would advise you to do so, and build a proper screw one which would cost about £3,400.

It will also cause about three months delay if the present boat is to be fitted with a screw.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) RICHARDSON, DUCK & Co.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 22nd May, 1873.

SIR,—Your esteemed favor of 8th inst., is just to hand, ordering extra chain cable of 1½-inch for the Halifax light-ship.

We have sent a copy of your letter to Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., and

directed them to arrange for the extra chain, and to see that the chains and anchors are all tested, as directed by you.

Our Mr. Haws is just leaving for Stockton, to hold a final survey on the vessel, previous to launching on Saturday next.

We remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 29th May, 1873.

SIR,—We have now the pleasure of informing you that the light-ship for Halifax was safely launched on Saturday last, 24th inst., and is now being fitted to make her ready for sea.

We have engaged Capt. Lawn to take her out for the same money that was paid to Capt. Francis, of the "Manicouagan." Capt Lawn has been highly recommended to us as a sober, careful man, and well calculated to take her out safely, he having been employed to take vessels out to Brazil. This, we trust, will meet with your approval.

Our Mr. Haws will visit her some days before she sails, and will remain until she finally gets away.

Hoping soon to be favored with some more of your esteemed orders,

We remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Hon. Peter Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 26th June.

SIR,—We have now the pleasure to advise that the "Halifax" light-ship went down to the Middlesborough Dock yesterday, for the purpose of adjusting her compasses, and as she is ready for sea, we expect her to sail to-day. Our Mr. John Haws is now at Stockton for the purpose of seeing her fairly off to sea.

We have concluded not to wait any longer for the extra chain cable, but will send it to Halifax by steamer as soon as completed.

We now beg to enclose certificates of test chain cables, boilers, &c., also a copy of letter of instruction to Capt. Lawn, all of which we trust you will find in order.

Hoping the light-ship will have a good passage out,

We remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.
Per ALFRED INKSTER.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Enclosures.—Three chain certificates, four anchor certificates, one cable certificate, copy of letter of instruction to Captain Lawn.

STOCKTON-ON-TREAS, 24th June.

DEAR SIR,—The schooner "Halifax" being now ready for sea you will proceed

with all possible despatch to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and on your arrival you will deliver up the vessel with all her papers and appurtenances, to W. Johnston, Esquire, agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department of the Government of Canada. We wish fully to impress upon you the importance of using every care and diligence to deliver the vessel safely at her destination, consequently you are not to run any unnecessary risks, but to exercise due caution on all occasions.

On consideration of your faithfully carrying out these instructions, we agree that you shall receive the sum of sixty pounds in full for your services, to be paid as follows:—Twenty pounds in advance and forty pounds on the completion of your agreement to the satisfaction of the Department or their agent at Halifax.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Capt. William Lawn.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 3rd July, 1873.

SIR,—We have now the pleasure of informing you that the iron light-ship "Halifax" left Middlesboro' Dock on Saturday last, the 28th ult., and we trust she will have a favorable passage out.

We also beg to enclose certificate of test of boiler and steam tube for above named vessel, which we trust you will find in order.

Hoping soon to be favored with some more of your esteemed orders,

We remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.
Per ALFRED INKSTER.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 25th August, 1873.

SIR.—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of 31st instant, we have now the pleasure of handing Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co.'s receipt for £6,100, being the amount of their contract for building the "Halifax" light-ship.

We also enclose the policies for insurance which are the only vouchers we have for this payment, all of which we trust will be satisfactory.

We remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

42 SOUTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 23rd October, 1873.

SIR,—We have to own receipt of your esteemed favour of 3rd inst. with report of survey held on the light-ship "Halifax." We sent the report to Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., the builders, and enclose you herewith their reply and subsequent letters.

We are indeed very sorry that any defective workmanship should have been on this vessel, and we are sure it was wholly unknown to the builders, whose names stand high in this country as shipbuilders.

Our Mr. Haws visited the vessel several times whilst building, and notwithstanding the defects alluded to in the report, he feels confident that she is a very strong vessel. Not being constantly present he could not, of course, see the rivetting done, but from the general character of the workmanship, as far as he could see, he was well pleased with it, and he always found the builders willing to meet his views in any suggestion he had to make in strengthening the vessel.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN HAWS & Co.

Wm. Smith, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SOUTH STOCKTON IRON SHIP YARD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 17th Oct., 1873.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to own the receipt of your favor of 15th inst., enclosing a copy of a report of a survey held on the light-ship "Halifax," lately built by us.

We much regret to hear any complaints of our workmanship, as we can assure you that no expense or care was spared on our part to turn out a thoroughly sound good vessel, and one which would do us as much credit as the first which we built for the same Department, and which it gave us great pleasure to hear so good a report of, through you, from that Department. During the whole time that the "Halifax" was in the Tees, she made no water whatever. We were assured by Captain Lawn, that during the worst weather he encountered on the passage out, she was equally tight, in fact to use his own words, there never was water for the pumps to draw, and, indeed, it does not appear that any leakage had been apparent prior to the vessel going on the slip from this cause. We are, therefore, surprised to hear it stated that there were so many rivets very slack and leaky.

We are, as you are aware, chary of our character for good work, and we may at once say that provided the charge for putting in these eighty iron rivets be reasonable, we will with pleasure pay it.

We must, however, take exception in both to the description of the manner in which the rivets are said to have been put in, as well as to the sketch in the margin of the report, purporting to represent a section through them, both of which are not in accordance with fact.

It is quite possible that some few of the holes on the keel rivets may not be perfectly or mathematically true, but the sketch represents the garboard streak plates as devoid of countersink, whereas they are invariably countersunk their full thickness as shown on tracing we herewith enclose, and the bottom rudder pintle and the rudder stops precisely similar to those of the former light-ship, and are in our opinion quite sufficient.

We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,
(Signed,) RICHARDSON, DUCK & Co.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
Liverpool.

SOUTH STOCKTON IRON SHIPYARD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 21st Oct., 1873.

DEAR SIR,—On looking through the report of survey on the “Halifax” again we notice an expression which seems to us a very remarkable one to use with reference to work stated by the surveyors to have been imperfectly done. The expression we refer to is as follows—“to ascertain the extent of the injury,” &c., &c., &c.

Now it seems to us so curious to apply the word injury under such circumstances that, taking its use in conjunction with the fact of the rivets said to be loose being in the forefoot and keel, we cannot help thinking that she must have met with some accident, either in going on the slip or at some other time or in some other manner. If it were not so, we should have thought they would have said remedy the *defective work*, or something of that kind. If our surmise be correct, it puts a very different feature on the report and in the complaints made.

In any case, however, our letter of 17th holds good. Has this point occurred to you?

Yours truly,
(Signed,) RICHARDSON, DUCK & Co.

Messrs. John Haws & Co.,
Liverpool.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate and report to the House upon the causes of certain alleged losses, said to have been sustained by Alexander Yuill, of the Township of Ramsay, as prayed for in his Petition to Parliament, have the honor to report, as follows:—

The Petitioner prays for compensation in respect of a large quantity of logs, which were lost to him, as he alleges, through the negligence of Government officials. His claim, as originally presented, was divided into two branches.

Firstly.—He claimed that through the carrying away or displacement of the boom, to which more particular reference is hereafter made, a large number of logs escaped and could not be recovered by him. This claim, however, was abandoned as untenable, and it was admitted, on behalf of the Petitioner, that the Government could not be held responsible for the consequences that might result from the breaking or displacement of a Government Boom.

The Committee have deemed it proper to direct attention to this branch of the Petitioner's claim, because it appeared to them that if the House, upon a review of the circumstances, resolved to grant any compensation to the Petitioner in respect of the second branch of his claim, it need not involve the establishment of any precedent tending to create a liability for losses arising from the breakage of a boom.

The second branch of the Petitioner's claim is that, by reason of the negligent and unnecessary delay in remedying the accident already referred to, a number of logs which the Petitioner had placed upon the bank of the River Madawaska, for the purpose of being formed into cribs at the boom and floated down to Ottawa, were consumed by a fire which occurred long after the time at which the logs would have been removed from the bank into the river, if reasonable diligence had been used by the proper officials.

With respect to this claim, the Committee have considered the large body of evidence laid before them, and respectfully submit the following considerations and conclusions:—

Some years before the occurrence of the events in question, the Government had constructed a slide and boom on the River Madawaska.

These works were used by all persons engaged in lumbering operations on the River, and no private booms were constructed or used in that neighborhood.

Dues or tolls were charged for the use of the slide and boom, but no separate rate of charges was established for the use of the boom until 1865.

In 1855 the Petitioner was engaged in the business of getting out logs on the Madawaska River. A large quantity were placed by him on a rollway leading to the river, with the object of being floated down to the boom, and there made up into cribs, in which form they were to be conveyed to Ottawa. It was contended before the official arbitrators, in the proceedings hereinafter referred to, that the Petitioner had not used a proper rollway, but the Committee are of opinion that the evidence shows that the Petitioner used proper skill and diligence in the selection of a rollway, and in providing means for moving his logs into the river.

In the ordinary course of business the logs would have been removed from the rollway into the river about the latter end of April, and would have passed down to the boom, where they would have been retained until made up into cribs.

A portion of the logs, being those for the loss whereof the firstly mentioned claim was preferred, had actually been removed from the rollway into the river before

the breaking away of the boom. On the 20th April, 1855, the boom was broken or removed from its place, so as to be unfit to retain logs, through accidental causes, for which no responsibility attached to the Government.

The evidence leaves it in doubt whether any officer of the Government was in charge of the boom, but the Committee, on the whole, are of opinion that although there was a slidemaster no person was specially charged with the duty of attending to the state of the boom.

Immediately after the breaking of the boom the Petitioner sent his son to Ottawa to inform Mr. Merrill, the proper officer for the purpose, of the accident, and to request him to take the necessary steps for the repair of the boom.

In consequence of this communication, Mr. Merrill, about a week afterwards, sent a person to examine the boom, but no effort was made to repair it until the 13th of May, when one Williams was sent from Ottawa for that purpose. He attempted its restoration, but the means and appliances he brought with him were insufficient, and he entirely failed. In fact there were cribs a short distance up the river, by the employment of which he could have obtained the requisite power to replace and restore the boom, and there appears to the Committee to have been no reason why he should not have availed himself thereof. There was also a steamer in the vicinity which was not constantly employed and which might readily have been made available for the prompt repair of the boom. Upon a subsequent occasion it appears to have been used for that purpose. Mr. Williams did not take advantage, as he might have done, of either of these means of obtaining the power requisite to replace the boom, and he returned without having effected the object of his mission.

In fact, the boom was not repaired until the 26th of May, although the Committee are of the opinion that there was no sufficient reason why this should not have been done within a week, or at the most ten days, after the occurrence of the accident.

The Petitioner could not consistently, with ordinary prudence, have placed the logs in the river until the boom was repaired. The result of his doing so would have been their escape into Chats Lake, and the loss of a large number.

During the time that the boom remained broken, the Petitioner kept several men ready to move the logs at the first fair opportunity.

The boom was repaired on Saturday, the 26th of May.

On the 27th of May a fire, which had commenced, probably, on the previous day, and about three miles distant from the rollway, reached the logs and almost entirely consumed them.

Neither the Petitioner nor any one in his employment appears to have known of the fire until it was too late to remove the logs, no matter what force of men had been available.

In the fall of the year 1855, the Petitioner paid certain tolls for the use of the slide and boom for the logs which he had floated down.

The Petitioner promptly preferred his claim, and continued to press it at short intervals upon the attention of the Government.

He thus incurred large loss and expenses in time, travelling and otherwise.

Although a very large number of communications passed between him and the Government, no opinion upon the sufficiency or justice of his claim appears to have been communicated to him until the 18th of June, 1868, when the letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent to him from the Department of the Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, June 18th, 1868.

SIR,—I am desired by the Minister of Justice to say that he has had under consideration the claim of the Messrs. A. & J. Yuill, as stated in your letter of the 23rd October, 1867, for compensation for loss of saw logs by reason of the non-repair in 1855 of a boom on the Madawaska River. I am to state that on the facts as set forth in your letter there does not appear to be any legal liability on the part of the Govern-

ment to compensate the Messrs. Yuill. It is possible, however, that from the peculiar nature of the facts, it is a case that might be entertained by Parliament, and that appears to be the only mode by which Messrs. Yuill could obtain compensation, in case they are equitably entitled to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. BERNARD.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works.

Notwithstanding the tenor of this communication, no Committee of the House was appointed, nor any action taken until April, 1873, when the matter was referred to the official arbitrators, who made their award on the 29th of September, 1873, in the following terms:—

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas James Cowan, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario; Isidore Hurteau, of Longueuil, in the County of Chambly, Province of Quebec; and William Compton, of the City of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, all of the Dominion of Canada, have been duly appointed arbitrators and appraisers for Canada, under and by virtue of the Statutes of Canada, Act thirty-first Vict., chapter the twelfth, to arbitrate on, appraise, determine, and award on all disputed claims referred to the said Arbitrators, or any one or more of them, by the Minister of Public Works of Canada, by virtue of the said Act.

And whereas Alexander Yuill, of the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario, weaver, hath preferred a claim against Her Majesty the Queen, represented by the said Minister of Public Works, for the value of saw-logs alleged to have been destroyed by fire on the banks of the Madawaska River, a tributary of the Ottawa River, in the spring of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the said claim amounting to the sum of six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-four cents (\$6,793.84), inclusive of interest and expenses stated to have been incurred in travelling and otherwise, with the view of affecting its adjustment. And whereas the said Minister could not effect an amicable settlement with the said Alexander Yuill, the Claimant, and hath referred the said claim to us, James Cowan, Isidore Hurteau, and William Compton, the Arbitrators and Appraisers above named, for our investigation and award.

Now, therefore, we, the said James Cowan, Isidore Hurteau, and William Compton, having taken upon ourselves the charge of the said arbitration, appraisal, determination, and award, and having heard and considered the allegations and evidences of the parties and their witnesses, do hereby make and publish this our award of and concerning the said claim in the manner and form following, that is to say:—

We do adjudge and determine that nothing is due by the said Minister of Public Works to the said Alexander Yuill for and in respect of his said claim. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at the City of Halifax, this twenty-ninth day of September, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JAMES COWAN,
J. HURTEAU,
WM. COMPTON.

No reasons for arriving at this conclusion were placed upon record by the Arbitrators.

The Petitioner had placed upon the banks of the said River about four thousand eight hundred logs (4,800), of which he succeeded in bringing to market only ten hundred and thirty (1,030), and no cause for the loss of any portion of the remaining

three thousand seven hundred and seventy (3,770) is shown, except the breaking or displacement of the boom and the fire.

The Committee find that at least two thousand logs (2,000), of the value of seventy cents each (70c.) amounting in the whole to fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) were consumed by the fire aforesaid, and lost to the Petitioner.

The actual travelling and other incidental expenses incurred by him in his efforts to procure successive Governments to decide upon his claim, amounted to not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.)

The Committee submit the foregoing facts in the hope that such redress may be granted to the Petitioner in the premises, as in justice he may be entitled to.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

DAVID GALBRAITH,
Chairman.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The Committee respectfully submit the evidence they have obtained from various sources on the subject of Immigration and Colonization.

They learn with satisfaction from the information obtained from the evidence of Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, of the arrangement entered into between the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with the Dominion Government, for centralizing in the Minister of Agriculture, the management of the agencies abroad, to promote immigration to Canada. Before this arrangement was agreed upon, the Dominion and Provincial Governments each maintained independent agencies; a system which led, in many cases, to waste of strength and divided counsels.

The duty of the several Provinces would seem naturally and properly to be to make provision for the care of immigrants after their arrival.

The actual immigration to Canada appears to have been less in 1874 than in the previous year, the total number of settlers being, in 1874, 39,373, against 50,050 in 1873, which was a year of exceptionally large immigration. In 1872 the number of settlers was 36,578.

The immigrants from the United Kingdom are stated to be of a class particularly suited to the country; there being a very large number of agricultural labourers, with their families.

It is noticeable that in 1874 there was an unusually large number of immigrants from the United States, as ascertained from entries of settlers' goods at Custom Houses along the frontier. The number was 14,110; a considerable proportion of these was understood to be repatriated French Canadians. This is a gratifying feature of the immigration of the year.

The Committee have learned, with satisfaction, that the Dominion Government have set aside four townships in the North-West to be appropriated in free grants to repatriated Canadians, and that exertions are being made to induce their return, as a specially valuable class of immigrants.

The Committee also learn, with satisfaction, of the successful settlement of a Mennonite colony in Manitoba, numbering 1,349 souls. It is expected that this number will be very much augmented during the coming season, Parliament having sanctioned a loan of \$100,000 to assist in this immigration.

The Mennonites who settled in Manitoba last year arrived somewhat late in the fall, but they had considerable capital, and were enabled to make good preparations for the winter before it set in. It appears from letters received from them as late as the middle of February last, that they had not found the present unusually severe winter to be more severe than they expected, or more severe than winters which they had experienced in Russia. They were, then, well satisfied.

There seem to have been conflicting reports as to Mr. Ralston's colony on the Little Saskatchewan. The evidence, as given by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, is simply reported by your Committee. Further information appears to be necessary to enable a correct judgment to be formed.

As regards the efforts made by the Department of Agriculture to promote immigration to this country by the aid of the very considerable sums voted by Parliament for this purpose, they appear to have been active and satisfactory.

Publications to the number of 828,500 were distributed principally in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe. Numerous lectures have been given by the Agents of the Dominion, who appear to have been actively engaged in promoting emigration to Canada. The class of agricultural labourers and their families were assisted by Dominion passenger warrants, which enabled them to obtain their passages for £2 5s. sterling. In addition to this the Ontario refund bonus was further given in deduction of passage; and the Agricultural Labourers Society, in many cases, supplied the balance. In this way the country obtained a considerable number of immigrants who were without means of their own, but of a class of which it is the most in need.

The per capita cost to the Dominion of immigrants in 1874, was \$7.14, but when to this the expenditure of the several Provinces is added, the total per capita cost was \$13.18. In 1873, the total per capita cost of immigrants, Dominion and Provincial, was \$10.21. This difference in cost per head arose from there being a larger number of immigrants in proportion to expenditure in 1873 than in 1874. In considering the per capita cost of immigrants, it should be borne in mind that it includes the expenses of all the Quarantine establishments, and the permanent immigration establishments both of the Dominion and the Provinces. These expenses form the bulk of the expenditure. They would necessarily have to be incurred if no efforts were made to promote immigration. It therefore follows that the per capita cost of immigrants is lessened or increased in proportion to the success of such efforts.

The total expenditure of the Dominion in 1874, was \$281,413.11, and that of the Provinces \$237,823.63. The total number of settlers, as before stated, was 39,373. In 1873 Dominion expenditure was \$261,515.86, and that of the Provinces \$249,735.82. The total number of settlers 50,050.

The Committee have noticed a statement made by Mr. Lowe, under the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, to the effect that there is an intention to replace Mr. Adams, acting as the principal assistant of the Agent-General of Immigration, London, England, "by one of the Canadian agents that the Provinces had in Europe previous to the conference, or by some competent person, having personal knowledge of Canada, from Canada."

As regards the former of these proposals, they are of opinion, that the appointment of one of the Provincial Agents might possibly be a cause of jealousy as between the Provinces, and that it would be decidedly better, if possible, to appoint some person from this country, thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of emigration, and as little as possible identified with the present provincial organizations.

They consider, moreover, that the Chief Clerk or assistant of the Agent-General in England, should be a person having a sound personal knowledge of the Dominion and of its resources.

The Committee have had submitted to them the report of Mr. Andrew Doyle, Local Government Inspector, on the subject of emigration of pauper children to Canada, addressed to the President of the Local Government Board. This report, as appears from evidence submitted to the Committee, was transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that it should receive the particular attention of the Canadian Government.

Mr. Doyle's report is adverse to the work which has been performed by Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye, in bringing out pauper and other children to settle among the population of Canada.

The Committee have heard the statements of Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye in rebuttal of the allegations of Mr. Doyle, and they append them to this report. The statements made by these ladies are contradictory to those of Mr. Doyle, and explanatory of their work.

The statements and explanations made by these ladies are strongly supported

by the testimony of the Honourable Mr. Flint, Senator, the Honourable Mr. Vail, the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, and of Messrs. Gordon, White, Trow, Stephenson, Pettes, Thompson, Young, Norris, Orton, Plumb and Jones, Members of the House of Commons, resident in the vicinities of the several homes. They testify from their personal knowledge to the correctness of the statements made by these ladies, and to the value of their work.

Honourable Mr. Justice Dunkin, P.C., formerly Minister of Agriculture, appeared before the Committee, and furnished it with a particular statement of the operations of Miss Macpherson's Home at Knowlton, Quebec, which is under the management of his sister, Miss Barber.

He testified to the good management of the Knowlton Home, and the great care taken of the children.

He rebutted several of the more important statements of Mr. Doyle. The Committee particularly direct attention to his evidence, and to that of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of Dr. Fuller, Bishop elect of Niagara, and of the Rev. Dr. McMurray, Rector of Niagara.

Mr. Gordon, a Member of the House of Commons, has addressed to the Committee a letter, respecting Miss Macpherson's scheme of immigration, defining propositions which he submits have been satisfactorily established, in rebuttal of the charges and allegations contained in the report of Mr. Doyle; and recommending that Parliament should aid, by pecuniary assistance, the work of this lady.

The Committee append the letter of Mr. Gordon as part of the evidence submitted.

They are of opinion, that, in as far as the public of Canada are concerned, the information which has been gathered by the Committee would be sufficient to establish that the work which has been done by Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye is, on the whole, of a satisfactory character; and that it results, with very little exception, in permanent advantage to the children who are brought out, and to the country which receives them.

The Committee would, however, recommend to the consideration of the Government, in view of the fact that the report of Mr. Doyle is based upon an inspection, although it would seem a partial one, whether it would not be better to cause a complete inspection to be made of the children who have been brought out by these ladies, to inquire into the accuracy of Mr. Doyle's report, and to set at rest any doubts; or to endeavour to obtain such inspection by the Local Governments, if it is thought that duty more properly belongs to them.

As regards aid in the form of passenger warrants or bonuses recommended to be given to assist the work of these ladies, the Committee are of opinion, that it should be dealt with as favorably as any other Immigration to this country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. POZER,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
House of Commons,
31st March, 1875.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

GENERAL IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION.

10th March, 1875.

Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, appeared before the Committee.

Q. Upon what terms will emigrants be taken across the Dawson Route next season, and how many days will probably be occupied in the passage from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry?

A. The Department of Public Works has the charge of the Dawson Route, but as the question has reference to immigration, I have ascertained from that Department that, during the next season, adult emigrants will be carried from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry for \$10 each, with an allowance of 100 lbs. of luggage, without extra charge; children under fourteen years for \$5, with 50 lbs. of luggage, and children under three years free. The time that will be occupied in the journey cannot be stated with certainty, but all possible despatch will be used. The stages will leave Thunder Bay three times per week.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information as to the lands set aside for German Colonists in Manitoba?

A. Two townships were set aside for German Colonization in March, 1873, at the request of the German Society in Montreal; but owing to difficulties in bringing out immigrants no settlement has been made, and the lands have reverted to the Government.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information relative to the townships set aside for Col. Shaw's colonies?

A. In November, 1872, two townships were set aside for Col. Shaw, for settlement in Manitoba, at the request of the then Minister of Agriculture; but the conditions of settlement were not fulfilled, and the lands ceased to be reserved. I understand, however, he subsequently obtained another Order in Council for a further reservation of townships on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior; but the Department of Agriculture has no official record respecting this.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information of Col. Shaw's proposed plan of settlement?

A. He proposes by means of a Joint Stock Company to raise money to pay the passages of immigrants, provide them with houses, implements and stock, and to get repayment and also profits by receiving annually a proportion of products raised by the settlers, to an extent agreed.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information respecting Mr. John Ralston's Colony—how many townships were set aside for him, and how much is he to be paid?

A. Four townships have been set aside for Mr. Ralston, not in the Province of Manitoba, but about 150 miles to the west of it, on the Little Saskatchewan. The land to be given to actual settlers who shall fulfil the requirements of the Land's Act, otherwise it will revert to the Government. The late Minister agreed to give Mr. Ralston \$4 per head, to pay him for all charges for settlement in the summer of 1873; and also to allow his emigrants to pass free over the Dawson Route. These emigrants were all to be procured in the United States. He was not to be paid commission upon them until they had been settled one year in the colony. In 1874, Mr. Ralston represented that he could not make the colonization for \$4 per head; and upon a consideration of the statements he made, it was agreed to give him \$5 per head. The other conditions remained the same.

Q. How many emigrants has Mr. Ralston introduced?

A. He reports that he has 123 settlers.

Q. Will he be paid commission on his own statement of the number of his settlers?

A. No; he will only be paid on the certificate of the Government Agent of the number of settlers in the colony after one year's residence.

Q. Are you aware that the greater part of Mr. Ralston's emigrants did not proceed further than Fort Garry, and that he gathered part of them in Ontario?

A. It was reported to the Department that a portion of Mr. Ralston's emigrants were afraid of the grasshoppers and went back; but he denies positively that he took any from Ontario; and in fact he offers to forfeit all his claims if it can be proved that one of his emigrants was taken from the Province of Ontario.

Q. Do you believe that he has more than twenty-five emigrants in his colony?

A. I can only furnish the Committee with Mr. Ralston's statement. I have no reason to believe it or disbelieve it. I have heard some rumors, but I cannot say that they should be set against Mr. Ralston's own allegations. What is certain is,

that if these are not correct, they will not benefit him. He will only be paid in the terms of the agreement with him; and that, as I have said, requires the certificate of the Government Agent to establish one year's residence. The place or places whence the emigrants came will also require to be satisfactorily established.

Q. Will not the money be wasted that was spent for conveying Mr. Ralston's immigrants over the Dawson route?

A. Yes; for those who did not stay in the country. But the risk run was not greater than that in the case of other immigrants from abroad at the time the agreement was made with Mr. Ralston. The Government at that time, acting on the recommendation of a former committee on immigration, did offer to allow all immigrants from abroad to pass free over the Dawson route. Very few, however, availed themselves of the privilege; and it has since been withdrawn.

Q. Were they not fed as well as carried free?

A. The agreement was not to feed Mr. Ralston's immigrants. But meals were furnished them on the Dawson route. There was, however, the pressure of necessity. Had meals not been furnished there would probably have been suffering from starvation.

Q. How many Mennonites settled in Manitoba during last season, and what was their character?

A. The number of families who settled during last season was 258, and the number of souls 1,349. They arrived late in the season but the Government Agent reports they went actively to work and became well prepared for the winter before it set in. They appear, from the reports, to be very industrious settlers, and to have brought considerable capital with them. There is information in the form of letters received from them up to the date of the middle of February last that they had not found the present severe winter to be more severe than they expected; or more severe than they had experienced in Russia. They were then well satisfied. The total number of Mennonites who arrived in the Dominion in 1874, was 1,532. 183 arrived too late to go to Manitoba last fall. They will go next spring. More are expected.

Q. Is it true that the Russian Government are taking steps to prevent the emigration of Mennonites?

A. They are averse to it; and I learn from correspondence with the Mennonites that concessions are made with a view to prevent the emigration, but confidence has been in a great measure destroyed by an ukase promulgated; and the emigration will probably take place. Their brethren in Ontario purpose to assist them by means of a loan which they have negotiated with the Government of \$100,000, and to which Parliament has already given its assent.

Q. Did not those who have arrived pay back some money advanced?

A. Yes; an amount of \$5,158 was collected for the Department by Mr. J. Y. Shantz. This money was promptly and cheerfully paid, and afforded an evidence of good faith in meeting obligations.

Q. What were the terms on which they were brought out?

A. The terms and conditions were fully stated in the Report of the Department of Agriculture laid before Parliament at its last session, and they have not been departed from.

Q. Did the total immigration of 1874 equal the expectations that were entertained?

A. It exceeded the expectations that were entertained; but the number was not so large as in 1873, which was a year of unusually large immigration. The kind of immigrants who came in 1874, was, moreover, eminently suited to the country. It consisted in large measure of agricultural labourers and families.

Q. Were these immigrants assisted?

A. Yes; the agricultural labourers' families received the £2 5s. passenger warrants issued by the Government, and the Province of Ontario also rendered a further assistance of £1 4s. 8d. The passage was thus reduced to about £1 per adult, and this balance was generally furnished by the society of Agricultural Labourers.

Q. Was not the price of passage generally less last year than previously?

A. Yes. Owing to a breaking up in May last of what was known as the North

Atlantic Steamship Conference; that is, a combination or trades' union of the owners of all the great lines of steamships crossing the Atlantic, to fix uniform rates of freight and passage between ports in Europe and ports in Canada and the Northern United States. The rate of emigrant fares fixed by the combination was £6 6s., but it fell to about £3 in consequence of the rupture.

Q. Is the combination now in existence?

A. It has not yet been reconstructed, but it is expected that it will be, and it is thought the rate of emigrant fare will be £5. But I cannot announce this.

Q. How many immigrants arrived in Canada in 1874?

A. The total number of arrivals was 80,022, but a large proportion of these were simply passengers through the country. The number of settlers in the country in 1874 was 39,373, against 50,050 in 1873, and 36,578 in 1872. There was a large number of immigrants from the United States in 1874. This, as ascertained by the entries of settlers' goods at the Custom Houses along the frontier, was 14,110.

Q. Were these French Canadians returning?

A. A very considerable portion of them were, but I cannot state precisely how many.

Q. What efforts were made to induce French Canadians to return?

A. There was an agent, Mr. Gendreau, sent to the United States in 1873; and again, in 1874, Dr. Whiteford, of Detroit, had a similar mission confided to him. The duty of both these gentlemen was principally to induce the return of French Canadians, but it was not exclusively confined to them.

Q. Has there not been a readjustment made of the arrangements for promoting immigration as between the Dominion and the Provinces?

A. Yes; a conference of representatives of the Governments of the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was held in the Department of Agriculture in November last, the result of which was an agreement to centralize in the Minister of Agriculture the efforts made to promote immigration to Canada from abroad; it being understood that the Provinces would devote particular attention to the care of immigrants after arrival. Before the agreement which was made at the conference, the Dominion and the several Provinces had separate agencies abroad, which were independent of each other, and it was felt that this led to waste of strength, and in many cases to divided counsels. All the agents in the United Kingdom and on the continent will be hereafter under the superintendence of the Agent-General of the Dominion in London, acting under instructions from the Department of Agriculture.

Q. Has the Province of Ontario ceased to send agents to Europe?

A. Practically, the effect of the agreement of the four provinces, parties to the Immigration Conference, will be to make the Province withdraw its agents. But as a matter of fact it has still some emigration agents in Europe, the right to send them being reserved by the agreement entered into at the conference. These agents, however, are, by that agreement, placed under the direction of the Agent-General, at London.

[By Hon. Mr. Pope:—]

Q. Who pays the salaries of such agents?

A. Ontario pays the salaries of its special agents.

Q. And they act under the instructions of the Agent-General?

A. Yes.

Q. But don't you suppose that they will recognize as their masters those who pay them, and is there not danger of conflict of authority?

A. They will, of course, look to the Ontario Government which employs and pays them, but if that Government places them under the direction of the Dominion authorities, there will be that much centralization.

Q. Did not Mr. Dixon formerly afford assistance to the Provincial Agents?

A. Yes; he afforded them printed and other information and gave them generally all the advantages they could derive from his office; but they were quite independent of his control. It is true, moreover, that Mr. Dixon had considerable

direct correspondence with the Provincial Governments on the subject of immigration, and received direct remittances from them to promote it.

Q. You say the Provincial Agents were not under Mr. Dixon's control, but when any of them got into difficulties on the continent who helped them out?

A. On such occasions the correspondence was direct with Mr. Dixon as the Canadian agent. The distinction of agents for the Provinces as separate from the Dominion did not seem to be recognized.

Q. Were not the Provincial Governments always averse to yielding up their privileges on the subject of immigration?

A. Yes; they always showed the greatest reluctance to give up any of the concurrent powers conferred on them by the Act of Confederation; but it was seen during the last year that the employment of Provincial and Dominion agents in the same places, not only led to waste of strength, but in some cases to actual conflict of opinion, which was bewildering to intending immigrants, and therefore injurious. It was the perception of this fact that led to the memorandum of agreement to which I have referred, at the Conference in November last.

[By other members of the Committee:—]

Q. What publications were issued by the Department during the last year?

A. I have brought with me a list as requested:—

500,000	Small maps of Canada.....	English.
70,000	" What Canada Produces ".....	"
50,000	" Shantz's Journey to Manitoba ".....	"
20,000	" Spence's pamphlet on Manitoba ".....	"
40,000	" Canada the place for Emigrants ".....	"
16,000	" Cull's Beet-root and Beet-root Sugar ".....	"
5,000	" Year Book, 1874 ".....	"
<hr/>		
700,000		
<hr/>		
10,000	" Spence's Manitoba ".....	French.
2,000	" Shantz's Journey to Manitoba ".....	"
<hr/>		
12,000		
<hr/>		
80,000	Prof. Kaderley's Report on Canada (circulated in Germany).....	German.
5,500	Mack's " German in Canada ".....	"
<hr/>		
85,500		
<hr/>		
30,000	" Pamphlet on Canada " (circulated in Nor- way and Sweden).....	Scandinavian.
<hr/>		
30,000		
<hr/>		
828,500	Total Publications.	

Q. What new publications did the Department print?

A. It caused information up to the latest period to be inserted in the pamphlets it issued; and there is a new pamphlet, consisting principally of extracts from speeches of the Governor General in so far as they relate to the institutions and features of the country during his recent tour through Ontario. The remarks of His Excellency had the advantage of being fresh observations, and having the authority of his reputation and position. Very extensive republications from these extracts have been made in Great Britain.

Q. Where were these publications principally circulated?

A. Principally in the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe.

Q. Were any circulated in Canada ?

A. Yes ; to some extent, especially the pamphlets relating to Manitoba ; and also in the United States.

Q. Have the letters written by Mr. Trow, descriptive of his visit to Manitoba been published in pamphlet form by the Department ?

A. No ; but they are now before the Department. A complete collection of the letters was only received a few days ago.

[A member suggested that the Committee ought to recommend the publication of this series of letters by the Department, as they contained very valuable observations on the Province of Manitoba.]

Q. Were there any other publications or means taken to furnish information respecting Canada as a field for immigration ?

A. Yes ; the special agents of the Department were very active in delivering lectures, and generally by other means in aiding to promote immigration. The lectures of the Dominion agents were very extensively published by the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom ; and I may almost say that acres of these reports have been furnished to the Department. They have been a very valuable means of spreading information concerning Canada. I may remark, also, that the steamship companies and the agents of these companies, especially the Allans, have printed and circulated an immense number of small pamphlets and extracts from pamphlets or letters on slips, together with handbills. I cannot state to the Committee the precise number of all these, but I have reason to believe it is over three millions. The Agent-General has also caused to be published, in sheet form, reports of some of the more important meetings. In France and other parts of the continent of Europe, there has also been an active publication of writings bearing on the subject of emigration to Canada. There is yet much to do to make Canada thoroughly known, and it will probably require a long time to do so.

Q. What is the cost to the country, per head, of the immigrants who have arrived ?

A. The total Dominion expenditure for the service of immigration in 1874, including quarantine, and all the establishments in this country and abroad, was \$281,413.11; the total number of immigrants reported by the agents to have settled in the country in that year was 39,373; the cost per head was, therefore, \$7.14 to the Dominion. But the expenditure of the Provinces is to be added to get the total *per capita* cost of immigrants. This amounted to \$237,823.63, of which Ontario spent \$108,878.77; Quebec, \$48,978; New Brunswick, \$71,466.86; and Nova Scotia, \$8,500. Adding the Dominion and Provincial expenditure together, the total expenditure was \$519,236.74. The total *per capita* cost of immigrants in 1874 was, therefore, \$13.18. In 1873 the *per capita* cost was \$10.21, the total expenditure for the Dominion and the Provinces being \$511,251.78. The total expenditure in 1873 was very slightly less than that of 1874. But the number of immigrants reported to have settled in Canada was much greater, being 50,050, thus making the *per capita* cost much less. It may be remarked that a very large proportion of the expenditure of both years would have to be made for the permanent establishments, both Dominion and Provincial, whether or not there were any special exertions or costs incurred for promoting immigration to Canada. The figures I have given include all the permanent establishments, both Dominion and Provincial, and also the Quarantine establishments. I may add that in addition to the immigration expenditure by the Department of Agriculture there have been considerable expenses incurred by the Department of Public Works for the erection, extension and maintenance of immigrant buildings.

Q. What are the Agent-General's duties in connection with immigration ?

A. Mr. Jenkins' duties in connection with immigration are, by the terms of an Order in Council, generally to superintend, under directions to him from the Minister of Agriculture, all matters pertaining to that subject. The principal of these are the instructing of agents ; the issue of passenger warrants ; the supervision of all operations connected with the departure of emigrants ; and generally any arrange-

ments by which immigration to Canada may be promoted. The immigration interests and agents of the Provinces, parties to the Immigration Conference of November last, follow precisely the same rule.

Q. Who acts as Deputy in the absence of the Agent-General of Immigration?

A. There is no Deputy. Mr. Francis Adams has temporarily acted as the principal assistant of the Agent-General, and Mr. Albert Jourdain is the Chief Clerk in the Immigration Branch of the London Office.

Q. Who appointed Mr. Adams, the gentleman acting temporarily in the capacity of Assistant?

A. Mr. Adams has not been formally appointed in such capacity. Mr. Jenkins engaged him to act. On this point I am authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to state that it is his intention to replace him by one of the Canadian agents that the Provinces had in Europe previous to the Conference, or by some competent person, having personal knowledge of Canada, from Canada.

Q. Is he (Mr. Adams) a Canadian, or has he any personal knowledge of this country?

A. He is not, I believe, a Canadian; and I cannot say what is his personal knowledge of this country. I understand, however, that he has been in Canada.

Q. Are any of the Clerks in the Agent-General's office Canadians, or do they know anything personally of this country?

A. I believe that none of the Clerks are Canadians; and I cannot say that any of them have personal knowledge of Canada.

MR. DOYLE'S REPORT ON MISS MACPHERSON AND MISS RYE'S CHILDREN.

Mr. Gordon, M. P., called the attention of the Committee to the work which was being done by Miss Macpherson. He said it was of great value to the country, and called for some recognition from the House. He intimated that, in his opinion, the Committee should recommend a grant of five thousand dollars to that lady to assist her in her work.

Mr. Trow requested Mr. Lowe to state whether the Department of Agriculture had any information respecting the work of Miss Macpherson; and if so, that he would state what that information was, and also what was the opinion of the Department respecting that work.

Mr. Lowe said: the information which has been from time to time received by the Department respecting Miss Macpherson's work is favourable, and does not differ from the description given by Mr. Gordon. It is understood there have been some failures, but that they are few in number, and constitute the exception to the rule of general success. I have, however, to state that a report was a few days ago received from Mr. Andrew Doyle, an Imperial Local Government Inspector, who had been sent out to this country by the Local Government Board, to inspect the children brought to Canada by Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye, from the English workhouses. That report has been transmitted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, with a request that it should receive the serious attention of the members of the Canadian Government. I have that report with me, and I am authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to communicate it to this Committee, as well as to inform the Committee of its particular reference to the Canadian Government which I have stated. I may say generally to the Committee that the report is long, and fills a pamphlet of 41 closely printed pages. It is highly adverse to the work which has been done, both by Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye; and, in fact, makes reflections upon both these ladies of a severe character. Without attempting to give to the Committee a summary of the report, I may say that Mr. Doyle in substance charges these ladies with failing in the responsibility which they have undertaken with regard to the workhouse children, in that they have not maintained the care and supervision over them which they promised. He intimates, as a consequence, that some of the girls have gone wholly to destruction, and some of the boys to the gaols. He states that many of the

children are placed in unsuitable situations, and required to do work for which they are wholly unfitted. This state of things, in many cases, he further alleges, leads to hardship and positive cruelty. "The Homes" he considers insufficient for their requirements, and that the supervision or inspection of the children after they are placed out, is of the loosest possible character. In fact, he gives it to be understood that the system amounts to nothing more than just scattering the children broadcast here and there, and losing sight of them, in conditions, in which in many cases, improper advantages may be and are taken of them. He does not give any information as to the number of children who are doing well, or the proportion of failures to the whole. But he makes the general statement "nine-tenths of the children who have been brought out are still in service, and it remains to be seen how they will turn out." No evidence whatever is adduced to show that so large a proportion as one-tenth of the children is out of service. Of the nine-tenths in service, Mr. Doyle says further: "The prospects of a considerable number of them are no doubt promising. Of the prospects of a still greater number no one can honestly say anything, one way or the other, so little is known of them." Of the "adopted" children he states that about 10 per cent. of the very young are very happily placed in respectable families. It may be remarked that Mr. Doyle does not classify in his observations the pauper children from work houses and those who have been picked up by the ladies from the streets; and further, that he states he did not make an inspection of more than 400 cases, which only form about one-eighth part of the whole of the children brought out by these ladies. But he adds he did visit a sufficient number of cases to enable him to see the system. He more than insinuates that these ladies are not wholly actuated by motives of benevolence, and states that for the pauper children they receive £8 8s. stg. per head from the Poor Law authorities, while they obtain passenger warrants from the Dominion Government for £3 5s. stg. or £2 5s. stg.; and get also from the Ontario Government the refund bonus of £1 4s. 8d. per head. Further, that they have free railway fares from Quebec given to them; and that the cost of their Homes is not more than about £200 stg. per year each. He states the ladies informed him they desired a full inspection of their accounts, but up to the period of writing his report, they had not answered his request to be informed of the monies they had received from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. He therefore infers that on the pauper children at least, they receive five or six pounds sterling each, more than they pay out. I may on this point remark, however, that the pauper children only form a very inconsiderable portion of the whole of those who are brought out by Miss Macpherson, and a little more than half of those brought out by Miss Rye. Mr. Doyle does admit that under proper system, the emigration of these children to Canada might be advantageous to all concerned. He finds that Canada does possess a field capable of absorbing a very large number of agricultural labourers, and states that society in Canada is preferable to that in other parts of America. The conditions which he considers necessary, are receiving houses or "industrial establishments," under Government control, where the children would receive a few years training in Canada before being placed out; and periodical inspections afterwards.

Q. What is your opinion of Mr. Doyle's conditions?

A. I think the "industrial establishments," which he proposes would be really an extension into this country of the English workhouse system, and that it would not be found to be satisfactory. I think it would be altogether unsuited to the ideas and condition of the people of this country. I think if the children are properly placed, the sooner they are so placed and absorbed into the population of Canada, that is if they are such as should be at all brought to the country, the better; and that the less they would have of any workhouse mark, or any "industrial establishment" mark, to distinguish them from the ordinary children of this country, the better. Of course, however, in cases of unsuitability there must be some places to which the children can return; and there must be some supervision.

Q. What would be the effect of Mr. Doyle's report as it stands?

A. I think it would be to stop entirely the immigration of children from the workhouses, and very materially to affect the aid which Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye receive from the public in the United Kingdom to promote the emigration of what are called "arab" children.

Q. How should the allegations in the report be met?

A. The report is based on an inspection by an Imperial Government Officer, and, I do not, therefore, think that it can be met by any mere general statements as regards the condition of the children who have been already placed out. I think the only way to do so would be by means of detailed report based on a full inspection. This, if the present system of Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye is thought sufficient, might be made quite special for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Mr. Doyle's statements. But it may be remarked that if such enquiry were undertaken, it would, under the present practice of our immigration system, properly belong to the Provincial Governments.

Q. Could not the Dominion Government make such an inquiry by commission or otherwise?

A. By the terms of the Union Act the jurisdiction with respect to immigration is joint between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments; and the Dominion Government might therefore undertake any enquiry it saw fit. But under the arrangements between Dominion Government and the Provinces, as established at the conference in November last, the question being as to the care of immigrants after arrival, I think the duty of such an enquiry would naturally belong to the Provincial Governments. It might, however, be necessary for the Dominion Government to transmit the report obtained to the Imperial Government.

Mr. *White* (of Hastings), and Mr. *Pettes* (of Brome), expressed the opinion that the report of Mr. Doyle, as described by Mr. Lowe, was erroneous and unjust in its conclusions. They stated they had personal knowledge of the work done by those ladies in their respective neighborhoods, and that it was highly advantageous to all concerned.

Mr. *Pettes* submitted the following extracts from a letter written by Miss Barber in charge of Miss Macpherson's Knowlton "Home":—

" 8th March, 1875.

" It is somewhat difficult to definitely answer your question as to the number adopted by contract, as every person taking children has them on trial for the first year, with the right of returning them if not satisfied; and we, at the same time, reserve the right of removing each child before final arrangements are made.

" Say fifty adopted; eleven never yet placed out; two have turned out hopelessly bad, and have been sent back to England; one cast off for insubordination; one removed by death; one hundred and eight placed out have never changed their situations; sixty have changed situations once. Of those who have changed places once or more, I may say it is not always from any fault of themselves, but sometimes from change in the circumstances of the masters.

" Sometimes they have been found too young, or we have not placed the right dispositions together, and it frequently happens that a child that may not do well in one situation, is greatly valued in another. Only a few of the older boys have broken away from the control of the Home and are working for themselves.

" It is true the children brought out are not perfection, but are living children with just the same faults and failings as others.

" Neither are they finished servants, but still require patient training. But upon the whole they have turned out generally well, a few only disappointing us. And I can truly say, after three years experience in this work, that the children are as good and are doing as well as the same number would do gathered from any country or class you could name.

" We try to watch over every child as thoroughly as possible, by visiting, writing to, sending love gifts, &c. The children are scattered over a very large tract of country, so that the visiting is one of the great difficulties of our work.

“ Any person who will visit the Knowlton Home, and go over our books, will, I believe, be quite satisfied that our children are not neglected in that respect.

“ Yours truly,
“ E. BARBER.”

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, 16th March, 1875.

Miss *Annie Macpherson* appeared before the Committee, and made the following statements regarding her work, in answer to questions by Mr. *Gordon* :—

The total number of children brought out under her agency since the year 1870, was two thousand.

Upon being solicited to take charge of the children, they are removed to the Home in Spitalfields in London.

The schoolmaster in the Home selected (after they had remained a month) such of the children as were healthy enough in constitution, and sufficiently educated. Those who passed the test were sent to the Homes in the country for training. If the children were ragged when they were taken in charge they were comfortably clothed and otherwise provided for; they were treated in all respects exactly as if they were her own brothers.

A doctor was in the institution every day to see to their health, even before they were judged ready to be formally received. The schoolmaster and others engaged in the work united in the consideration as to which of the children were suitable for emigration to Canada.

While they were in the Home they underwent a thorough system of education and discipline.

In their passage to this country the children were in charge of her (*Miss Macpherson*) or her co-workers, and of respectable adult emigrants, widows and others who aided them.

They had never tried to make any special bargain with the shippers; the children were brought out on the same terms as regular emigrants.

She (*Miss Macpherson*) and her assistants did not trust to the services of the ship-servants for attendance upon and care of the children, but turned in and helped at the work themselves.

Mr. *Trow*, M.P., here suggested that the better plan would be for *Miss Macpherson* to give a detailed account of her work in her own way; the number of emigrants brought out; the means at her disposal; whence these means were derived; the privileges, if any, she received from the Emigration Department; the schools she had established; how they were supported, and all other matters of that description.

Mr. *Gordon*, M. P., said that a number of charges had been made by Mr. *Doyle* against the work in which *Miss Macpherson* and her friends were engaged. That gentleman's report was being widely circulated; the matter had been taken up by the *Toronto Mail*, and he had also found the charges reproduced in a *St. Catherin's* newspaper. He believed that it was the desire of the Committee to obtain the fullest possible information on the subject, and allow the blame to fall upon those to whom it belonged.

Mr. *Trow* said Mr. *Doyle* was not on trial before the Committee. Their object was to ascertain the success of the enterprise.

The *Chairman* said he thought the Committee should decide upon the mode of conducting the enquiry. They should either allow Mr. *Gordon* to proceed, or some member of the Committee should write out the questions to be asked *Miss Macpherson*.

After further discussion it was decided to allow Mr. Gordon to proceed with the examination.

Miss *Macpherson*, in reply to further questions by Mr. Gordon, stated:—She made no particular arrangements for bringing out the children. When her party was complete she went to the Agent-General in London to arrange for the regular emigrants refund bonus given by the Ontario Government. The sums she received amounted in three years to four thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

This bonus consisted of a payment of six dollars per head for all emigrants over twelve years of age.

No other advantage has been received from the Government of Canada except in reduced passages, such as given to other emigrants. Certain concessions were proposed to her last spring by the Canadian Government for bringing out emigrants by the Dominion line for three pounds five shillings, sterling, but she had declined them; and had paid the regular fare.

The average cost of bringing the children out, up to last year, was £4. 10s per adult; and half that amount for children under eight years of age. That was the fare between Liverpool and Quebec. The cost of transferring emigrants from London to Liverpool was 12s. 6d., making the total fare from London to Quebec £5. 2s. 6d. sterling.

They had three homes in Canada for children; one at Belleville, another at Galt, and a third at Knowlton. The ladies who had charge of these homes made inquiries in advance about suitable places for the children.

A record was kept showing where the children were sent, how they were treated, and how they behaved themselves.

They were, as far as possible, given out to persons whose requirements would be suited by the children, and who would be expected to use them well. They always required a recommendation from a minister or other responsible person, as to the respectability of those applying for the children.

When persons of improper habits made application they were invariably refused. They exercised a supervision over the children after they were sent out.

Since the children first came out in 1870, one of their school-masters had been travelling continually in Canada, making inquiries into the welfare of those who had been sent out. Even in cases where no special complaints were made, they kept a supervision over them.

A horse was kept at Belleville, for the use of their travelling agent, and no limit was imposed by her upon the expense of his visits. They had also a supervision of another kind. A number of ladies were continually making friendly visits in different districts of the country.

They had at the present time one of these visitors in Belleville, and two others in the Eastern Townships, and with these they were in constant communication.

In 1874 they had no less than twelve hundred reports; in two hundred other cases there were two reports; thus making in all sixteen hundred reports.

They kept a record in a book at the Spitalfields Home, where friends of those sent out could ascertain how the emigrants were getting on in Canada. These enquiries were often the means of their getting other emigrants. The homes both in England and Canada were open night and day; and the right of removing children who had not been well placed was exercised in all cases in which it was found they were not well treated.

In all cases when children were returned, they endeavoured to ascertain who was in fault, and even when it was found the child was to blame, he was kept under the care of the Home. They had no rule as to how long the children were to be so kept.

In one case, a child which had developed into an imbecile was returned to England.

(A register of the children who had come to Canada under her care was exhibited to the Committee.)

Some of the records had been lost when the Home was burnt. Of the two

thousand children she had brought out, three hundred and fifty had come from the work-house, on the condition that they should lose the badge of the work-house when they came under her mission. They were taken on the same terms as Miss Rye's children, namely, £8 8s. sterling each was received from the work-house to assist in their maintenance, &c.

Referring to the charge made by Mr. Doyle that the persons engaged in the work had made money by it, she said their books were perfectly open to inspection. Their habit was to publish an occasional paper on emigration, and every six months they issued in England a balance sheet. Their accounts were kept by a public accountant and two gentlemen audited the accounts every year.

(These half yearly accounts in printed form were here exhibited to the Committee.)

The Canadian accounts were audited by gentlemen in Canada. Of the £8 8s. sterling, which was received with the work-house children, £4 10s. sterling was paid for passage money; the balance went to assist in paying general expenses of the work; the total annual expenditure on the Homes was about \$12,000.

The work-house children got an outfit from the work-house. Besides submitting her balance-sheet, she desired that the fullest investigation should be made into the details of her expenditure.

The following statements were read from the accounts produced :—

Belleville Home, amount expended for the year 1874..	\$3,311 87
Balance in hand.....	3 00
Galt Home, amount expended for the year 1874.....	\$4,002 00
Balance.....	78 00
Knowlton Home, for the year 1874.....	\$4,998 33
No cash on hand.	

Miss *Macpherson* (continuing)—The three Homes had been originally purchased for about one thousand pounds each; and in all about fifty thousand dollars had been expended in the whole work in five years.

The sum expended annually on each of the Homes was not two hundred pounds sterling, as stated by Mr. Doyle, but about eight hundred pounds sterling. She said that they might add other items which would make the sum larger, as for example, the expense of their travelling agent which was charged in the English and not in the Canadian account.

Miss *Bilbrough*—On being asked as to the per centage of children adopted of those brought out, said that the number of adopted cases was not ascertained. The number of adopted cases in Canada depended on the measures which were taken to have the children adopted. If adoption were proposed by friends, large numbers of children would be taken in this way; but if it were proposed by Government Inspectors, she did not think the people would care to take many. All the children they had brought out for the purpose had been adopted, but she could not tell from the classification if ten per cent. had been adopted or not.

Miss *Barber* stated, that in Knowlton they had about two hundred and eighty children, of whom fifty had been adopted. There were, besides, a number who probably would be adopted.

Miss *Macpherson* (resuming)—After distributing the children in the summer and all through the winter, these homes were open for such children as came back. They kept them until such time as they thought fit to place them out again. Referring to Mr. Doyle's statements, she said that full inquiries were made as to the character of those wishing to adopt children before they were sent out. In most cases the boys were treated just as farmers' own sons were. They were frequently put out at a very early age.

The children were so fond of coming back to the Homes that they were obliged to be a little strict. She always told the boys that if they succeeded well they

might contribute money according to their ability to aid in getting others out to this country.

They had received over one thousand dollars in this way. Many of the boys they had brought out had succeeded well; numbers of them were regular attendants of churches, Sabbath schools and Young Men's Christian Associations.

There were black sheep in every fold, and of course there were some in theirs; but all they desired was that they should be judged by their work as a whole and not by individual cases. A gentleman had once written to Miss Bilborough, saying that he would take no more interest in the work as he heard there were no less than 45 of their children in the Reformatory in Penetanguishene. On making inquiries it was found that the number was four or five. He had united the two figures, and so had made the number 45. The gentleman had resumed his interest in the work, and his next letter was accompanied with his usual subscription.

Mr. *Smith*, M. P., said he had heard it stated that amongst those who succeeded well, were some who had attained to professions.

Hon. Mr. *Flint*, Senator, said he might be allowed to refer to one case which had come under his notice. One of the boys whom he had observed as an active intelligent looking lad had been with his son since the fall of 1870. He had no means, nothing but the clothes he had on; and had but little education when he came to him. He had since educated himself, not at schools, but had pursued his studies in the office and his boarding house. He had successfully passed his examination at Toronto, and in two years, if his health were spared, he would be an Attorney-at-Law.

His (Mr. *Flint's*) son feeling an interest in him, procured him clothes and gave him sufficient money to pay his expenses in order that he might get on in his profession.

He (Mr. *Flint*) was satisfied that if his life was spared him, he would yet make his mark in the country.

He (Mr. *Flint*) was from the first connected with the Belleville Home as one of its workers. When Miss Macpherson first came out she stopped at Belleville, and circumstances led to his meeting her. The friend with whom she intended stopping being unwell, she came to his house along with Miss Bilbrough.

It was suggested that we should get the place (Marchmont) for the next lot of children she brought out. He brought the matter before the County Council, and they voted a sum of money to pay the rent of the place for one year.

The first lot of boys that came out he had nothing to do with, excepting one who was in his care; when the next lot of boys came out he was there. They were fine healthy-looking boys.

There were some fears expressed in the neighborhood that there would be a great deal of pilfering, noise and disturbance among them, but it was afterwards expressed to him, that they had never seen a more orderly or well-behaved lot of boys. They had never caused the least trouble, and though the trees were loaded with apples, none had been stolen by them. He had taken four of the second batch. He put them out at various trades; one at a foundry, another with a grist miller, a third with a scythe-maker, and the fourth with a hammer-maker. They were in a fair way of doing well, when unfortunately other influences prevailed. They were told they could get a deal more money by working for farmers, so they went away. They remained a little over a year and a half.

None had returned to their trades except one.

The difficulty they experienced with these boys was that when they were sent out to farmers, other farmers induced them to leave by promise of higher wages. He knew that Miss Macpherson had been troubled considerably by these cases.

He took one little fellow of the first lot of boys and put him with his gardener. He seemed to enjoy it for some time, but he concluded at last that he would like to work at something else by which he could earn more money. He (Mr. *Flint*) did not approve of giving the boys much money, but he had always supplied them with clothes and other necessaries as they required them.

The boy left him (Mr. *Flint*), and went with a farmer about 25 or 30 miles.

distant. He was there yet and doing well, so that his discontent was not owing to a bad disposition, but simply that he did not like his place. So far as his part of the country was concerned the work had been a success. Children were never given out except to those who produced sufficient recommendations as to character, &c., and the ones who found fault were those who applied for children too late to be supplied, and were refused, or because they did not produce these recommendations.

Some people who kept public-houses made application, and were of course refused, and they were very apt to grumble on that account. He (*Mr. Flint*) knew from his own personal knowledge, that Mr. Thom spent a great part of the time in visiting the children.

He (*Mr. Flint*) had audited the accounts last year, and had been very careful, as they always have to be sent to England.

He had no hesitation in saying that the work was one not only calculated to benefit the children, but to be of service to the country. He had carefully examined Mr. Doyle's report, and was astonished that any gentleman could so persistently present the dark side of the subject to the people. It seemed to him that Mr. Doyle had an object in so doing, as he wished to establish a system of red-tapeism by which all the visiting would be conducted by Government inspectors. He (*Mr. Flint*), was very certain that that system of inspection would not be nearly so successful as the one employed by Miss Macpherson and her friends. On one occasion Mr. Doyle had been at his (*Mr. Flint's*) house, he (*Mr. Flint*) had been desirous of having a talk with him so that they might exchange information on emigration subjects, but he (*Mr. Flint*) found that it was impossible for him to tell anything to Mr. Doyle which that gentleman did not already profess to know. He (*Mr. Flint*) could not get in a word edgeways. He had come to the conclusion that Mr. Doyle had a theory of his own which had to be adopted to the exclusion of all others.

And he had no faith in the report he had published. He believed he could answer that report himself. He thought it was very wrong for that gentleman to get out such a report and especially to mix up the work accomplished by Miss Rye with that of Miss Macpherson, as they were entirely distinct, and conducted on different principles.

Mr. *White*, M. P., said that the Rev. David Wishart, near Madoc, had some immigrant boys who had not turned out very well. He wished to know whether they had been brought out by Miss Macpherson?

Miss *Macpherson* said they had.

Mr. *White* said that he believed the reason these boys had not got on so well as might be desired was, that Madoc was a small place, and during the time the boys were there, it was full of miners. He had learned since, that the boys were doing better.

Hon. Mr. *Flint* read from Mr. Doyle's report in reference to some remarks alleged to be made by the Warden of Hastings in reference to the children in that locality, and said that when he brought up in the County Council, the question of granting seventy pounds for the rent of the Marchmont Home, the gentleman referred to, Mr. *Wood*, had not opposed the motion. He had then and afterwards spoken very highly in favor of Miss Macpherson's work. He (*Mr. Flint*) had received in Belleville, after the Home was burnt down, about one thousand dollars, without any pressing, to be applied towards the getting a new Home.

Other contributions had come in from various parts of the country, and the County Council, of which this same gentleman was warden, had granted five hundred dollars to the Home. How he had changed his mind since he could not tell, as he had never heard him speak ill of the work. The Home had been bought and paid for chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the people of Ontario and Quebec.

He had received a number of subscriptions from the latter Province, besides sums from ladies and gentlemen on the other side of the line.

He was of opinion that the character of those sent out among the farmers, compared favorably with that of farmers' sons. He had had quite a number of them himself, and he knew he had less difficulty with them than with the same number of country boys.

Miss *Macpherson*, referring to the class of children brought out, said that her school-master was pledged not to bring in any from the depraved or criminal classes.

It had been averred that they brought out diseased children, but the fact was they had to undergo examination at the hands of medical men,—first in their institution at London, again on embarkation, and again on board the ship.

Mr. *Flint* said that the money stated in Doyle's report, as having been paid over to Miss *Macpherson* by these children, was paid in the way which she had explained.

It was done in the endeavor to get the children in the way of taking care of their money, in order to aid in bringing out their friends, relatives and other poor children to this country. He mentioned the case of one little girl, who could not have been more than twelve or thirteen years of age, who went out to service in a family, and who was, he believed, the first to pay over money in this way. She contributed five pounds to get out another child. He believed this plan would inculcate in the children themselves an interest in the work.

Miss *Macpherson* further said this was her second winter in Canada, and the object of her visit was to remedy any defect in the work which might exist, and specially to see to the re-training of those who required it.

For example, those whose tempers were sour or unruly, they were continually endeavoring to retain at each of the homes. They were also making the homes more comfortable by improving the dormitories, &c.

Mr. *Trow*,—From what sources are these children drawn? Were they from the streets of London, or from the rural districts?

Miss *Macpherson* said London was the centre of the world, and many came there from the rural districts. Referring to the maintenance of the work, she said they only received what was voluntarily contributed. Canadians had made contributions on this principle; the exact amount was stated on their balance sheet. About six hundred of the two thousand children brought out were girls. Those under twelve years of age had with scarcely any exception done well, most of them having been adopted in the families of farmers who treated them as their own children.

Some of the older ones had not done so well; and their efforts were being directed to bringing out younger children every year.

Many ministers, who had no families of their own, had adopted these children, and had made themselves voluntary agents for the assistance of the work.

Mr. *Pettes*, M.P., gave the following particulars respecting the Knowlton Home:—

There had been two hundred and eighty persons in the Institution, including four women adults; about one hundred and twenty-nine boys, and one hundred and forty-seven girls.

Of the total number, two hundred and thirty-five were English, twenty-one Irish, nineteen Scotch, and five Canadians.

Their ages range from eighteen months to twenty years. He believed, from his knowledge of the children, that those under the age of twelve years had usually done better than those of a more advanced age. He was personally aware of a number of children being placed out—not adopted at once—but temporarily placed out in order to see how they would get on.

He had known several instances where they did not get on well, owing to their dispositions and that of their masters' being very dissimilar.

Children who had been harshly treated at one place had been sent to other farmers, and being kindly treated had become attached to them, and had remained with them ever since. Only two or three had proved incorrigible.

One hundred and eight out of the two hundred and eighty had never changed their places; sixty had changed once or more. A very large amount of visiting had been done with good results.

He was satisfied the work was being conducted in the best possible manner in the interests of the children and of those requiring them.

Miss *Macpherson* resuming said: that the number of deaths which had occurred among the 2,000 children brought out during the past five years had only been ten.

They brought them out according to the means they had; there was no limit

to the placing of them; the demand was generally in excess of the supply. Mr. Cockshut, of Brantford, and others, would often ask for two or three little girls to educate. They required more organization than they now had; for one thing, they intended putting on more visitors.

The year 1869 had been one of destitution in the East of London, and she and Miss Logan had that year sent out three hundred adults, at a cost of £2,400 sterling. They had never interfered with the regular emigration agencies in the old country. The total cost of their mission in England, was about \$50,000, yearly, for training, passage, clothing, contingencies, &c. She stated that she had not received any money whatever for her own services; but had paid in all that she had received for the purpose of furthering the work.

She further said, in answer to a question put, that she did not intend to bring out any more pauper children from the Workhouses.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,

20th March, 1875.

COLONIZATION IN MANITOBA.

Mr. *Lowe*, [re-examined.]—Q. Has there been any reservation of land in Manitoba or the North-west for Canadians returning from the United States?

A. Yes, four townships have been set aside in Manitoba by Order in Council, of yesterday's date, for "The Colonization Society of Manitoba," the land to be given free to actual settlers who fulfil the conditions required by the "Lands Act." When thirty-five families have settled in a township, then there will be a grant made of 640 acres for a town site to the Society, the proceeds of sales therefrom to be controlled entirely by the Society for its benefit. The town site may be acquired before the settlement by thirty-five families on the payment by the Society of \$640 in cash, but such payment to be returned to the Society after the required number of families shall have settled in the township. Two of the townships are required to be settled by the 15th July, 1876, and two others before the corresponding date of the following year.

Q. Is any aid granted to assist in paying the railway fares from the United States to Manitoba?

A. There has not yet been any decision to grant such aid, but negotiations have been set on foot to obtain cheap railway fares, which will, in fact, constitute a sort of aid.

MISS MACPHERSON'S AND MISS RYE'S CHILDREN.

Mr. *Young*, M.P., examined.—When Miss Macpherson first came to Canada she paid a visit to Galt, among other places, and at a large meeting held in that town, she had given details respecting her work, and had met with a most cordial reception by the people in the neighborhood. So far as he (Mr. Young) had been able to examine the work, he believed that it was a Christian work, and a work which had accomplished an immense amount of good to these young people. He believed that taking it all in all, there was no portion of our emigration system that had really been better for Canada than this one, and it was besides, so far as the country was concerned, very cheaply conducted. He believed that the most of the boys whom these ladies were bringing out would not only do well for themselves, but would make first-class settlers as they grew up. With regard to the accounts, he believed

they were semi-annually audited in London, at all events he had several times had handed to him the statements of the London auditors of the expenditures for each six months. He had been surprised to notice the very large amount voluntarily contributed by people in Great Britain, who felt interested in the encouragement of the work. This was one of the best evidences that they could desire, that those who knew Miss Macpherson best, and the work in which she was engaged, had the fullest confidence in her integrity and good management. He had glanced briefly over the report of Mr. Doyle, the Government Inspector. It was very ably written, but it appeared to him (Mr. Young) that he assumed an air of fairness in the first portion of the pamphlet which was hardly sustained in the latter part. In fact he considered the latter portion very unfair, and it was all the more so, because people reading the report would be apt to be deceived by the appearance of fairness which Mr. Doyle had given to the introductory part of his work. It was perhaps unintentional, but that gentleman had certainly done a great injustice to the ladies associated in the enterprise. There was, for example, the statement that the expenditure on each of the Homes was £200 annually. He (Mr. Young) knew himself that this statement was utterly and absurdly incorrect, and he could not imagine how, if he had made proper inquiry into the matter, he could have fallen into an error so gross. It was well known that if two or three loads of boys of fifty or sixty each had to be kept for several months at each of the Homes, it could not be done without a considerable amount of expense. He had no doubt that the statement of the expense made by Miss Macpherson herself was entirely correct. Mr. Doyle had evidently looked at the work entirely in the light of an Inspector of the Poor Law Board of Great Britain, and had not taken into account the different state of society, and different circumstances which existed in this country. He seemed to think that the boys must go entirely astray if they were not constantly watched by a Government Inspector. He (Mr. Young) knew that Miss Macpherson and the other ladies kept a close supervision over all the children, and always gave them to understand that they could return to the Home if they were not well used by those adopting them. He knew that they were very particular as to the people who got the children, and made a very strict examination into their character. He (Mr. Young) had often been applied to by the ladies with respect to the people who wished to get the children, and they were particular in asking if the applicants were Christian people, and would be likely to use the children well. The children generally manifested the greatest affection for Miss Macpherson, and appeared to regard her as their protector and benefactor. He had never heard of any instances of harsh treatment so far as the Galt Home was concerned. It would be noticed that Mr. Doyle had given credit to Miss Reavell and the other ladies who managed the Home for their general management. These ladies visited many of the children every little while, and Mr. Thom was also frequently engaged in visiting them. He (Mr. Young) believed that that was really all the inspection that was needed, and he had no doubt that Government inspection would not work nearly so well as the system now followed. Neither the people nor the children would like it. He noticed that reference was made to the fact that the boys paid back a portion of the passage money, and that the sum of \$1,000 had been refunded in this way. He believed that fact was a very striking proof of the excellent character of the work, as the money was all paid voluntarily. He understood that when the boys paid their portion of this money they were given a certificate by Miss Macpherson, and he knew that they set a very high value on this certificate, and were in the habit of producing it as a proof of what they had been able to do in this country. The very fact that they were able to pay back this money proved not only that they were doing well in their new homes, but it was evidence of the good moral influence which had been brought to bear upon them. He thought the Committee should, not only in justice to Miss Macpherson, but in the interest of the Dominion, bring in such a report as would defend the work from the unjust imputations cast upon it by Mr. Doyle's report.

In reply to Mr. White,—

Mr. Young stated that it was not uncommon for those visiting the children in

their adopted homes to remain over night in order that they might have better opportunities of judging whether or not the children were properly treated. He might remark that a large number of ladies in Brantford, Galt, and other towns and villages, co-operate with Miss Macpherson in the maintenance of the Homes by making garments, &c. In Galt there was a regular society for making up clothes for the children. About once a year they held a re-union at the Galt Home, at which all the children who could be brought, were present. He did not think that any one could see the manner in which the work was being conducted without being pleased with its success. It was necessary to have assistance in taking charge of the children in coming across the Atlantic, and he knew that several persons who were quite wealthy but took a deep interest in the work in Great Britain, had come across with the children. Several of these ladies had come to the Galt Home, had visited among the children, but even these persons had paid their board during the month or six weeks they remained at the Home.

Hon. Mr. *Flint* made the following statement:—

Miss Bilborough, who had been connected with the Belleville Home ever since she had come to the country, with the exception of a short visit she made to her friends, was supplied with funds by her father and brothers, and did not charge any of her expenses to the Home. She had also at her own expense furnished the Home with a first-class horse, buggy and sleigh and harness which was constantly in use by the ladies, and by Mr. Thom in visiting the children. Besides losing all her clothes, &c., by the burning of the Home, she had lost the sum of two hundred dollars which she had drawn from the bank. It was suggested to the owners of the bank that she should not lose the money, and they acted on the suggestion. Her parents were wealthy, and they would like her to remain at home, but she had determined to devote herself entirely to the work. She did not receive a cent other than her own money. The only one who was paid anything was Mr. Thom,—the teacher and visitor. They were obliged of course to pay for help in the Home, but so far as Miss Bilborough, and I believe the other ladies, were concerned, they paid their own way.

The *Chairman* submitted the following letter from Mr. *Gordon*, M.P.:—

To the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration:

DEAR SIR,—Respecting Miss Macpherson's scheme of immigration which engaged your attention at the meeting of your committee on Tuesday, the 16th inst., I beg respectfully to submit that the following propositions were satisfactorily established in rebuttal of the charges and allegations put forth by Mr. Doyle in his report to the British Government upon the matter in question, at least so far as Miss Macpherson's method of operations is concerned.

1st. That since 1870 Miss Macpherson has brought out 2,000 children from Great Britain to Canada, of which number 300 were girls and 1,700 boys; 350 were taken from various work-houses, and 1,650 from distressed and orphaned families, or waifs gathered from the streets of London and other large cities.

2nd. That the children brought out to Canada under Miss Macpherson's auspices, undergo a careful preliminary educational disciplinary training before being selected for immigration, but no rule as to length of time.

3rd. That due medical supervision is exercised previous to immigration, to prevent crippled or diseased children from participating in the scheme.

4th. That proper guardianship is exercised over the children from the time of embarkation until their distribution to either of the three "Homes" or "Refuges" established and maintained for their use in Canada.

5th. That proper care is subsequently exercised to have the children adopted into respectable families, or apprenticed to persons who furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, and their willingness and ability to carry out the pecuniary obligations into which they enter in behalf of the child adopted by or apprenticed

to them. That a part of these obligations provides for the proper education and moral training of the child.

6th. That a subsequent kindly supervision is exercised over the respective children after their adoption or apprenticeship by correspondence. Supervision by ladies visits, and appointed visiting agent.

7th. That when it is ascertained that through incompatibility of temper, insubordination or wrong-doing, a continuation of the relationship becomes undesirable or impracticable, the child is again taken back to the "Home" to undergo a kindly dealing, having special regard to the faults which may have previously been developed, and the cause of dissatisfaction with their previous employers.

8th. That the children already brought out have proved unusually healthy. That their moral character will bear a favorable comparison with an equal number of the children of Canadian farmers. That the children manifest proper gratitude for kind treatment. That many of them keep up a correspondence with Miss Macpherson, and according to their ability have contributed sums (never exceeding \$25) for the purpose of helping other poor children to emigrate and become partakers of like comforts and blessings with themselves. That the aggregate sum thus contributed during four years, exceeds \$1,000 or £200 sterling.

9th. That the average expense of maintaining the respective "Homes" at Knowlton, Belleville and Galt, is nearly \$4,000 or £800 each. That careful and properly kept accounts are the rule in each "Home"—the annual receipts and expenditures being carefully audited by a leading resident in the vicinity of the respective Homes, and that abstracts of such accounts are forwarded to the public accountant and auditors in England. That in said accounts all monies received from whatever source, are carefully accounted for, and that no portion whatever appears to have been appropriated by Miss Macpherson as profit on the respective transactions or as personal remuneration, but that all monies received have been conscientiously expended in behalf of the children and the necessary expenses of the several "Homes."

10th. That every reasonable means of access is afforded by Miss Macpherson for inspecting the "Homes," the method of training the children, the books in which the accounts of the several Institutions are kept, and any other reasonable information which can be desired or afforded.

11th. That Miss Macpherson's scheme has already been sufficiently tested to afford ample proof that the principles upon which it is founded and conducted are sound, and will, if followed out, become a valuable means of bringing out a good class of immigrants, who, from the tender age at which they are brought out, will become permanent residents of the Dominion in larger proportion than the adult class.

12th. That the sum received by Miss Macpherson from Government sources in Canada, in aiding her to bring out 2,000 children since 1870, is only \$4,107, or a trifle over \$2 per child. That a sum of equal amount should be given to her by Government for the children already brought out by her, to aid her in the maintenance of the Homes and a continuation and prosecution of the good work. And that your Committee should recommend that for each child subsequently brought out to Canada, a fixed sum of say \$4 should be given by the Dominion Government.

Trusting that the above deductions from the evidence given before your Committee will meet with your cordial approval, and be embodied into and given effect by your report.

House of Commons,
March 19th, 1875.

I remain yours respectfully,
ADAM GORDON.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, March 22nd, 1875.

Honorable Mr. *Vail* stated that, having been a Member of the Nova Scotia Government when Miss *Rye* visited that Province and brought out a number of children,

he had great pleasure in saying that, so far as he knew, the children brought out by that lady had turned out well, so much so that there was a great desire on the part of the Nova Scotians to get an increased number from year to year. Mrs. Burt had followed up Miss Rye's work, and Col. Lawrie, who was acting as a sort of agent for Mrs. Burt, was making every effort to get out an increased number during the coming year. He (Mr. Vail) was quite sure that there were, to say the least, some very extraordinary statements in Mr Doyle's report. He (Doyle) had not taken the time necessary to make a full enquiry or to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the work before making a report, which was calculated to injure, to a great extent, the cause of emigration from the other side of the Atlantic to these colonies.

Miss Rye appeared before the Committee and made the following statement:—

Since she began her work in Canada (which was in 1867) she had brought out, between that date and 1869, about 1,000 young women. The Dominion Government gave no aid to this work. A great many people had thought that she was dissatisfied with the result of that immigration, and that therefore she had turned her attention to the bringing out of children. She did not claim that all these young women had turned out well, but she did claim that there had been but a very small percentage that had turned out ill, and that there had been a very great deal of talk about the few who had not done so well as might have been desired. About fourteen years ago, Lord Shaftesbury had had a conversation with her about getting homes in Canada for young children. She had borne the matter in mind for some time, and in 1869 a gentleman from New York—an assistant of Mr. Brace's—had visited London and explained what was done in New York and neighborhood with poor children—sending them from the over-crowded Eastern cities to the far West, and finding for them good homes for life. She then began to think Lord Shaftesbury's idea could be realized, and by her own exertions, and with the aid of the Press, she had been able to raise enough money to buy a Home in Canada, in which to place the children when they were first brought out. This Home was bought in the beginning of 1868 at Niagara, and fitted up for a suitable residence. She had then gone back to England with her mind full of the idea of getting children off the streets, but on giving the matter further consideration she was impressed with the opinion that this plan would be scarcely fair to the Colonies. She thought children so emigrated should have a certain amount of training, and she had not seen exactly where she was to get the money or the strength to carry out the purpose. In this difficulty she had gone to Mr. Rathbone, Member of Parliament for Liverpool, who at once caught at an idea on the subject. He said that the Liverpool Workhouse was in a different position from others in England, as it had the power of voting a certain amount of money for the welfare of its inmates, independently of the Central Board in London, of which (she might add) Mr. Doyle was one of its most confidential officers. Mr. Rathbone had undertaken to find one half the cost of the experiment they proposed trying, provided the Workhouse authorities would do the same.

The Liverpool Board had consented to allow the children to be brought out. Fifty children were brought to her, and in October, 1869, she had taken them over to Canada. For some little time they had remained on her hands, as people were a little afraid to take them, but she had ultimately succeeded in placing them in good homes. She would give the Committee some particulars as to how these fifty little girls had succeeded:—

Twenty of them were at the present time (March, 1875) doing exceedingly well, in the same houses she had placed them in 1869; two were dead; one was married, and into her master's family; one was at present on a visit to England; only five had been removed once; nineteen were doing fairly well; and only two had turned out lazy, idle and worthless girls. She had come to-day to protest against Mr. Doyle's unjust, ungenerous and most inaccurate report. It had been said that in the course of four, five or six years, she (Miss Rye) and the country would be disgraced by the conduct of these children. She had specially desired Mr. Doyle to enquire into the condition and behaviour of these children brought out in 1869, when he was in Canada,—but he had declined, because certain formalities of the Whitehall Board had not

been complied with. The result of the experiment with these fifty children had so far satisfied the Liverpool Board that they had endorsed her action. Other workhouses, in all about forty-six, had been opened to her, though, of course, there had to be a great deal of coaxing and arguing to be done, on account of the indifference and ignorance which prevailed in England in reference to these matters. The number of children she had brought out up to the present time amounted to 1,377, of whom 202 were boys. There were sixty-eight adult women and 1,102 little girls, varying in age from six months to fourteen years of age. About 200 of the 1,102 were non-union children, that is, they were from Peckham, Bath, Wolverhampton and other orphanages. She was quite sure that if they made a strict inquiry into the condition of the children who had been brought, they would find that not more than three per cent. had proved failures. She (Miss Rye) did not take any credit for that, beyond the fact that she had conceived the idea; the work had been done by good and kind men and women all over Canada, and they had done the work well. She claimed that Mr. Doyle was unjust because, though she had a number of centres for her work, and friends kindly co-operating and working well, yet he had only visited Mr. and Mrs. Robson at Newcastle, and Mr. and Mrs. Ball at Niagara, and had never gone at all to others. He had never visited Halifax, St. John, Mount Forest, Grimsby or Bradford, and he arrived at Chatham about three o'clock on a Saturday, and left the Monday following. Referring to a statement in Mr. Doyle's report, that she (Miss Rye) had brought fifty children to London last June; that she and they had been entertained at the expense of the public, and that whoever came might take the children if they chose, Miss Rye said the facts were, that she took twelve children to London instead of fifty; she was in London one week in advance of the children, during which time she was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Whitehead. She had had twenty-eight applications for these twelve children. Of the twenty-eight persons who had made application she had, by personal inquiry, aided by other friends in London, selected the twelve who were the most likely to take care of the children; that the children came up to London at the expense of the Home and under care of a responsible person, and that they never went into or near the town hall. Referring to Mr. Doyle's statement to the effect that "a little girl who could not be hired to tell a lie," had been punished by being put on bread and cold water for eleven days, she (Miss Rye) said that she had put this girl on bread and water for two or three days, as she sometimes had to do with very unruly and intractable children. Any one who knew anything of the training of children of this class, would admit that punishment of some kind was necessary in certain cases. She had had in all 290 children sent back, for whom she had had to find over 700 places, and her correspondence at Niagara would show that the reason assigned in a great many cases for returning them was that they did not like to punish other people's children. They said that they had neighbours interfering, &c., but they would not punish them. This had been the case with the little girl referred to by Mr. Doyle. She had been sent out to no less than nine different places in four years, and had been returned from each for insubordination. The only evidence upon which Mr. Doyle had based his assertions in this case was the mere word of the girl herself, which he had evidently deemed sufficient to entitle it to mention in a Governmental Report. The girl referred to was returned to Miss Rye one fortnight after Mr. Doyle saw her, for slapping her mistresses' face. Mr. Doyle had never asked her (Miss Rye) one question regarding this girl's character. Another charge against her was, that she put out children in the United States, which was, according to Mr. Doyle, a deadly crime. She had put twenty workhouse girls in the United States in homes for which they were particularly fitted, and which particularly suited them. She had to consider not only the suitability of the homes for the children, but the suitability of the children for the homes, as it would be ridiculous to place children of a low type in the best families, and *vice versa*. The children would not be happy, and the people would not be likely to keep them. They had to use discrimination in placing them so as to get them into the fittest homes. Mr. Doyle said that she kept no real register of her children so as to give an idea of what the work really

was. She did not attempt to keep a very detailed account of the work, for the very simple reason that she had not sufficient time to do so. When she was in England her time was fully taken up, and here she was burdened with the care of 300 or 400 fresh children every year. She had also a great deal of correspondence. She had shown Mr. Doyle 6,000 or 7,000 letters which she and one young lady with her had attended to in the last six years. She thought it was exceedingly ungenerous in Mr. Doyle to expect her, in addition to attending to this large correspondence, to write up careful reports in red-tape fashion. He had also insinuated that while her Home was in good order on the occasion of his visit, that it had been specially prepared for his inspection; the truth was, that when Mr. Doyle visited Niagara, Miss Rye and her assistant were both ill and away from the Home. Mr. Doyle had said also that she kept a paid matron and one paid servant, and Mr. Doyle had seen each servant separately and asked each servant the amount of wages paid to a paid matron and to three paid servants besides. There was another point she wished to refer to: when Mr. Doyle came to the Home he had very properly asked about the accounts. She had taken out her bills and had said that that was the weakest part of the work. That other and more important work had kept her from keeping the books as they should have been kept. She had given him (Mr. Doyle) her bank-book and her bills, and had asked him to examine them, offering to help as he had his clerk with him. This Mr. Doyle declined doing, on the ground that he had not time to make any investigation. He had asked for an account of the moneys she had received from the different Governments, and she had replied that she had been at the work for ten years and had never written one letter to Ottawa. She had received \$600 at one time from the Ontario Government, and \$900 on another occasion, \$1,500 in the ten years. She had given him a blue book to prove that, for as he seemed to have a great fondness for official reports, she thought a blue book would satisfy him better than a statement of her own. She had only to say now that if they would make a fair inquiry, she was prepared to show all her books, correspondence, &c., and she was besides prepared to do what Mr. Doyle and the whole body of Governmental officials in England with their force of men and women dare not do—that is, she would satisfy them that the thousand children she had placed during the last six years had on the whole done remarkably well. Mr. Doyle had said that her Home ought to be open for children who might come back from any cause. The sick were to be nursed, the unruly managed, the vicious restrained, a lying-in ward added, and cases of prosecution conducted from that same centre, and expected her to accomplish all this for £8 8s. sterling, which in fact they could not do in England for £24 per annum. There were a great many things that might be added to the work, but she had not the money. There should be a home for returned children, to separate them from the better behaved children who should not be mixed with the others. The question for the people of Canada to consider was this: there were a large number of fine children in England, who would be valuable to this country, and whom the British Government would be willing to assist out here. She had not the means of carrying on the work as she would desire, and it was for them to say how it should be accomplished. One thing that was needful at the Home, was a proper place for the children in case of sickness. Mr. Doyle had thought they should have a large infirmary, and though they had had so far, very little sickness, some such place was required. Mr. Doyle had also found fault with their arrangements in coming across the Atlantic. The fact was the children were brought out in the same way as if their fathers and mothers were with them. The accommodation was very good. She had an excellent matron, whose assistance was supplemented by some young women who came out with them every time. She had brought out 68 of the latter class within the last five years. He had also said that they should bring out the children by fifty instead of by hundreds. She thought that it was just as easy, in one sense, to bring out one hundred as it was to bring fifty. What she specially desired the House to do was to make a full investigation—not of isolated cases but of the whole work. If this investigation

provide satisfactory, she asked for a recognition of the fact, which would be beneficial not only in this country but in England. She hoped, also, that the Committee would recommend Parliament to grant a sum of \$5,000 or \$10,000 for the erection of a wing to the Home for the accommodation of the sick, and one for returned children. Mr. Doyle had spoken of the necessity of inspecting every child after they were placed in their homes, and he had made her say, according to his report, that she had repeatedly asked for such inspection. That statement was entirely at variance with what she had stated on the other side of the Atlantic. She had said that if the work were made conditional on such inspection, she was willing to submit, for the sake of keeping the work on. He (Mr. Doyle) had evidently formed his views on this subject from having seen the miserable homes to which children were sent out by the English boarding house system; but the children who were placed out in Canada were with the very best people in the country—people who would be insulted at the idea of their not being able to manage them. A suggestion had been thrown out that the inspection of these children should be conducted by the Government School Inspectors in the different localities, who might perhaps be induced to perform such duties by a small addition to their salaries. She had spoken to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario—Dr. Ryerson—on the subject, who had said that he thought the system could be brought into operation, if the consent of the Head of the Department could be obtained. She was quite willing that this plan should be adopted if it would add to the success of the work. If the Government would vote this money for the enlargement of the Home, it would have a very great effect upon the work in England. She would be willing to place the house, grounds at Niagara, &c., in the hands of responsible trustees. Mr. Doyle had quoted the letters she had addressed to the Imperial Board at Whitehall, but he had omitted all mention of the third and most important letter, written in 1871, in which she had made the Poor Law Board the same offer that she now made, viz., that the work should be made a Government one—the Government taking the responsibility off her shoulders. She did not think she could have done much more to prove her personal disinterestedness in the matter. They had written her in reply, stating that as they were not an originating Board, they could not accept her offer. There was no reason why it should not be made a Government work, for so far as she was personally concerned, she did not care whether the property was in the hands of the Canadian or the Imperial Government, so long as it was in good custody; she would give the names of some of the people in the different districts who took the oversight of her children: In Halifax, there was Miss Cogswell, (who had just died) and the Rev. Mr. Hill. In St. John, Ex-Governor Wilmot, Rev. Canon Scovill, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Daniels, and Mr. Attorney General King. In St. Catharines, Dr. Holland, Rev. Mr. Burson, Dr. Hill, and Mr. Clarke, of the Customs. In Grimsby, Mr. Cyrus Nelles, and Dr. Reid. In Niagara, Rev. Dr. McMurray, Mr. Robert Ball, J. P., and the Ex-Mayor of the town, Mr. Paffard. In Chatham, Mr. Scane, Mr. McCrae, Police Magistrate, and Rev. D. Van Allan. In Mount Forest, Mr. Sidney Smith, J.P. In Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Robson; and in London, Captain and Mrs. Whitehead.

[By Mr. Jones, (Halifax):]—

Q. Mrs. Birt was not connected with her (Miss Rye's) work?

A. It was the same work, but under different management.

[By Mr. Stephenson, M. P.:]—

Q. How many children have you brought out to Canada first and last? How many deaths have occurred amongst them?

A. I have brought out over one thousand young women and children; four deaths had occurred in the home, and four out of it, and three of these had been accidents.

Q. How many are resident out of the country?

A. There are forty children out of the country, in the United States.

Q. What is the average period you have kept children in the Home at Niagara?

A. The average period is from three weeks to a month. That does not apply to children who are returned.

Q. What is the longest period you have kept children at the Home in Niagara? and why?

A. I kept one child for about nine months. She had been half starved, and was not fit to go out to work; there were two other little girls whom I kept for about eighteen months. They were very young, and we had not suitable homes for them.

Q. Did you ever speak of the children brought out to Canada by yourself, as the "refuse of the workhouses?"

A. Never.

Q. Have you ever received commissions from the Allan Steamship Company, or from any other shipping firm?

A. No.

Q. Have you at any time received offers from the United States Government or United States authorities to transfer your labor to that country?

A. I have not received offers from the Government; I did receive an offer from the New York *Herald*. I have also received offers from some persons in Mississippi, and from another body of men in the Western States.

Q. Have you ever put yourself in communication with the Government at Ottawa, before your present visit, and have you ever had moneys from any other Government in Canada than the Ontario Government—say New Brunswick or Nova Scotia where you have placed children I believe?

A. Yes; I got about £300 from the Government of New Brunswick to bring out some young women in 1872 or 1873. I brought out sixty women and returned the balance of the money, for which I have a receipt.

Q. Mr. Doyle states that "The Western Home," of Miss Rye, at Niagara, is the old gaol of the town, bought for Miss Rye by subscription, and so altered and improved as to be in many respects a suitable building. Please state whether the Western Home was so purchased, and if not, how it was purchased?

A. The house was not bought for me; it was bought by money which I earned by writing for the press in England.

Mr. Stephenson here said:—I have received a letter from Mr. Van Allan, Ex-Mayor of Chatham, bearing upon Mr. Doyle's statements with reference to the work here.

The letter was read and put in.

CHATHAM, 15th March, 1875.

R. Stephenson, Esq., M. P.
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I was not a little pained, a few days since, upon learning that Mr. Doyle, who came from England ostensibly to look after the welfare of the orphan children brought from that country by Miss Rye and Miss McPherson, had, on his return home, issued a pamphlet in which he reflects, in most disparaging terms, upon the work of these ladies.

If Mr. Doyle's investigations were as searching all over as here, it is safe to say he really knew as much about these children before he left England, as he did when he returned. He reached this place (in the neighborhood of which there must be nearly 100 of these children) on Saturday afternoon, and left early on the following Monday, and, I am informed, saw some three or four of the children. I do not know whether you are a member of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization or not; if not, I trust you will do what you can to have the proposed investigation as thorough as possible, as you undoubtedly will, if on the Committee. The more thorough the investigation into Miss Rye's work, the more pronounced, I am satisfied, will be the complete vindication of that most philanthropic and estimable lady. I say this, taking it for granted Miss Rye is as careful *all over* as here, as to where she places the children, and as solicitous of their welfare afterward, as I have witnessed, as to the children she has placed in this neighbourhood.

Therefore, I firmly believe, if the whole truth is laid before the Committee of Miss Rye's work, Mr. Doyle's position, after the Committee report, will be an unenviable one.

I remain yours very truly,

(Signed),

D. R. VAN ALLAN.

Ex-Mayor.

Mr. *Stephenson*, M. P., stated that he was personally acquainted with the work of Miss Rye in the neighbourhood of Chatham, Ontario, and could not but give that lady credit for doing very much good, for which she was richly entitled to the thanks of the children committed to her charge. In the year 1870, Miss Rye brought four children to the town of Chatham—two in the summer and two in autumn. These children were placed with very much care, as, indeed, were all the children, some fifty or sixty subsequently brought to that town. Mr. E. W. Scane, a leading barrister, took one; Mr. C. H. Rose, dealer in lumber, took another; Mr. Aldis, a well-to-do farmer near, and large property-holder in Chatham, another; and Mr. Lawrence Skey, miller, the fourth. These were the children brought to Chatham in 1870. All the gentlemen above named are amongst the most respectable and comfortably situated in the locality. In 1872 two more girls were brought to Chatham by Miss Rye, Mr. Wm. Carruthers, station-master, taking one, and Mr. H. J. Eberts, at present Reeve of the town, and for several years Councillor of the same, taking another. Mr. Eberts, likewise, is Church Warden of Christ's Church (Church of England) Chatham. With these families Miss Rye kept up a regular correspondence, so that when that lady brought some 50 to 60 children to Chatham, in the year 1874, she had been able to secure excellent places for the greater portion of them, he might say for nearly all of them, who were taken to their new homes immediately upon their arrival in town. And he was happy to add that they are all now, with a single exception, he believed, in the places then secured for them. This exception was that of a little boy whose case is being warmly taken up by Miss Rye, the Town Council, and a number of philanthropic people who have interested themselves in the little fellow's behalf. One matter that deserves especial mention, to show the extreme care and thoughtfulness exhibited by Miss Rye in placing the children committed to her care, is this:—In the case of sisters and brothers, she has invariably striven—and in the neighborhood of Chatham success has crowned her efforts—to place sisters in close proximity to each other, with families related to each other, or with families in the same neighborhood. In Chatham and neighborhood no less than ten such instances could be enumerated. For instance, the two girls taken by Mr. Scane and Mr. Rose, are in the same town; as are the two sisters with Mr. Eberts and Mr. Carruthers. Mr. Skey lives in Chatham, and has one girl whose sister is with Mr. Baldis, who resides within a very short distance outside the limits of the corporation. Then two other sisters were put out with two well-to-do farmers in the Township of Harwich (a municipality adjoining Chatham), named Tyhurst. Two other sisters were placed in two families, relatives and near neighbors, named Blackburn: while Mr. Louis Blackburn, Chairman of the Charity Committee of the Town of Chatham, has another of the children brought out by Miss Rye. So far as Mr. Stephenson's knowledge extended, and he claimed an intimate knowledge with the people of both town and country, from having represented the former for several years in the Council—being Mayor for three years—and Member for the latter in the Dominion Parliament, without hesitation he affirmed that Miss Rye was doing a great and good work, and from the manner in which she performed her self-imposed duties, she was unquestionably entitled to the support, praise and generous consideration of all humane, moral and philanthropic people on both sides of the Atlantic. He had one of the girls in his own family. He was not aware of Mr. Doyle's visit to Chatham; had he been so, he would have been delighted to have afforded that gentleman an opportunity to visit the greater proportion of the children, about sixty in all, and he felt assured that the impression he would have borne away with him, would have been one altogether favorable to the zealous and self-sacrificing labors of Miss Rye in the interest of the poor children

that she brings from England to Canada. One other point, and he would have done. Mr. Doyle, in his report, refers to the comments of "the press" upon Miss Rye's work. Having had an intimate connection with the press of Canada for about 25 years, and during the whole of the period of Miss Rye's work in this Dominion having had the opportunity—indeed his profession, that of editor and publisher, made it necessary—to peruse the press, he could bring to his recollection but a single attempt to disparage Miss Rye in the remotest degree; and this was printed in a journal published in a town near to the Western Home, and was inspired, if not actually written, by a matron he believed discharged from that institution. Otherwise, everything he had seen in the Canadian press was unqualifiedly in Miss Rye's favor. He hoped and trusted that the Government would do all in their power to uphold and strengthen Miss Rye in the good work she had already performed, and which she still persisted in doing.

Miss Rye made the following statements in reply to questions by Mr. Trow, M.P. (Perth):—

People applied to her for children, sometimes for the purpose of adopting them, and sometimes as servants. She did not allow them to be adopted after they were nine years of age. They were adopted on the usual forms of adoption of this country. The form of indenture of service had been altered from papers used in orphanage institutions in different parts of Canada. With regard to those girls who were sent out as servants, they were bound up to the age of 18; up to 15 they were clothed and taught; from 15 to 17 they get three dollars a month; from 17 to 18 four dollars a month. The form of indenture was somewhat different from that used in Canadian orphanages. Boys were put out in a different way, viz:—on a rising scale commencing at thirty dollars, and rising ten dollars every year till it rose to seventy or eighty dollars, but she had very little to do with boys. Mr. Doyle had stated that she used three forms of indenture for the girls, but she had only two.

Mr. Jones, M.P. (Halifax), made the following statement:—

In Nova Scotia there was an ever-increasing desire to get the children brought out by Mrs. Birt. The results of the work which Miss Rye commenced and Mrs. Birt was carrying on in Halifax, had on the whole been satisfactory.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P., said he had read Mr. Doyle's report carefully, and he had come to the conclusion that it was a very harmless document, except the report of a conversation with a late Warden of Hastings, representing that gentleman as saying that the effect of importing these children was demoralizing to the children of Canada. Now the Hon. Mr. Flint had a letter which he (Mr. Cameron) desired should be put in, showing that this gentleman was still friendly to the scheme of Miss Macpherson. He (Mr. Cameron) himself had good opportunities of studying the question, having visited the Marchmont Home twice, and spending a day in visiting boys at various homes around Belleville, at Marmora, and around Ottawa, where Miss H. Williamson and Mr. Thom visited all the children up the river as far as Arnprior, and he was satisfied that the scheme was a profitable one for Canada, and a noble and benevolent one for England.

Mr. Norris, M.P., said he was acquainted with the persons to whom Miss Rye referred, and they were all respectable people. Men would do much for the cause of humanity. He also knew a good many of the children himself, and so far as he knew there had only been one case of cruelty, and the people of St. Catherines had taken that case up, and the persons who abused the child were punished. He believed the children were well cared for, though there might be some cases where they were not as well used as they should be. This was to be expected when they were placing so many children out among strangers, but the percentage of the latter was small compared to the others.

Mr. Plumb, M.P., said he resided at Niagara and was intimately acquainted with Miss Rye's work.

He had had a good deal of trouble about it at first, and he had thought that there being so many difficulties to overcome, its success was very uncertain.

But he had since been convinced that his first impressions were incorrect.

He was personally aware of the careful scrutiny which was made into the character and standing of the people to whom the children were given out. There were of course great differences of temperament and character among the children, and Miss Rye did not in every case succeed in finding good homes for them at first, and this was the cause of a great deal of trouble. With one or two exceptions, children who had been sent back had ultimately secured good places. He had attended Miss Rye's first gathering of the children at the Home, three years after the Home was opened, at which two or three hundred were present, and the improvement in their appearance and condition was very evident. He believed as far as Miss Rye's work was concerned there was no necessity for any further supervision or inspection than was at present exercised. The demand was greater than the supply. Hundreds of applications had to be refused, and when a lot of children were brought out they were taken up very rapidly.

He knew that in many cases if there was the slightest doubt about the character of the people applying they were refused.

He was certain that those engaged in the work had not done so for pecuniary advantage but from far higher considerations.

Hon. Mr. *Flint* said that after Miss Macpherson's testimony had been given the other day, he had taken the liberty of writing to the gentleman in question, quoting at the same time that portion of Mr. Doyle's pamphlet relating to the matter. He submitted the following letter which was ordered to be placed in evidence:—

MADOC, March 19, 1875.

Hon. B. Flint,

SIR,—Since writing you yesterday I notice through the press that Mr. Doyle wishes to leave the impression that Miss Macpherson and her friends do not give sufficient attention to the selection of homes for the children under her care, and also that there was pecuniary advantages to themselves.

As to the last charge I have no doubt that Miss Macpherson can explain it satisfactorily, and as to the first I can bear testimony to the very great interest manifested by all persons connected with the "Home" at Belleville, and particularly Miss Bilbrough, in securing good homes for the children, and the great amount of labor gone through for that purpose.

To my mind the fault is not in the efforts of Miss Macpherson and her co-workers, but in the unfortunate mistake made in taking children from the streets, who had already imbibed vices of the most dangerous character, and without sufficient training scattering these children with their vices broadcast over the country.

The wrong inflicted has been very great, though I am satisfied quite unintentional on the part of Miss Macpherson, as it was on my own part. Change the principle to educating them before turning them out on the world, and I feel one great difficulty will be removed: and in no safer hands could they be intrusted, in my opinion, than in Miss Macpherson's.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) A. F. Wood.

Mr. *Flint* said he wished to state distinctly that the boys sent to Mr. Wood were not what he (Mr. Wood) called "gutter children," or children from the streets, but were taken from some of the poor-houses in England. He (Mr. Flint) had found more satisfaction from those children who were called "Arabs," than from those from the work-houses.

Mr. *White*, M.P., said he believed he could prove that these boys were doing better. The reason they had not at first succeeded so well was, as he had stated, because they were in a village where there were so many miners. He was confident they would yet make good men.

Mr. *Flint* said that during the time these boys were in the village there had been an influx of the very worst class—strangers seeking for gold, and so on, and he believed this fact had much to do with the demoralizing of the boys.

Mr. *White* said he believed that three-fourths of the boys resident in the village were fully as immoral as these boys were.

Dr. *Orton*, M.P., said so far as he knew a great deal of satisfaction was felt by those who had got children from Miss Rye's Home in Mount Forest. A large number were placed out in the County of Wellington, and he believed the people were satisfied.

Hon. Mr. *Vail* said the fault found by many people in Nova Scotia was that there was too much discrimination exercised as to who should obtain children. The regulations were so stringent that people paused before accepting the responsibility of taking these children.

The *Chairman* submitted the following statements and letters by Miss Rye, which she requested should be placed in evidence:—

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1875.

I, Maria L. Rye, of our Western Home, Niagara, Canada, do declare that I have never at any time taken fifty children to London, Canada West, for distribution, but that in the autumn of 1873 I did take up twelve children to the said City of London; that I went up one week in advance of the children; that I was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Whitehead; that I received twenty-eight offers for these twelve children; that with the assistance of capable and intelligent persons I selected the twelve best homes for the said twelve children; that the said children came up to London under the care of my co-worker, Miss Allaway, and at the expense of the Home, and that in no way were we indebted to the town. Neither did any of the children enter into the Town Hall. Also, that the said children were all placed out in London under the indenture forms marked in Mr. Doyle's Report respectively G and H.

MARIA L. RYE.

I certify the above to be correct.

[L. s.]

BENJAMIN CRONYN,
Mayor, City of London.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the correctness in every particular of the foregoing declaration of Miss Rye.

J. WHITEHEAD, J.P.

(*Letter from J. J. Robson, Esq., placed in evidence by Miss Rye.*)

“NEWCASTLE, 22nd March, 1875.

“MY DEAR MISS RYE,—Mr. Doyle has sent me his report, and a careful perusal confirms the opinion I formed from conversations I had with that gentleman when he was at my house last summer, that is that he came out from England prejudiced against the charitable work in which you were wearing out your life in endeavoring to make a success.

“I think it unfortunate the report of your and Miss Macpherson's work has been so mixed up, as under the circumstances it would have been much more satisfactory if it had been kept entirely separate.

“Objections are made that the work the children are put at, is of a character they have not been accustomed to, and recommends for girls, particularly, that they should spend a year or two in some suitable Canadian farmers' home before being placed out.

“I am really at a loss to understand how this idea is to be carried out, unless the means are provided by the Home Government to pay for their board and clothing, as I am well aware no places could be found where people would take them and drill them into usefulness, and then have them taken away without any remuneration.

“As for the remark that children can be kept as cheap as chickens, it is simply

absurd, as any practical person will understand when they know that the usual rate of board and lodging in country places in Canada, is ten shillings sterling per week.

"The report also states that the children are insufficiently paid. After a careful consideration of the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that the terms you require, viz.: board and clothing until fifteen years of age; \$3 per month from fifteen and seventeen; and \$4 from seventeen to eighteen, is quite as much as the girls can earn. Mrs. Robson says: Taking into account the troubles and annoyances connected with teaching them everything required to be known in house-keeping, setting aside all sympathy for the poor little creatures, it is more.

"I see Mr. Doyle is horrified to find that an instance has occurred of a girl having actually had to work out in the fields. Had he mentioned the circumstance to me, I could, during our two day's drive through my section, have pointed out to him the houses of twenty independent farmers whose daughters, during the busy time of harvest, &c., have done the same, and are certainly not looked down upon in consequence; in fact, I think if a little more work were engrafted into the work-house system (the property so called) of England, the girls when sent out into service, or to this or other countries, would give more general satisfaction, and probably a smaller per centage would turn out badly.

"Great objection is made to the Union children being mixed up with Arabs (gutter children), or whatever name they are known by, Mr. Doyle evidently thinking there is fear of the former being injured thereby. Now, my experience so far (and I have taken note of the matter), is, that the latter, as a rule, give greater satisfaction than the former; are less liable to be sulky; have more self-reliance; are less idle, and are, I think, quite equal in every way except in education.

I have lately had one of Mr. Doyle's pet work-house girls (M— G—) returned from the second first-class home she has had in this vicinity. Cause—Impossibility of keeping her in the house in the evening, going out without leave, and staying out all night, and dishonesty.

"After a thorough explanation of the ultimate results of such conduct both by Mrs. Robson and myself, I have again placed her, and as I am holding the threat of the Reformatory over her, think she may now do better."

I remain,

Dear Miss Rye,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. ROBSON.

(Letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, placed in evidence by Miss Rye.)

TORONTO, March 29th, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—I am sincerely grieved for the trouble you are experiencing as indicated in your letter of the 25th, from Ottawa.

I have all along considered your work a boon to Canada; and although disappointments are inevitable, the general success of your enterprise has surprised and satisfied us all.

I have on more than one occasion been present at happy gatherings of your young people; but on no more gratifying one than on the 22nd September last, when as I understand, nearly 300 were present with those whom we may call their foster parents.

I have met several of your girls at friends' houses in the country, and with very few exceptions, received a good account of them. From all I heard they were in great demand; and any check to your benevolent enterprise, through calumny or misapprehension, would be a wide-felt disappointment.

Believe me, dear Miss Rye,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed,) A. H., TORONTO.

(Letter from J. A. Donaldson, Esq., placed in evidence by Miss Rye.)

TORONTO, 29th March, 1875.

DEAR MADAM,—Seeing your scheme of immigration is at present undergoing investigation, I beg leave to offer a few remarks. I feel it due to yourself and Miss Macpherson, having had the opportunity of observing your operations since you first commenced bringing parties to Canada.

From my personal observations I can only state that I have often wondered at the great interest taken by both you ladies in what I call a great good work in Canada.

I have often heard expressed the admiration of those seeking the children, how well they were trained when called on by you to sing their hymns, and repeat verses that would compare favorably with any of our Sunday School children.

How very scrupulous you always were in your enquiries about parties applying for those children, that I have on more than one occasion felt inclined to remonstrate with you when you have even refused worthy people to have those children, when you did not feel fully satisfied the children would be well cared for; the same applies also to Miss Macpherson.

I have no hesitation in saying with but few exceptions, these children, both boys and girls, are invariably well treated by the parties that get them, and that in the care of the female portion, I have always considered you were filling a gap, and supplying a want much felt by the community at large, as they will take the place of domestic servants in a few years.

In truth it is to the interest of parties securing the services of these children to treat them well, and with but few exceptions, I have seldom heard complaints.

Had Mr. Doyle called on the lady of the Honorable Isaac Buchanan of Hamilton, or had he had the good fortune to have seen the late Mrs. McMaster before her death, and heard the testimony of those ladies who were so conversant with your operations, he would perhaps have taken a different view in many respects to what he has done

Believe me, Dear Madam,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,)

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

Dominion Immigration Agent.

Miss Maria S. Rye,
Ottawa.

(Letter from the Bishop elect of Niagara, placed in evidence by Miss Rye.)

THE RECTORY, ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

TORONTO, 27th March, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—I have been much grieved and astonished to perceive from the public prints how the good works that you and Miss Macpherson have been doing, not only for the poor children of England, but also for the poor housewives of our country, has been "evil spoken of" by Mr. Doyle. I have had some opportunities of seeing your work in this Province, and all I have seen has convinced me that your work was not only a charitable, but also a judicious one. I have seen several of the children who seem to be happy and well-cared for in the homes where you have placed them, and the percentage of those who leave their homes are so small, that it proves that your work is well and judiciously done. I think it is a great pity that such officials as Mr. Doyle should be sent out to inspect your charitable work; a gentleman who probably has never been accustomed to inspect any but the charities of an old and rich country like England. He should not expect to find here all the contrivances and appliances which he finds there. Such a man reminds me of an architect from England, whom I have met with in this country. Everything in his line was wrong here when he first came out; but after being here a year or two he learned

that he had misjudged what he had seen, and that the works of our architects were better suited for the state of things that exists amongst us than he had imagined.

Trusting that you will be sustained in your great and most useful works,

I am, my dear Miss Rye,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,)

T. B. FULLER, D.D., D.C.L.

Rector of St. George Church, Toronto, Archdeacon
of Niagara, and Bishop elect of the new Diocese
of Niagara.

(Letter from the Rector of Grimsby, Ont., and Rural Dean, put in evidence by Miss Rye.)

THE RECTORY,

GRIMSBY, ONT., 30th March, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—I hear you are at Ottawa endeavoring to defend your arduous and charitable work against the very unfair report given of it by the English Commissioner. As I took the first girl from your "Home," at Niagara, on the day of its inauguration, and have, as you are aware, seen a good deal of the working of the institution, as well as the custody of many of the girls, you will, I know, allow me to say a few words on the subject, which you can make any use of you think fit. The idea expressed by Mr. Doyle—that the children are no better off than they would be in an English workhouse—is evidently founded on want of information. I was much disappointed at not meeting that gentleman, as expected, at the meeting of your young friends, at the "Home," on the 22nd Sept. last. The appearance of between 200 and 300 happy, healthy, well-dressed girls, bringing with them every token and evidence of home-care and comfort must, in itself, have gone a long way to dispel the impression, and a personal inspection of their "Homes" would have entirely removed it. Not having been in England of late, I cannot speak of the condition of the workhouses; but supposing them to be well conducted, and everything that could be expected from such public refuges of the poor, it is quite impossible that any such institutions could provide advantages (and that for the whole period of youth) which the girls enjoy in the very great majority of the families with whom they are placed in Canada.

The farmers of this country are a prosperous and intelligent class; the girls placed with them are kindly treated, and enjoy all the comfort incident to the family circumstances. I mention the farmers, because I believe a large number of girls are taken by them, but many distributed in the towns and villages are equally well provided for.

There are ten or twelve girls in this parish, all of whom I know are well treated, well provided for, and generally receiving moral and religious training, and I can bear the same testimony concerning many others in the Niagara district.

Of course they will not all be equally fortunate, nor are they equally deserving. None of them are angels; all of them have human passions to be corrected, and often will give a good deal of trouble to those who undertook the task; yet, I must say, as far as my knowledge goes, as well as from the opinions of many competent to judge, this task is, on the whole, very faithfully and patiently performed. Indeed, the great change and improvement in their condition originates one of the greatest difficulties in their management. For when much is received, human nature too readily fancies there must be some notice of personal merit, and does not often show the gratitude or acknowledgment it ought, either to a kind Providence or kind friends. There may be some cases where better treatment might have been desired, though I am not aware of them, and truly believe them to be very few. Such cases are sure to be published when they occur. Investigation will generally show that instead of being winked at, the hardship is usually exaggerated.

As regards one girl, I shall only say that her time expired last Christmas. The

caged bird often sighs for liberty and yet returns to the cage or refuge. She is still with us, by her own wish. When she leaves we shall see she has a proper home. I believe her faults have been well corrected, her principles improved, and she affords as much hope of a virtuous life as most girls in her state of life.

Wishing you every success in your great work of charity and patience under all trials,

Believe me, very sincerely yours.

F. BOLTON READ,

Rector and Rural Dean

If the Government would appoint some Inspector to visit every "Home," they would soon be satisfied.

(*Letter from Dr. Morton, of Bradford, put in evidence by Miss Rye.*)

BRADFORD, ONTARIO, March 31, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—Taking such an interest in your good work, I again write to you to say that all your little girls located in this neighborhood are very well, happy and comfortable, and give unusual satisfaction; they are in every instance treated as members of the family; and so soon as you have any others I hope you will let me know, as I can get good places for six or eight more; you may feel assured I would recommend no person to you whom I could not rely upon as treating them kindly and affectionately. I enclose you three photographs of them which I now happen to have, and if you should like some likenesses of the others I dare say I can get them for you, and with best wishes, believe me to be

Yours faithfully,
(Signed,) GEO. D. MORTON, M.D.

(*Letter from the Rev. Dr. McMurray, Rector of Niagara, placed in evidence at his request.*)

SIR,—I hope you will pardon the liberty I have now taken in addressing you upon a subject of very deep importance. I allude to the work in which Miss Rye has been engaged for several years past in bringing to this country work-house and pauper children from England.

You are doubtless aware that "our Western Home," an institution which Miss Rye has provided for the reception of these children, is situated in my parish, which has given me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with her work, and, therefore, I feel it my duty to state to you, in as few words as possible, the great success which has attended her praiseworthy and self-denying efforts.

I am now and have been a constant visitor at the "Home" and have had every opportunity of seeing how it is conducted, of judging how the children are cared for, and also of the great pains taken to place them out to the best advantage to their future welfare.

I have therefore very great pleasure in being able to state to you that the institution is conducted with marked ability and in the most unexceptionable manner; that all the care that human foresight can bestow is taken; that the children are kindly treated and are comfortable and happy while at the "Home;" that the utmost solicitude is manifested on the part of Miss Rye, and those whom she has associated with herself as guardians, to place the children in families where they will be kindly treated and brought up in a useful and respectable manner, and her efforts, I am happy to say, have been crowned with success.

Having lately had placed in my hands the report of Mr. Doyle, sent out to this country to inspect Miss Rye's work, as well as that of Miss Macpherson, and having

read it carefully, I felt myself constrained in justice to that lady to write at once to the Right Hon. G. Selater Booth, President of the Poor Law Board, upon the subject, and to express my dissent from many of the statements therein contained with regard to the work of these excellent ladies, but more especially with reference to Miss Rye's. I do not think I can do better than give you here an extract from the letter I addressed to the President of the Poor Law Board:—

“Having had placed in my hands to-day (February 23rd, 1875,) the report of Mr. Doyle, lately sent to this country to examine into the condition of the pauper and work-house children, brought out by Miss Rye, I must express my astonishment that any such report should have been made by Mr. Doyle, as expressive of the state of the work in Canada. I speak more particularly of Miss Rye's work, as I am not so conversant with Miss Macpherson's, her sphere of action being in another part of the Province. Miss Rye having established her Home for the children she brings out, in my parish, I naturally took an interest in her praiseworthy work, and from its commencement, have had more or less to do with it, and moreover, I have acted gratuitously as Chaplain to the “Home” whenever my services have been required, and always rendering my assistance on those days especially when the children are given out.

“I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Doyle has put a most unfavorable construction on Miss Rye's work, by singling out a certain number of cases where the children have not turned out well, which, I am happy to say, considering their antecedents, and the large number placed out, is wonderfully small; but he has more scrupulously avoided taking the other side of the picture, and showing in all honesty, as he should have done, how large a proportion he found in comfortable situations, and doing well. I may safely say, and I am sure I will be borne out by all right minded people here, whose opinions are worthy of respect, that Miss Rye's work, as a whole in Canada, has been eminently successful, and a blessing to the children she has brought out. That there would be some bad cases, was assuredly to be expected, but these should not have condemned the whole work, for we find such in the best brought up and educated families.

“I feel satisfied that three per cent. of the children Miss Rye has brought to this country would cover the cases to which Mr. Doyle so pointedly refers. I may further remark, that it would have been far better, and fairer to both Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, if Mr. Doyle had reported separately upon their work, for that which applies to one can by no means be construed as applying to the other.

“But it is not my intention to notice at full length the glaring inaccuracies which his report contains, nor is it my object to contradict his statements myself, but to ask you in all fairness to *hear the other side*, before action is finally taken upon it, for a more ill-informed representation of Miss Rye's work here could not, in my humble opinion, have been made by any one who professed to have examined its merits.

“I must apologize for thus troubling you, which I should not have done but in the cause of justice to one, who has devoted her whole life to the amelioration of the condition of the pauper and work house children of England.”

I shall feel greatly obliged to you to place this before your Emigration Committee, which I understand is now investigating this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

WILLIAM McMURRAY, D.D., D.C.L.,

Rector of Niagara, Rural Dean, &c.

John Lowe, Esq.,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Niagara, having read the above, fully concur in and endorse the same.

(Signed),

FREDERICK MARSON, M. R. C. S. L.,

WM. KIRBY, J. P., Collector of Customs,

HENRY PAFFORD, J. P.,

ROBT. N. BALL, J. P.,

JOHN W. BALL, Church Warden.

(Notes by Miss Rye on Mr. Doyle's Report put in evidence at her request.)

Page 1.—Emigration of *pauper* children to Canada.

If so; why mix up accounts of the Arab children with the investigation?

Page 4.—Says addresses given were incorrect.

By whom—by Miss Rye or Miss Macpherson? As far as I am concerned the postal addresses were given; and I find letters reach the children safely.

Page 4.—No one in Niagara knows the work-house girl *reported* by Miss Rye as on the streets.

I did not *report* this girl as lost; I said I was *afraid* such was the case; and curiously enough, she came to see me at Niagara, all right a month after Mr. Doyle's visit.

Page 5.—Gutter children—such is the class of which Miss Rye's work is largely composed.

This is not so, the proportion is not 200 in 1,370 souls.

Page 6.—Several thousand pounds a year contributed by private individuals in England for the work.

I have only one Home in London, and that is at Peckham. This was not commenced till 1873; and the accounts are yearly audited by E. Antrobus, Esq., one of our oldest metropolitan magistrates; and the Home at Peckham had its rise in a gift of £500, *made to myself* by a personal friend

Page 6.—Although in 1868-9 the guardians of *two* or *three* unions, &c.

In 1869, the Kirkdale Union at Liverpool, gave me the first party of children ever brought to Canada; and it was not till 1873 that I brought any street children.

Page 6.—The girls shall be looked after until they are 18 years of age.

My promise to the guardians was, that they should be apprenticed until they were eighteen years of age. The words referred to were inadvertently printed on the papers for the street children, and were used to explain in a short sentence, the spirit of the indenture which makes other persons and not myself the custodians of the children.

Page 6.—Children sent out from reformatories.

I have only brought out three such children, and they came out in 1869; two out of three are doing remarkably well; one is lost sight of.

Page 7.—In cases where parents are living, their consent to emigration of the children is *said* to be obtained.

As far as I am concerned it is always so obtained, and I have too much knowledge of, and respect for the law to do otherwise; moreover I not only get the consent of the surviving parent of a child, but also require two witnesses to the transaction.

Page 7.—A girl of seventeen, who came against her will, &c.

If one of my girls, I do not know who, and certainly she was old enough to have expressed an independent opinion on such a matter.

Page 8.—St. George's Home, Montreal,—bad.

I have stopped there several times for 6 to 12 hours with the children, and have always met with the greatest possible attention and kindness.

Page 8.—Miss Rye stops *sometimes* at Toronto while *en-route* for Niagara.

Always.

Page 8.—Miss Rye has no distributing homes at New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Miss Rye has been allowed by the kindness of the lady managers of the orphanages at St. John and Halifax, to have the use of the Homes in both cities, and the very valuable co-operation and kind assistance of the ladies in placing out the children.

Page 11.—The precautions taken by Miss Rye to obtain information respecting applicants for children *appears* to be on paper minute and careful.

My plan of getting at information relating to the character, &c. of persons applying for children differs from that pursued both by Miss Macpherson and Mr. Stephenson of the Bonner Road Schools, London, and Hamilton distribution homes,

where persons applying for children *bring or send*, together with their letter of application, the necessary certificates of character. When persons apply to me for a child I send them the schedule marked E. in this report, and when that is filled up I write myself to the two referees and ask for *confidential* information.

Page 11.—A large number of Miss Rye's female children are placed out under the indenture of adoption.

That is from 10 to 15 per cent. as stated elsewhere.

Page 11.—A third form of indenture used by Miss Rye.

I have only two forms of indentures for girls, viz.: That for adoption used for children up to 9 or 10 years of age, and the indenture of service used for girls from 10 to 18 years of age. The indenture lettered I. refers to boys, of whom I have brought out comparatively few.

Mr. Doyle thinks these indenture papers are not worth much in Canada. I would respectfully ask him how much they are worth in England?

Page 13.—Some of the people who take the children only *recent* settlers.

The majority of persons who have taken my children are persons who have lived on their own property 20, 30 or 40 years, and I have not on all my books six families who have lived under three years in the same neighborhood.

Page 13.—Canadian farmer, bound to make the most of his season, works from day-light to dark.

True; but what of the long leisure of winter, and the winter's schooling for the children?

Page 14.—Situations in which children are placed in towns and villages, are of a very inferior character.

Granted, inferior children cannot be placed out in first-class homes, and Mr. Doyle ignores the fact that in six years 760 places have had to be found for 290 unruly and disobedient returned children.

Page 14.—The *semi-criminals* of our large cities.

I have brought none.

Page 14.—Most unfair to the children of Poor Law Unions that they should be associated with children of this class.

The arab child as a rule is more intelligent, more easily ruled and immeasurably more affectionate and grateful than the workhouse child; the latter has but one advantage over the street child, viz., education, *i. e.*, a knowledge of reading and writing. The obstinacy and deceit of the workhouse child is most frightful and disheartening, to quote the words of a most intelligent Canadian farmer, who knows nothing of our English Union Schools, except by observation of the children. "It seems to me that the children in Union Schools have never done anything before they came to Canada, except what they have been made to do, and that their contempt for authority arises from the fact that, while they in their daily life are in daily contact with a certain set of authorities, yet the children are fully aware that this authority is only a delegated power, and that there is a court of appeal for the children to whose decision their teachers have constantly, at the *ipse dixit* of a child, to bow."

Page 15.—Many persons who at first looked well at the plan have since changed their minds.

As far as this is concerned this is not incorrect. My work was first questioned, then smiled at, and now highly approved.

Page 15.—The children should be trained in these homes, etc.

Where we find children especially ignorant of household work we do so, and I have spent many four and five hours at a stretch standing over girls scrubbing, washing and cooking.

Compare this with Page 16.—For girls this training should be if possible in the families of Canadian householders.

Page 16.—Miss Rye's ship matron appears kind and intelligent.

This matron has worked for me 12 years, and before she worked for me was in the employ of the Government Emigration, 81 Park street, Westminster.

Page 16.—Matron, one person.

We have always from six to ten adult women in our party who assist the matron, and either two or three stewards, belonging to the ship's company, whom I fee, and who are down amongst the children to help the matron.

Page 17.—Children's heads in a very filthy condition.

This is too true, and as we get the children chiefly from the workhouses, this cannot be very much wondered at. I had forty little girls out from Peckham last October, and their heads when they landed were as clean as mine to-day.

Page 17.—I cannot say they have been successful in creating a feeling of confidence in the Homes.

On the 22nd September, 1874, when Mr. Doyle was in Canada, I invited about 500 persons to meet him, and a three weeks' notice was given of the gathering. Had Mr. Doyle been at the Home on that day he would have seen some 300 happy, bright children, and been in a better position to have given an opinion on this subject. Children who have been naughty and disobedient and threatened with punishment, finding themselves *en route* for the Home, and Miss Rye who is, to their little minds, the very embodiment of punishment, are not very likely to have much pleasure in looking forward to a return visit to the Home; neither should they.

Page 20.—Miss Rye trusts to the accident of being able to find persons in different districts who will relieve her of the responsibility of finding homes.

This is absolutely incorrect. I have already given the names of persons who are kindly working with me, who, for the work sake, have quietly worked with and for me these five years, and are now valued and personal friends.

Page 20.—Child removed, because mandrank, *next day*; rough men and learning to swear; master drank.

No such entries in any of my books.

Page 20.—I cannot help thinking that in a country in which wages are so high, etc., more favorable terms.

My experience of six years leads me to believe that the terms I ask for the children are, on the whole, satisfactory and fair to both employer and employed.

Page 21.—Union children branded, etc., etc.

Divine love and compassion for these poor children having moved our hearts to better their condition, we are not likely to go ranning about the country speaking against our own little ones.

Page 25.—Miss Rye not able to give the address of the girl at Newcastle.

For the very reason that when Mr. Doyle visited us the girl was being removed.

Page 26.—Children at Drummondville and St. Catherines not visited though within easy distances of the Home.

The very reason why they were not visited because children living so near can and do come and see me, and I confine my visiting to the far off places such as Mount Forest, London or Chatham.

Page 29.—Boy in a small room without proper ventilation.

Would venture to suggest that the ventilation of the railway arches is no doubt much more complete.

Page 29.—Whereas, ninety per cent. of the children sent out to Canada are Church of England, etc.

Referring in conversation to this matter to me, Mr. Doyle made the remark while in Canada, that if this one fact alone were known in England it would ruin the work. As a matter of fact the statement is correct—not more than ten per cent of the children do go into families worshipping at Church of England—while they are under my care we all attend the services of the Church of England. I have had some eight or ten baptised into that church, and about the same number confirmed. It seems to me, judging by the state of religious ignorance in which I find the children when they first come to me, while they have been nominally members of the Church of England, that a very large number of them have been trained in the Church of Indifferentism, and that by placing them as I do with Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists, who form the bulk of the worshipping people of this great nation of Canada, that I am at any rate giving them a chance of becoming incor-

porated into that body of Christ—which is the church—and which knows neither Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist—we want but pure God-fearing men and women, not merely members of certain churches.

Page 31.—A land of promise for the boys.

And if so, why not for the girls?

Page 32.—Several of the children lost sight of.

See page 27—Not so very large a number taken from 1,300 children, and extending over six years work.

Page 33.—Charges publicly made; Canadian press; Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson's pecuniary interest.

I have never seen any such charge made at any time against Miss Macpherson and only once against myself, and that was traced to a discharged matron of my own.

Page 33.—Drawback of six dollars on each immigrant.

Incorrect—Six dollars on each adult, and sometimes it takes three children to make an adult.

Page 33.—Miss Rye obtained from the Department at Ottawa passage warrants.

I have never at any time had any communication on the subject with Ottawa, and what I have paid has been to my shippers direct.

Page 35. Girls ought not to be sent out at a later age than seven to nine.

If so, Mr. Doyle had better himself take charge of the work, as no one in their senses would undertake such a scheme.

MARIA S. RYE,

The Russell House, Ottawa.

29th March, 1875.

Honble. Mr. Justice *Dunkin*, P. C., appeared before the Committee:—

Q. Have you any, and what knowledge of the work carried on by Miss Macpherson or Miss Rye?

A. I cannot say I have personal knowledge of Miss Rye's work, or am in a position to speak of it otherwise than at second hand or by hear-say. Of Miss Macpherson's I have seen and know much.

My attention was first called to it early in 1870, not long after I became Minister of Agriculture, by letters (official and private) from the late Mr. Dixon, then London Agent of my Department, a most faithful and reliable public servant, in which, from his London point of view, he wrote of it in terms of the highest eulogy. No special favour being sought for it, I had no occasion to enquire as to it here, officially. But I satisfied myself beyond doubt by unofficial enquiry, that at and around Belleville, then its one Canadian centre, it was to the full as deserving of sympathy and encouragement as it possibly could be in England.

I first met Miss Macpherson here in the fall of 1871, and had no hesitation, from what I had then learnt, in at once urging on her the establishment of a second Home in my own section of country, the Eastern Townships. It was thus, in a great part, at my instance that the Knowlton Home was founded. And that at Galt, also, was founded about the same time, making up the number of her three Canadian Homes, since and now in operation.

Leaving political office to become a Judge of the Superior Court, I have been resident close to the Knowlton Home ever since it was opened. Miss Barber, who took and still has charge of it, is my sister. My wife and our other sisters are, as a matter of course, in constant communication with her; and almost everything of interest as it occurs there is known to me. Miss Macpherson has, of course, been there and on visits at my own house repeatedly; and almost all her co-workers who have since been in Canada have also been there, and so become personally well known to me. I can safely say that her work, now especially in reference to Knowlton and its Quebec Territory, has engaged from the first all the attention I could possibly give it; and I have only become more and more convinced, with

fuller knowledge, of its exceeding public value. It has brought out a great number of well-selected young people of all ages, from early childhood upwards, an overwhelming majority of whom are certainly known to be doing well,—many wonderfully well; and an extremely small proportion only of whom are known, or may be fairly surmised to have not done well. They are brought out and treated at the Homes with the utmost care and kindness, are placed out with great precaution, and looked after, where placed, as closely as our wide distances and the limited number of the workers allow; are received back with like kindness on return from place, and again placed out with like precaution; are cared for if (as, of course, sometimes happens) they return sick; in a word, are regarded and treated, in the Homes and out of them, as children should be by parents. I have not always felt sure but that the indulgence might be rather in excess, as perhaps tending to make the Homes too attractive in comparison with out places. But of the thoroughly parental character of the care taken of them there can be no possibility of doubt; nor can there be any of its generally successful result. As I have seen it,—and I repeat I have so seen it as to be able to speak confidently,—it is a religious charity, carried out with as strict and thorough adherence to religious and charitable principles as I can well think possible.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Doyle's late Report to the President of the Local Government Board at home; and if so, what have you to say to it?

A. I have only had time to examine Mr. Doyle's Report rather hastily. But I see that it is full of misapprehension and mistake,—to use the mildest terms possible; the work of a reporter prepared to see, hear, argue and suspect whatever squared with the prepossessions natural to English poor-law officialism, and whose flying stay here and there in Canada has wholly failed to correct those prepossessions or give him any distinctive view of what can or cannot be done, for good or ill, in a country so unlike England (in respect alike of poverty and of wealth) as Canada is. With children and young people seriously in demand, labour scarce, wages high, capital only growing towards the measure of our needs, and not yet in the least danger of accumulation in too few hands,—in a word, with the hard and fast dividing line of rich and poor (as drawn in England) unknown—covert cruelty to, or ill treatment of children or young people, to any extent, merely cannot be. Miss Macpherson's workers do their best to select good homes; and, as a matter of well known fact, they very generally can and do choose well. If, as must happen, now and then they make mistakes, Canadian social habits are such as to make it morally certain that some neighbour or other, if not the whole neighbourhood, will protect any child from wrong. Besides their visitings, the ladies and gentlemen working at, and otherwise in connection with the Homes, maintain a constant correspondence by letter with and about the children. It is everywhere notorious that they are earnestly cared for at the Homes; and it is impossible that any crying harm can go on for more than a very short time before getting to be known there, and, of course (when known) attended to, that it may be remedied. Of course, the visits and correspondence are all of the most friendly character possible. Nothing else would do. Canada has no poor-laws,—no defined classes of rich and poor for such laws to deal with. And much as our people want labour and prize children as they grow up, they would never stand any system of official interference with the freedom of their family affairs. Not to say that it would be a death-blow to the work, in respect of its essential character, were serious attempt made to engraft on it this feature. What we have to do is to absorb these young folks into the mass of our community as fast as we can, to take from them all distinctive mark, to make them as thoroughly Canadian as though they had been born here. To have a body of officials constantly on their track, with all the machinery of investigation, report, and what not, that might be good for England, would be to create and maintain here the very line of distinction we must not have,—a line of class mischievous in every aspect, and from the Canadian point of view, purely intolerable.

I should like to see the Government here, whether Dominion or Provincial, giving to this work, and to all like it, the benefit of their attention, and of a judicious

oversight—to say nothing of more active encouragement, such as it merits and might well receive. But that oversight to do good might be kept within reasonable bounds. An earnest work of charity properly so called, and above all such a work having necessary connection with religious motive cannot here be carried out under state direction, nor even under a system of direct interference by the state; those who undertake it must have all needed freedom; or it must wholly lose its character, and sink into a mere routine of governmental administration, worthless or next to worthless for its main and highest ends.

Q. Are there any points of detail in the report on which you would state your views to the Committee?

A. It would take far too much of the Committee's time, and make my answer far too long, were I at all to follow the report into detail. A very large proportion indeed of all that it suggests,—adversely to Miss Macpherson's work, at least, it answers of itself. The rest of its implied charges against that work I am well assured admit of, and will have in due time, abundant answer.

There are only a very few matters connected more particularly with the Knowlton Home on which I should care at present to remark.

The "fixed wooden guard beds one placed above the other," which are called (p. 8) "very objectionable," are (as was explained to Mr. Doyle), a mere temporary expedient for the dormitories; occasioned partly by difficulty of getting, in the hurry of the first fitting of them up, a supply of suitable bedsteads, and partly by some shortness of funds. They are not yet removed; but will be as soon as possible. Meantime, the upper tier (as also was explained to Mr. Doyle) is unoccupied, unless for quite short periods on arrival of a new party. And the bed frames and bedding are kept scrupulously clean, as indeed is everything about the Home.

The caricature sketch given (p. 9) by Mr. Doyle of the attic available for sick-rooms is unfair,—though perhaps not meant to be so. They are neither so wide nor so high as (with ampler means at command), they would have been. But the ceiling of each is partly flat and the slope of the ceiled roof strikes a plastered wall and not the floor. Their height and width too, and the pitch of the roof, are not at all what the sketch suggests. And they have been improved since Mr. Doyle saw them, by the putting in of a good sized gable window, besides that at the far end into each. They are now very fair rooms for the purpose they are to serve, a purpose of only exceptional use.

The building has been further much more improved, by the raising of parts of the main roof and the completion of the main attic story, in which there are now three new and very good rooms, besides valuable store-room space. It is a good building, remarkably well placed, and fairly adequate to all its purposes; though of course, abundantly improvable as further means shall be forthcoming. With the five or six acres of land on which it stands, and its accessories of furniture, &c. (everything bought low), it has cost about \$8,000. And as yet, it is a mere result of private liberality; no public money having aided as to it, at all.

Mr. Doyle is wrong again in saying (p. 8) that "beyond the provision of separate sleeping rooms" for boys and girls, "there is no attempt at classification." He was there at a time when the arrangements of the new building were rather in progress than yet made; and he was not there long enough really to appreciate their details. The boys and girls have separate grounds, and are otherwise divided. And the classifications generally, though no doubt improvable, and indeed in course of constant improvement, are on the whole better than if they were more like those of an English work-house. The arrangements are all made as nearly as may be to follow the model of family life. And no one yet that I know, who has ever seen them close, has regarded them as otherwise than quite good,—well suited to attain their end.

As for making the Home a training school for "two or three years" for all comers over the age of 12 (p. 10), I can only call the idea preposterous. Mr. Doyle sets it aside himself, in the very next sentence after that in which he suggests it. "For girls," he goes on, "that training should be, if possible, in the families of Canadian householders." Certainly, and so also, to answer its real end, it must be for

boys too. A model work-house life here for two or three years, would only unfit for all life here thereafter.

The estimate of £200 for the yearly expenses of each of Miss Macpherson's Homes, which Mr. Doyle gives (p. 34) in connection with some other wild financings, is hardly less preposterous. The oversight of the Knowlton Home, by my sister and her associates in the work, may fairly enough be set down as costing nothing. And though Mr. Doyle makes a slight mistake in saying (p. 9) that "there are for the indoor domestic work no paid servants or domestics," the very small part of this that is paid for, costs very little indeed. But the outlay of the Knowlton Home for 1874, scarcely fell short of \$5,000, or say £1,000 sterling. Of this \$3,000 or £600 sterling (three times Mr. Doyle's guess), were for current expenses of the year.

The remark of the "intelligent shrewd girl of between 16 and 17," that "'doption, sir, is when folks gets a girl to work without wages" (p. 12), is equally wide of the mark. At least from the Knowlton Home, and I am sure enough, indeed, from Miss Macpherson's other Homes—adoption is not known excepting for mere children. It could not be, and I repeat it is not.

Mr. Doyle fancies (p. 16) that the conditions of service are made too much "in favor of the employer, that in consideration of getting cheap labor he may be willing to put up with serious faults of character and conduct." In real truth, there has rather been at Knowlton (and I dare say at the other Homes too) an excess than a want of urgency in the matter of stipulated wages. Girls and boys, new to the country, and unknown altogether to the parties taking them, cannot at first command the pay that they are sure to get after some little time. Few of them know or can do the sort of things that every one here of their age knows and does of course, until after some time spent in the doing of such things in private employment here. For a short time, it is better to get them into a really good place, on almost any terms of payment, than to keep them too long on hand in the less practically advantageous position involved in a long stay at the Home, or in a second rate place where perhaps an employer may consent to offer more.

Q. Have you observed the statement on page 17, as to the "filthy condition" in which children are said to have been placed out from the Knowlton Home?

A. Yes; Mr. Doyle mentioned there, that he had so heard, and was at once told the facts. The Report implies a state of things which does not exist. "The explanation," it says, "of children being allowed to leave in such a state was, that people were so impatient to get them that, though cautioned as to their condition, they would insist upon taking them." For the first arrival or two this was so, to some extent. Persons coming (often) from a distance, and not willing to come again or risk loss of a particular child, were reluctantly allowed to have their own way. But the fact that in some cases—not many—complaint was made, soon put a stop to this. The assumption of the Report, (p. 17) that "the personal cleanliness of the children is very much neglected during the voyage,"—and that "greater attention during the voyage might to some extent at least, obviate this cause of complaint,"—must pass for what it is worth. It rests on Mr. Doyle's statement, that a certain party of 150 sent out by Miss Rye, and whose starting he witnessed, "was under the charge of a matron who appeared to be a kind, intelligent woman," but whose duties, children, who came out under her care, told me did not involve the sort of service of which children, under such circumstances, stand most in need." Of that case, I know nothing. But I know Miss Macpherson's parties come out with much stronger attended force. Indeed, besides steerage attendance proper, some worker or workers (of either sex, or both) coming in the cabin and spending great part of their time in the steerage, never fail to accompany them. And at least in one case that came incidentally under my notice, a lady, whose natural place would have been in the cabin, made herself a steerage passenger with the children. They are, emphatically, *not* by any means neglected on their passage. Nor on their arrival is their state as to cleanliness in any sense exceptional or discreditable. Latterly, indeed, unlike the mass of arriving emigrants, they have been allowed to travel in first-class cars on the railway from Quebec, the lady and gentlemen workers with them; as indeed,

they always were in the older time, when the cars were the rougher and less clean cars of the ordinary steerage passengers.

Q. On page 20, Miss Macpherson is described as "anxious to get the children off immediately upon their arrival." Is this so?

A. Certainly not at Knowlton. On occasion of the first few arrivals, people to a considerable extent overbore Miss Barber's unwillingness to let the children go off at once. All is done that reasonably can be done, to keep them in the Home for a sufficient time before they are placed out. And I have no idea that the Knowlton rule differs in this from the rule at Belleville and Galt.

Q. On page 6, "the children are said to comprise not only 'arab' and 'pauper' children, but also children from Reformatories;" and on page 14, it is said, "Of the children sent out, a large proportion, as I have observed, are described as being of the very lowest class—the semi-criminals of our large cities and towns." Is this so?

A. I never heard of a single child from a Reformatory, or of the semi-criminal class, having been sent out. If any had been, I am sure I must have become aware of it. I do not hesitate to say that the fact is not so.

As I have already said, much care is taken to select well. And the mistakes made (unavoidably, one may say) are remarkably few.

Q. What has been the proportion of cases that should be called *failures*, at the Knowlton Home?

A. I cannot give exact figures, not having thought of asking for them. But I know the proportion to be incredibly small. I doubt whether it exceeds (or even reaches) two per cent. And, as I have already said, the proportion of unmistakably successful cases, is on the other hand extremely great. Success is the rule. Want of success the exception.

Q. What deaths have there been from among the Knowlton Home arrivals?

A. One in three years, and out of some 280 arrivals. If there has been any other, it must have occurred very lately and at a distance—not to have been heard of.

That case was the case of an extremely promising lad, as to whose state of health a mistake was made in London. He was carried off soon after arrival by rapid consumption; for which he was treated with the greatest care at the Home, till at last Miss Barber was obliged to remove him (she going with him herself) to the Montreal General Hospital. The kindness lavished on the poor boy there, by every one having anything to do with him, was such as could not have been exceeded.

Q. What do you think of the suggestion (pages 31 and 32) that the direct superintendence and care of juvenile immigration should be assigned to the municipal and school authorities?

A. It is one that I think no one but a stranger to Canada, full of English poor-law ideas, could have thought of. It would be the constituting (in effect) of a poor-law machinery here, for the one class of juvenile immigrants. If it could be tried, it would kill off all action by other machinery, and would fail otherwise in every respect. That it could not be tried, or here seriously entertained, is the best thing one can say of it.

The *Chairman* submitted the following letter from Mr. A. Thomson, M. P., (Welland.)

"HOUSE OF COMMONS,
27th March, 1875.

"To the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration:—

"DEAR SIR,—I live near Miss Rye's 'Home.' I have never visited the establishment, but I can confidently say that the labours of Miss Rye are highly appreciated throughout all the neighborhood, and I never have heard a word against her in a pecuniary, or any other sense.

"I hope Miss Rye's labours and transactions will receive the most generous construction by the Committee.

"Yours truly,

"WM. A. THOMSON."

The *Chairman* submitted the following letter from Miss Rye:—

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1874.

C. H. Pozer, Esq.,
Chairman of the Emigration and
Colonization Committee, &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—In my address to your Committee the other day, I left a few matters unexplained, and with your permission I should like to make the following addenda to my previous statements:—

I commenced my work for the emigration of pauper children from England in October, 1869, since which date the work has been imitated by the following persons, all acting I believe, independently of each other—Miss Macpherson, with her three Homes of Galt, Belleville and Knowlton, and with whose labors you are already well acquainted; Mrs. Birt (a sister of Miss Macpherson), labouring at Halifax, and who like myself (has, I believe) used the orphanage of that town by kind permission of the lady managers of the establishment, for distributing her children in Nova Scotia, and the Rev. F. Bowman Stephenson (a member of the London School Board), whose homes (for boys and girls) are located at Bonner Road, London, England, and the Home Farm, Lancashire, the distributing home in Canada being at Hamilton; also Mr. Middlemore's Home at Birmingham with its distributing home at London, Canada West.

These, together with the children sent out by the Roman Catholics, under the auspices of the Archbishop of Westminster, and I believe under the immediate care of Miss Fletcher, but whose distributing home in Canada I cannot name, form to the best of my knowledge the off-shoots of my idea broached in the *English Times* of 1868.

The Roman Catholic children have been sent from the St. George's (Hanover Square) Union Schools, which have from time to time committed six parties of children to my care and it was through the unwearied exertions of two members of that Board, viz.: Colonel Fremantle and Mr. R. Fleming, that the Roman Catholic members of that Board availed themselves of so great advantage for placing out in life, members of that one persuasion in Canada.

I do earnestly beg your Committee to recommend to your Honourable House that the closest investigation be made of our several books, papers and accounts, and also having regard to the possible ultimate stream of available emigration which can flow from our work-house schools, I would suggest a house to house visitation, so that it shall not be possible in England to say, that your Committee has selected a few favorable cases as a balance to Mr. Doyle's few unfavorable ones. Let the work be judged as a whole, and I believe if a very large Commission were formed and the work divided geographically, and many members of your House asked to co-operate, the thing could be done simultaneously, and with an accuracy equal to its rapidity.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

MARIA S. RYE.

INDEX

TO THE

NINTH VOLUME.

38 VICTORIA, 1875.

Accounts and Papers :

Laid before the House:—Relative to—	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
1. <i>Acts, Disallowance of</i> :—See <i>infra</i> , <i>Disallowance of Acts Banks</i> :	—	—
2. List of Stockholders in the different Chartered Banks, <i>viz.</i> : (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 275.) (<i>Subsequently ordered to be printed</i> , 342.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 22.)	By Act.	—
Metropolitan Bank	—	85
Nova Scotia Bank ; Bank of Montreal ; Bank of St. Hyacinthe.	—	89
La Banque du Peuple ; La Banque de St. Jean ; Ontario Bank ; Union Bank of Lower Canada.	—	106
Merchants' Bank of Canada ; Merchants' Bank of Halifax ; City Bank, Montreal.	—	141
Quebec Bank ; Bank of New Brunswick ; St. Stephen's Bank.	—	173
Bank of British North America.....	—	259
Federal Bank of Canada	—	294
3. Statement of the Estate of Bank of Upper Canada. (<i>Printed</i> , 175.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42.)	By Act.	152
4. <i>Baptisms, Marriages and Burials</i> :—General Statements and Returns for 1874. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 175.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 31.)	By Act.	141, 173 etc.
<i>British Columbia</i> :		
5. Copies of Correspondence relating to non-fulfilment of Terms of Union with that Province. (<i>Printed</i> , 98.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 19.)	By Message	71
6. Copies of Orders in Council relative to Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 88.)	—	353
7. <i>Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph</i> :—Copies of all Specifications and Contracts for any portion of the same.	By Address 345	—

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Canals :</i>		
8. List of persons awarded Contracts for construction of sections of works on Welland Canal. (<i>Not to be printed, 176.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 36.</i>)	By Address, 20th April, 1874.	142
9. Copies of Estimates and Reports, showing cost of removing rock bottom at Raney's Bend. (<i>Not to be printed, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 36.</i>)	By Address 153	276
10. Copies of Papers in reference to the right of way requisite for the enlargement of the Lachine Canal, etc. (<i>Printed in S. Papers only, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 72.</i>)	By Address 206	286
11. Statement of Leases of Water Power at the Whitefish and Kingston Mills, on the Rideau Canal. (<i>S. Papers, No. 92.</i>)	By Address 239	357
12. <i>Certificates and Reports relating to Elections :—See infra. Elections.</i>	By Act.	1-51
13. <i>Chaloner, H. J.</i> :—Return in reference to his Dismissal as Shipping Master at Quebec. (<i>Not to be printed, 99.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 17.</i>)	23rd May, 1874.	64
<i>Civil Service :</i>		
14. Statement of all Allowances and Gratuities granted under the Act respecting Superannuation of Public Employés. (<i>Printed, 98.</i>)	By Act, 33 Vic., chap. 4.	64
15. Return of all Allowances and Gratuities granted under above Act, the grounds of superannuation, names and ages of persons superannuated, etc., since 1874. (<i>Printed, 175.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 14.</i>)	By Address 95	138
16. Return of number of Employés in each Department, etc. (<i>Not to be printed, 181.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 47.</i>)	By Address 11th May, 1874.	116
<i>Copyrights :</i>		
17. Copies of Correspondence relating thereto. (<i>Printed in part, 118.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 28.</i>)	By Address 88	113
18. Return of Books registered under the Copyright Act of 1868.	95	—
19. <i>Customs</i> :—Correspondence in reference to the appointment of Commissioner of Pilots, and to the dismissal of Mr. Hamilton as Collector of Customs at North Sydney. (<i>Not to be printed, 99.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 18.</i>)	By Address 18th May, 1874.	64

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
20. <i>Dawson Road</i> :—Return of number of Emigrants conveyed over that road, etc. (<i>Printed, 175.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 37.</i>)	By Address 20th April, 1874,	143
21. <i>Disallowance of Acts</i> :—Copies of all Orders in Council relative to the Disallowance of Acts of the Provincial Legislatures since Confederation.	By Address 288	—
<i>Elections:</i>		
22. Certificates and Reports received from the Judges, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, relating to the Elections for the following Electoral Districts:—	By Act.	—
Essex.....	—	2
Lincoln.....	—	2
Cornwall.....	—	3
Renfrew, South.....	—	4, 5
Addington.....	—	5
Renfrew, North.....	—	6
Argenteuil.....	—	6
Northumberland, West.....	—	7
Montreal, West.....	—	8
Montreal, Centre.....	—	9
Northumberland, East.....	—	11
Richmond and Wolfe.....	—	11
Joliette.....	—	12
Norfolk, South.....	—	13
Wellington, Centre.....	—	14
Leeds and Grenville, North.....	—	14
Colchester.....	—	15
Victoria North.....	—	15
Simcoe, North.....	—	17
Niagara.....	—	18
L'Assomption.....	—	18
Kingston.....	—	19
Chambly.....	—	20
Toronto, East.....	—	21
Halton.....	—	22
Middlesex, East.....	—	23
London.....	—	24
Huron, South.....	—	30
Two Mountains.....	—	31
Marquette.....	—	31
Levis.....	—	33
Cumberland.....	—	34
Cardwell.....	—	36
Pictou.....	—	36
L'Islet.....	—	38
Hants.....	—	39
Wellington, North.....	—	108

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Elections—Continued.

23. General Rules of Election Courts for the following Divisions:—
(*S. Papers, No. 12.*)

New Brunswick (*Not to be printed, 118*) —
Ontario (*Not to be printed, 118.*)..... —

24. Statement shewing vacancies which have occurred in the House of Commons, date of same, date of Warrants for new Elections, etc. (*Printed, 175.*)
(*S. Papers, No. 41.*)

25. *Emigration*:—Return of Salaries at the Dominion Emigration Office, London, England.

26. *Estimates, Public Service*:—Estimates and Supplementary Estimates for the Service of 1876, etc. (*Referred.*) (See SUPPLY.) (*S. Papers, No. 1.*)

Fisheries:

27. Statements shewing Fishing Leases in Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Charlevoix, and Penalties inflicted by Fishery Officers for contraventions of the Fisheries Act.

28. Return respecting Fish Inspectors in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the quantities of fish and fish oil inspected, etc. (*Not to be printed, 176.*)
(*S. Papers No. 32.*)

29. Copy of Correspondence respecting the right of entering fish oils and fish of British Columbia, duty free, in the United States.

30. Supplement to the Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1874.
(*S. Papers, No. 5.*)

31. *Fortifications, Lands and Materials of War*:—Return shewing such properties as have been transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government, etc. (*Not to printed, 99.*) (*S. Papers, No. 24.*)

32. *Fredericton Ordnance Lands*:—Copies of Papers referring to the sale of certain Ordnance Lands at Fredericton, to the Fredericton Branch Railroad Co. (*Printed, 341.*) (*S. Papers, No. 78.*)

33. *Geological Survey*:—Report of Progress for 1873-74.
(*Not to be reprinted for the S. Papers, etc., 275.*)
(*S. Papers, No. 13.*)

ORDERED.

PRE-
SENTED.

By Act,

—

—

60

—

234

By order of
the House,
95

150

By Address
240

—

By Message

70

By Address
87

—

By Address
110

142

By Address
226

—

By Act.

239

By Address
April 27,
1874.

85

By Address
228

325

By Act

61

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
34. <i>Governor General</i> :—Copy of His Excellency's Commission, and of the Royal Commission which accompanied the same. (<i>Printed</i> , 118.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 29.)	By Address 66	113
35. <i>Gypsum</i> :—Returns shewing imports of Gypsum or land plaster from the United States, etc. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 30.)	By Address 87	139
36. <i>Graving Dock</i> :—Copies of Papers referring to the selection of a site for the Quebec Graving Dock. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 91.)	By Address 227	357
37. Copies of Papers relative to the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt. (<i>Printed</i> , 274.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 64.)	228	250
38. <i>Great Western Railway Co.</i> :—Correspondence, etc. in re duties refunded to that Co. (<i>S. Papers</i> . No. 93.)	—	358
39. <i>Hansard</i> :—Report from the Commissioners on Internal Economy of the House of Commons, in reference to the Canadian Hansard. (See REPORTING.)	—	58
<i>Harbours:</i>		
40. Copy of Engineer's Report, etc., on Toronto Harbor.	By Address 82	—
41. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in connection with Harbour Police of Montreal and Quebec. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 5.)	By Act	107
42. Copy of Contract for removal of Wrecks at entrance of Richibucto Harbor, N. B. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 176.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 34.)	By Address 11th May, 1874	142
43. Copies of Papers respecting Port Darlington.	By Address 224	—
44. Copies of Reports on Harbors and Breakwaters in Prince Edward Island. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 80.)	By Address 224	326
45. Copies of Instructions given to Collectors of Customs in Ontario, to collect Montreal Harbor Dues on Freight landed at the Port of Montreal. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 83.)	By Address 226	341
46. Copies of Papers respecting a Scow or Barge, sunk near the mouth of Pictou Harbor.	By Address 228	—
47. Reports of the Montreal, Toronto and Pictou Harbor Commissioners; Shipping and Harbor Masters; Harbor and River Police. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 5.)	By Act	239

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Harbors—Continued.

- | | ORDERED. | PRE-SENTED. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 48. Copy of the Report of the Government Engineer on the condition of Whitby Harbor. | By Address
240 | — |
| 49. Return shewing amount expended by Local Governments on Harbors, Piers, and Breakwaters in the Dominion, prior to 1867 and since July, 1867, by the Dominion Government, etc. (<i>Printed, 341.</i>)
(<i>S. Papers, No. 70.</i>) | By Address
10th April,
1874 | 286 |

50. *Hospital, Quebec*:—See MARINE and IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

Indians:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 51. Returns respecting the Missisagua Indians on Scugog Island. (<i>Not to be printed, 274.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 56.</i>) | By Address
144 | 204 |
| 52. Copies of all Documents relating to the appointment of J. A. Hamel, to vaccinate certain Indians. (<i>Not to be printed, 275.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 62.</i>) | By Address
227 | 257 |
| 53. <i>Inland Revenues</i> :—Report, Returns and Statistics for 1874. (<i>S. Papers, No. 2.</i>) | By Com. of
H.E. | 55 |

Insurance Companies:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| 54. Reports of different Companies. (<i>S. Papers, No. 50.</i>) | By Act | — |
| Mutual Life Association of Canada..... | — | 349 |
| Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company. | — | 352 |

55. *Interior, Department of*:—Annual Report for 1874. (*S. Papers, No. 8.*)

	By Com of H.E.	143
--	-------------------	-----

56. *Judges*:—Statement of payments to the Quebec Judges on account of travelling expenses. (*Printed, 274.*) (*S. Papers, No. 59.*)

	By Act	247
--	--------	-----

57. *Library of Parliament*:—Annual Report of the Librarian. (*Printed.*) (*S. Papers, No. 10.*)

	111th Rule.	54
--	-------------	----

Lights, Fog-whistles, etc.:

58. Statement of Expenditure for their construction for 1874. (*S. Papers, No. 5.*)

	By Act.	107
--	---------	-----

59. Estimates for their construction for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876.

	—	167
--	---	-----

60. *Loans*:—Copy of Prospectus and Terms of the Loan of 1874.

	By Address 89	—
--	------------------	---

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
61. <i>Marine and Fisheries</i> :—Annual Report for 1874.....	By com. of H. E.	360
62. <i>Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relative thereto. (<i>S. Papers, No. 5.</i>)	—	326
<i>Militia:</i>		
63. Statement showing names, ages, etc., of all Militiamen of 1812–13, who have claimed a pension for services. (<i>Printed, 98.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 25.</i>)	By Address 61	85
64. Reports, Orders and Correspondence in reference to the Military movements on the Niagara Frontier in 1866. (<i>Not to be Printed, 99.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 26.</i>)	11th May, 1874.	61
65. Return of all applications made by persons who served in the Militia Volunteer Force in Manitoba, for grants of land. (<i>Printed, 175.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 46.</i>)	By Address 95	157
66. Reports on the State of the Militia for 1874. Also Appendices. (<i>S. Papers, No. 6.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	113, 362
67. Statement of Expenditures of Militia Service for 1870–1874, including Mounted Police. (<i>S. Papers, No. 94.</i>)	By Address 13th May, 1874.	359
68. <i>Naturalization of Aliens</i> :—Copies of Despatches relating thereto. (<i>Not to be Printed, 176.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 33.</i>)	By Address 109	142
69. <i>New Brunswick School Law</i> :—Copies of Despatches respecting the reference of Her Majesty's Privy Council of the question of Separate Schools in New Brunswick.	By Address 227	—
70. <i>Offences, Capital</i> :—Return of all Commitments for Trial, with the acquittals or convictions resulting therefrom, for capital offences committed since 1st July, 1867.	By Address 91	—
71. <i>Oliver's Ferry</i> :—Papers respecting a Bridge over the same. (<i>Not to be Printed, 176.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 35</i>)	By Address 18th May, 1874.	142
<i>Ottawa River:</i>		
72. Copies of instructions for the Survey of Ottawa River between Paquette's Rapids and Alouette Island. (<i>Not to be printed, 176.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 38.</i>)	By Address 20th May, 1874.	143
73. Return of sums expended on capital account in the improvement of the Navigation for Timber on the Ottawa. (<i>Printed, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 71.</i>)	By Address 27th April, 1874.	286

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
74. <i>Penitentiaries</i> :—Seventh Annual Report of the Directors. (<i>S. Papers, No. 87.</i>)	By com. of H.E.	349
<i>Pilots:</i>		
75. Statements of Receipts and Expenditures in connection with the Decayed Pilot Fund for 1874. (<i>S. Papers, No. 5.</i>)	By Act.	107
76. Copies of Papers in relation to the effect of an Act, intituled, "An Act respecting Pilotage." (<i>S. Papers, No. 82.</i>)	By Address 295	340
77. Reports from the Pilotage authorities..... (<i>S. Papers, No. 5.</i>)	By Act.	239
78. <i>Pilots, Commissioners of</i> :—See <i>supra</i> , 19.....	—	—
79. <i>Plimsoll Movement</i> .—See <i>infra</i> , <i>Shipping</i>	—	—
<i>Post Office:</i>		
80. Copies of Papers connected with the appointment of W. J. Morden, as Postmaster for Greenville. (<i>Not to be printed, 99.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21.</i>)	By Address 18th May, 1874.	71
81. Statement of expenses of free delivery of letters and papers in Montreal.	Order of the House. 110	126
82. Copy of Postal Convention between Canada and the United States. (<i>Printed in S. Papers, 118.</i>)	—	—
83. Copy of instructions relative to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the Post Office. (<i>S. Papers, No. 95.</i>)	By Address 226	365
84. <i>Prince Edward Island Lands</i> .—Copies of Papers relative to the Land Purchase Act, 1874. (<i>Printed in part, 274.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 61.</i>)	By Address 227	344
85. <i>Public Accounts</i> .—Public Accounts for 1874..... (<i>S. Papers, No. 1.</i>) (<i>Referred, 66.</i>)	By com. of H.E.	58
86. <i>Public Works</i> .—General Report of Minister of Public Works for 1874. (<i>S. Papers, No. 7.</i>)	By com. of H.E.	54
<i>Railways:</i>		
87. Copies of all special rates granted for freight on the Intercolonial Railway, &c. (<i>Not to be printed, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 52.</i>)	By Address 88	195

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Railways—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRINTED.
88. Papers connected with the Contract for Supplies to the Intercolonial Railway from 1st June to 31st December, 1874, of cars, trucks, bar-iron, &c. (Not to be printed, 341.) (S. Papers, No. 52.)	By Address 88	195
89. Memorandum of Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, referred to in a Report of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 7th June, 1873. (Printed, 274.) (S. Papers, No. 44.)	By Address 88	204
90. Report of L. G. Bell, C.E., on the route of the Huron and Ottawa Railroad. (Printed, 175.) (S. Papers, No. 27.)	By Address 88	127
91. Return of all Tenders for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of all other papers relating thereto. (Printed, 181.) (S. Papers, No. 44.)	By Address 89	177
92. Return of By-laws of Railway Companies, especially of those of the Grand Trunk Railway, by which their rates for passengers and traffic had been increased during a certain term.	By Address 152	—
93. Articles of agreement between Her Majesty and Asa Belknap Foster, for the construction and working of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, etc. (Printed, 175.) (S. Papers, No. 44.)	—	156
94. Statement of number of persons killed and injured on the different Railroads of Canada, of the causes of the accidents, etc. (Not to be printed, 274.) (S. Papers, No. 54.)	By Address 31st March, 1874.	204
95. Copies of Correspondence concerning the contract for the construction of the Railway in Prince Edward Island. (Not to be printed, 274.) (S. Papers, No. 55.)	By Address 18th May, 1874.	204
96. Similar Address to above. (Not to be printed, 342.).... (S. Papers, No. 68.)	By Address 239	286
97. Copies of Papers referring to aiding the Chatham Branch Railway. (Not to be printed, 342.) (S. Papers, No. 75.)	By Address 225	318
98. Papers in relation to Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway. (S. Papers, No. 52.)	By Address 225	353
99. Copies of Correspondence on the subject of Railway connections between the Eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway and the Province of Quebec. (S. Papers, No. 85.)	By Address 240	344

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Railways—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
100. Papers relative to Fredericton Branch Railroad. (Printed, 341.) (S. Papers, No. 78.)	By Address 228	225
101. Receipts and Payments :—Statement of Receipts and Payments from 1st July, 1874, to 20th February, 1875. (Printed, 175.) (S. Papers, No. 43.)	—	152

Reciprocity :

102. Copies of Papers in connection with the negotiations for a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity with the United States.	By Address 262	—
103. Statement of all expenses incurred in connection therewith.	By Address 319	—
104. Registry Division of Montreal :—Copy of the Bill passed by the Quebec Legislature in relation thereto. (Not to be printed, 341.) (S. Papers, No. 65.)	By Address 227	269
105. Riel, Louis :—Exemplifications of Judgment Roll of Outlawry in the case of Regina vs. Riel. (Printed, 118.)	By Address	111, 118
106. Scott, Thomas :—Copies of all Papers relating to the commutation of the sentence passed on A. Lepine, in Manitoba, for the murder of Thomas Scott. (Printed, 181.) (S. Papers, No. 11.)	By Address 60	61, 178
107. Seamen :—Statements of Receipts and Expenditures in connection with Sick and Distressed Seamen. (S. Papers, No. 5.)	By Act	107

Shipping :

108. Copies of Correspondence, etc., having reference to the so-called Plimsoll movement, etc. (S. Papers, No. 84.)	By Address 228	341
109. Reports on Shipping and Harbor Masters..... (S. Papers, No. 5.)	By Act	239

Speech :

110. At opening of the House.....	—	52
111. At the close of the Session.....	—	369
112. Spirituous Liquors :—Return of all decisions of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Local Government or Municipal authorities in that Province, in granting or withholding licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. (S. Papers, No. 81.)	By Address 224	—

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	RE- SENTED.
113. <i>Spring Hill Mining Company</i> :—Copies of Correspondence, and Orders in Council relating thereto. (<i>Printed, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 67.</i>)	By Address 110	276
114. <i>Statutes</i> :—Official Return of the distribution thereof. (<i>Not to be Printed, 99.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 23.</i>)	By Act	85
<i>Steamers:</i>		
115. Copy of all Correspondence and Instructions concerning steambot <i>Bavarian</i> in November, 1873. (<i>Not to be Printed, 99.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 16.</i>)	By Address 18th May, 1874.	64
116. Copy of Contract entered into by James King, to run a steamer during the winter season between Georgetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S. (<i>Printed, 274.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 57.</i>)	By Address 92	222
117. Supplementary Return on the same subject. (<i>Not to be printed, 342.</i>)	—	276
118. Copies of Papers in relation to the renewal or extension of subsidy to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Co. for service between St. Lawrence and Pictou. (<i>S. Papers, No. 79.</i>)	By Address 225	326
119. Copies of Orders in Council or other authority granted to the Kitson Line to trade on Red River, in Manitoba. (<i>Not to be printed, 275.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 63.</i>)	By Address 226	257
120. <i>St. Lawrence River</i> :—Report of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, on the navigation of the river between Lake Ontario and Montreal. (<i>Printed, 181.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 48.</i>)	—	172
121. <i>Telegraphs</i> :—Correspondence on the subject of the Bill, entitled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs. (<i>Printed, 98.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 20.</i>)	By Message	71
122. <i>Thunder Bay and Fort Garry Route</i> :—Copies of Tenders, etc., relating to the contract for carrying passengers and freight over that route. (<i>Printed, 175.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 39.</i>)	By Address 18th May, 1874	143
123. <i>Timber</i> :—Statement shewing quantity of timber exported from the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. (<i>Printed in S. Papers only, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 66.</i>)	By Address 226	276

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
124. <i>Tonnage Dues</i> :—Copies of correspondence in reference to the stringent regulations compelling Canadian vessels to call at Duncan City, in the Straits of Mackinaw, and in reference to the tonnage dues imposed on Canadian shipping, annually, in American ports.	By Address 88	—
125. <i>Trade and Navigation</i> :—Tables for 1874. (<i>S. Papers, No. 4.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	58
126. <i>Trade Returns</i> :—Returns of imports and exports of salt, coal, coke, wheat, etc. (<i>Printed, 341.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 69.</i>)	By Address 226	286
127. <i>Trinity House</i> :—Report on the Quebec Trinity House. (<i>S. Papers, No. 5.</i>)	By Act.	239
128. <i>Unforeseen Expenses</i> :—Return of Expenditure charged to unforeseen expenses from 1st July, 1874. (<i>Printed, 98.</i>) (<i>Referred, 66.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 15.</i>)	By Act.	64
129. <i>Wharves</i> :—Correspondence respecting the wharves below Quebec, etc. (<i>Printed, 181.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 49.</i>)	By Address 27th April, 1874.	177

ACCOUNTANT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS, ACCOUNTS OF:—See *House, 5.*

ACCOUNTS, PUBLIC:—See *Public Accounts.*

ADDINGTON:—Report from Chancellor Spragge certifying that Schuyler Shibley, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 5. Certificate of re-election of Schuyler Shibley, Esq., 44. Takes his seat, 52.

Addresses :

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN :

1. Resolution proposed by Mr. Costigan, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty with respect to the New Brunswick School Law, 178; Debate adjourned, 179. Amendments proposed thereto, by Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton); by Mr. Cauchon, 197. Motion for adjournment negatived, 198. Mr. Cauchon's amendment agreed to, 198. Motion in amendment proposed by Mr. Baby; Ruled out of order, 200. Mr. Mackenzie's amendment, as amended, agreed to, 200. Main question, so amended, agreed to, 202. Address adopted, 203.
2. The House resolves to go into Committee on a Resolution for an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, 352. Resolution reported and agreed to; Address reported; Agreed to, 355.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

To H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL:

3. Resolution for an Address to thank His Excellency for his Speech at the opening of the Session, 55; Agreed to; Referred to a Select Committee to prepare an Address, 56. Address reported; Agreed to; to be engrossed; 56. Agreed to; to be presented by Members of the Privy Council, 58. Message in reply, 67.
4. Resolution for an Address respecting an amnesty to persons concerned in the North-West troubles, etc., 67. Amendments proposed thereto, 74, 75. Resolution agreed to, 76. Resolution referred to a Select Committee to prepare an Address, 77. Address reported and agreed to, etc., 78.
5. Address requesting His Excellency to transmit the Address respecting the New Brunswick School Law (See *supra*, 1), to Her Most Gracious Majesty, 203.
6. Address praying that His Excellency will be pleased to authorize the Postmaster General to make certain arrangements respecting postage with the proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, 343.
7. Address praying His Excellency to transmit an Address to Her Majesty respecting the Naturalization of Aliens, 356. See *supra*, 2.
8. Motions for Addresses withdrawn, 87, 110, 153, 195, 262.
9. Addresses relative to special matters. See *Accounts and Papers*.

AGRICULTURE: Motion for a Committee to consider the Agricultural Interests of Canada, 270. Order discharged, 345.

ALASKA:—See *British Columbia*, 2.

AMNESTY:—Resolution setting forth that an Amnesty should be granted to certain persons concerned in the North West troubles, for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, and that it would be proper to grant a like amnesty to L. Riel and A. D. Lepine, conditional on five years' banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions; Proposed, 67. Amendments proposed thereto; by Mr. Mousseau, 74; by Mr. Farrow, 75. Amendments negatived; Main question resolved in the affirmative, 77. Resolution referred to a Select Committee to prepare an Address to His Excellency, 77. Address reported; agreed to, 78.

ANGLO-FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—Petition for an Act to run a steamer or steamers between Nova Scotia and St. Pierre, Miquelon, Newfoundland, etc., 117. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 147. Referred, 196. Reported with amendments, 235. Committed; Reported; Passed, 251. By the Senate, 324. R. A. 366, (38 Vict., c. 88.)

ARGENTEUIL.—Report from Judge Johnson certifying that Hon. J Caldwell Abbott, was not duly returned for said County, 6. Certificate of return of Lemuel Cushing, Esq., Jr., 44. Takes his seat, 52.

AVERILL, DAMON RIVERS:—See *Paints*.

AYLMER, HON. H.—See *Richmond and Wolfe*.

B
BABY, L. T. G.—See *Joliette*.

BANKING:

1. Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce appointed, 54, 63. Members added, 67. Bills referred, 109, 140, 153, etc.

REPORTS on various Bills, 169, 205, 212, 222, 235, 246, 257, 260, 269, 295, 318, 327, 349.

2. Bill to amend the Act respecting Banks and Banking; Ordered; Presented, 114. Considered in Committee; Progress reported, 159. Amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 185. By the Senate with amendment; Considered and agreed to, 239. R. A. 366, (38 Vict., c. 17.)
See *Accounts*, 2, 3.

BANK OF THE UNITED PROVINCES:—See *London and Canada Bank*.

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS:—See *Accounts*, 4.

BAVARIAN, STEAMER:—See *Accounts*, 115.

BAY VERTE CANAL:—Resolution reported from Committee of Supply, that \$1,000,000 be granted to defray expenses of the same; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton); Agreed to, as amended, 210.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:—Petition from the Parish of St. Zotique, and adjacent Parishes, Soulanges, praying that means may be taken to drain the swamps to the north of Lake St. Francis, caused by the rise of water by the construction of the dam at the head of the Beauharnois Canal; not received, 287.

BELLEVILLE AND OTTAWA RIVER RAILWAY Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 90.

BERTHIER:—Notification of resignation of Anselme Homère Pâquet, Esq., Member for that district, 62. Duplicate of the Indenture of the return of E. Octavian Cuthbert, Esq.: Motion, that in allowing him to take his seat the House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual certificate, 170. Takes his seat, *ibid*. Certificate of his return, 179.

BIGGAR, J. L.:—See *Northumberland, E*.

BILLS:

1. Bills affecting trade, or the expenditure of public money, etc., and based on Resolutions originating in Committee of the Whole, 186, 187, 206, etc.

2. Bill not proceeded with on account of irregularity, 213.

3. Passed with unusual speed, 100.

BILLS—Continued.

4. Withdrawn on discharge of order for second reading, 253, 254, 296, &c. For House in Committee on Bill, 296.
5. Amended by the Senate, 238, 258, 262, 283. Amendments considered and agreed to, 239, 258, 266, etc. Considered and ordered for a second reading on a future day, 262, 284, 291.
6. Reprinted, 160, 241.
7. From the Senate, 172, 184, etc. Amended, 188, 331, etc.
8. Referred to a Select Committee, 139, 187, etc. Reported with, or without amendments, 222, 223, etc.
9. Passed without reference to a Committee of the Whole, 245.
10. Recommitted, 206, 241, etc. More than once, 249, 283, 311. With instructions, 264, 276.
11. Order for third reading discharged and Bill re-committed, 241, etc.
12. Entry in the Journals of a previous Session having been read, motion made for leave to introduce a Bill, 212.
13. Receive the Royal assent, 365.
14. Reserved, 368.
15. A Bill having been partly considered in a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speaker resumes the Chair, and the Chairman asks for instructions on a point of order. Mr. Speaker having given his opinion, Committee resume, 327.
See *Questions*, 47.
16. An amendment made by the Senate to a Bill omitted by mistake in a Message. Mistake subsequently corrected, 353.
See *Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company*.

BILLS, PRIVATE:

1. Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills appointed, 54, 62. Members added, 177. Bills referred, 140, 197, etc. Reports on certain Bills, 205, 260, 272. Report recommending suspension of 60th Rule as regards the notice to be given by Committees, 260.
2. Time for receiving Petitions, Private Bills and Reports (49th Rule) thereon extended, 113.
3. Petitions for leave to present Petitions for Private Bills after expiration of time; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, 235, 236.
4. Leave refused by said Committee, 246.
5. Notices insufficient, but Rule suspended by the Committee on Standing Orders, etc., 146, 181, &c.
6. Fees refunded, 169, 318, 327, 343.

BILLS, PRIVATE—*Continued.*

7. Orders of the Day for Private Bills called at an appointed hour under the 19th Rule, suspending business before the House, 140, 153, etc.
8. 51st Rule of the House suspended as regards certain Bills, 223. 60th Rule suspended 303.
9. Order referring a certain Bill to Private Bills Committee rescinded, and reference thereof made to another Committee, 241, 245, 247. Bill twice referred to a Committee, 348.
10. Petition not received for the reason that the time for the presentation of Petitions for Private Bills had expired, 274.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE:—Bill to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; Ordered; Presented, 86. Committed; Reported; Passed, 253. By the Senate, with amendments, 347. Considered and agreed to, 351. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 19.)

BOSSÉ, HON. JOSEPH NOEL:—Petition praying for his dismissal and removal, 211.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA:—Address proposed in relation thereto, 87.
See *British Columbia*, 2.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND N. W. TERRITORY:—Address proposed in relation thereto; Withdrawn, 110.
See *British Columbia*, 3.

BREWERIES:—Bill for the prevention of accidents in Breweries and Distilleries; Ordered; Presented, 128. Withdrawn, 347.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

1. Petition of Edwin Russell and others of British Columbia for an Act to construct a railway from Red River to some point on the Pacific Ocean, 117. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 139. Referred, 196. Reported with amendments, 287. Committed; Reported; Passed, 301. By the Senate, 357. R. A. 367. (38 Vict. c. 73.)
2. Address proposed in relation to Boundary Line between British Columbia and Alaska; Withdrawn, 87.
3. Address proposed in relation to Boundary Line between British Columbia and N. W. Territory; Withdrawn, 110.
See *Accounts*, 5, 6. *Dominion Lands*, 2.

BUILDING SOCIETIES:—Bill to make further provision respecting the constituting and management of Building Societies in the Province of Quebec; Ordered; Presented, 205. Withdrawn, 351.

BUILDING STONE:—Petition of T. B. White and others, praying that a small duty may be imposed on Building and Limestone; Ruled out of order, 205.

CAMERON, J. H.:—See *Curdwell*.

CAMPBELL, C. J.:—See *Victoria, N.S.*

CANADA CAR AND MANUFACTURING Co.:—Petition for An Act to amend Act of Incorporation, 117. Report of Notice, 138. Bill from the Senate; Read, 221. Referred, 224. Reported with amendments, 295. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed as amended, 320. Senate agree, 347. R. A., 368. (38 Vict. c. 74.)

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY:

1. Petition praying for an extension of the time appointed for the completion of the Railway, etc., 175. Report of notice, 182. Bill presented, 195. Referred, 214. Reported without amendments, 264. Committed; Reported; Passed, 272. By the Senate, 324. R. A., 366 (38 Vict. c. 67.)
2. Motion proposed by Mr. Mackenzie for the ratification of the Order in Council granting a subsidy to the Canada Central Railway; Amendment by Mr. Masson, 220. Main Question resolved in the affirmative, 221.
See *Questions*, 14, 28.

CANADA GUARANTEE Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 137. Report of notice, 146. Bill presented, 147. Referred, 214. Fee refunded, 327.

CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 137. Report of Notice. Bill presented, 147. Referred, 213. Reported with amendments, 269; Committed; Reported; Passed, 300. By the Senate, 352. R. A. 367. (38 Vict. c. 63.)

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY:

1. Resolution reported from Committee of Supply in relation thereto; Amendment proposed by Mr. Tupper on the question for concurrence in the said Resolution; Amendment passed in the negative, 217. Amendment proposed by Mr. Masson; Withdrawn, 218. Resolution agreed to, *ibid.*
See *Questions*, 10, 27, 28.
2. Petition praying that the Railway may be extended to Prince Arthur's Landing, 257.
3. Thirteenth and fourteenth contracts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, for the grading and bridging from Red River to Lake of the Woods, &c. Laid before the House, 350. Motions for ratification of the said contracts; Amendment proposed by Mr. Tupper, and passed in the Negative, 350.
See *Questions*, 23, 39.
4. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized to enter into a contract for that portion of the Railway extending from Rat Portage to Cross Lake, 351.
See *Accounts*, 89, 91, 93, 99. *Wallace, W.*

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co.:—Petition for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Erie and Niagara Railway Co., etc., 117. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 212. Referred, 236. Reported with Amendments, 287. Committed; Reported; Passed, 302. By the Senate, 353. R. A., 367. (38th Vict. c. 66.)

CANADIAN GAS LIGHTING Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 66. Report of Notice, 83. Bill from the Senate; Read, 185. Referred, 197. Reported with Amendments, 272. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 301. Senate agree, 325. R. A., 367. (38 Vict. c. 93.)

- CANADIAN LUMBER AND TIMBER ASSOCIATION**:—Their Petition for an Act of Incorporation; Not received, 274.
See *Ontario and Quebec Lumber and Timber Association*.
- CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co.**:—Petition for an Act to remove doubts as to their powers, 98. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 139. Referred, 153. Reported with Amendments, 235. Committed; Reported; Passed, 250. By the Senate, 293. R. A., 366. (38 Vict. c. 86.)
- CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH**:—Motion (Mr. Tupper) for an Address for copies of all Specifications and Contracts for any portion of said Telegraph; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Bowell; Debate adjourned by Mr. Speaker leaving Chair at 6 o'clock, 319. Debate resumed; Amendment to Amendment proposed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, 345. Amendments passed in the Negative; Main Question resolved in the Affirmative, 346.
See *Accounts*, 7.
- CANADIAN STEAM USER'S ASSOCIATION**:—Petition for Act of incorporation, 127. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 139. Referred, 196. Reported with Amendments, 258. Committed; Reported; Passed, 261. By the Senate with Amendments, 317. Considered and agreed to, 321. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 95.)
- CAPE RACE LIGHT-HOUSE TOLL** :
1. House goes into Committee to consider a Resolution in relation to the collection thereof in Prince Edward Island; Resolution reported and agreed to, 288. Bill presented. See *infra*, 2.
 2. Bill to repeal an Act of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island for the collection of the Cape Race Light-House Toll; Ordered; Presented, 288. Committed; Reported; Passed, 329. By the Senate, 359. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 32.)
- CARDWELL**:—Report of Chief Justice Hagarty, certifying that Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron was duly returned for said County, 36.
- CARMICHAEL, J. W.**:—See *Pictou*.
- CASGAIN, P. BABY**:—See *L'Islet*.
- CENTRAL PRISON**:—Bill further to amend the Act respecting the Central Prison for Ontario; From the Senate; Read, 185. Committed; Reported; Passed, 210. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 46.)
- CHALONER, H. J.**:—See *Accounts*, 13.
- CHAMBLY**:—Report of Judge Beaudry, certifying that Amable Jodoin, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 20. Certificate of re-election of A. Jodoin, Esq., 49. Takes his seat, 52.
- CHATHAM BRANCH R. R.**:—See *Accounts*, 97.
- CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY**:—See *Accounts*, 123.
- CIVIL SERVICE** :
1. Bill respecting the Civil Service; Ordered; Presented, 177. Withdrawn, 345.
 2. House resolves to go into Committee to consider certain Resolutions concerning the salaries of the Civil Service, 205. Resolutions reported, 233. Order discharged, 345.

CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

3. Motion for the House to go into Committee to consider certain resolutions in favor of a system of open competitive examination, as a means of obtaining entrance into the Public Service; Withdrawn, 229.

See *Accounts*, 14—16. *Superannuation*.

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY:

1. To lay before the House a statement showing vacancies in the House since last General Election, etc., 95. Laid before the House, 150.
2. His Certificates of the election of Members for following Electoral Districts:—

Page of Journal.	District.	Member returned.
32	Marquette.....	Joseph Ryan.
41	Verchères.....	Felix Geoffrion.
41	Napierville.....	Sixte Coupal dit la Reine.
42	Elgin.....	Colin Macdougall.
42	Provencher.....	Louis Riel.
42 } 116 }	Renfrew, South.....	John Lorn Macdougall.
43	Cornwall.....	Alexander Francis Macdonald.
43	Digby.....	W. B. Vail.
43	Renfrew, North.....	W. Murray.
44	Lennox and Addington..	Schuyler Shibley.
44	Essex.....	W. McGregor.
44	Argenteuil.....	L. Cushing, Jr.
45	Lincoln.....	James Norris.
45	Northumberland, West.....	William Kerr.
45	Northumberland, East.....	J. L. Biggar.
46	Joliette.....	L. F. G. Baby.
46	Richmond and Wolfe.....	Hon. H. Alymer.
46	Montreal, West.....	Frederick Mackenzie.
47	Niagara.....	J. Barr Plumb.
47	Leeds and Greenville, North.....	C. F. Ferguson.
47	Colchester.....	J. McKay.
48	Victoria, North.....	James M. Lennan.
48	Norfolk, South.....	W. Wallace.
48	Kingston.....	Rt. Hon Sir J. Macdonald.
49	Victoria, N. S.....	C. J. Campbell.
49	Chambly.....	Amable Jodoin.
49	Wellington Centre.....	G. Turner Orton.
50	Simcoe, North.....	Herman H. Cook.
50	Montreal, Centre.....	Bernard Devlin.
50	L'Assomption.....	Hilaire Hurteau.
51	Toronto, East.....	Samuel Platt.
51	Halton.....	William McCraney.
59	Middlesex, East.....	Duncan Macmillan.
85	Huron, South.....	Thomas Greenway.
128	London.....	J. Harshaw Fraser.
165	Two Mountains.....	C. A. M. Globensky.
179	Berthier.....	E. O. Cuthbert.
267	North Wellington.....	Nathaniel Higginbotham.

COASTING TRADE :

1. House in Committee on a certain Resolution respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada; Resolution reported and agreed to, 289. Bill presented. See *infra*, 2.
2. Bill to amend the Act 33, Vict., Cap. 14, respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada; Ordered, Presented, 289. Committed, Reported; Passed, 329. By the Senate, 357. R. A. 367. (38 Vict. c. 27.)

COLCHESTER:—Report of Judge James, that Thomas Mackay, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 15. Certificate of re-election of T. Mackay, Esq., 47. Takes his seat, 58.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Petition praying to be permitted to lay before the House a Petition for an Act, 236. Leave refused by Committee on Standing Orders, 246.

COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS:—See *Accounts*, 19.

COMMITTEES :

1. Resolution for the appointment of nine Select Standing Committees, 54. Committee of Selection appointed, 61. REPORT, 62; Concurred in 63. See *Banking. Bills, Private. Expiring Laws. Immigration. Library. Printing, Parliamentary. Public Accounts. Privilege. Railways.*
2. Committees of the Whole, 100, etc.
3. Proceedings of Committees of the Whole entered on the Journals, 148, 158, etc. See *Supply*.
4. Report progress and obtain leave to sit again, 145, etc.
5. Joint Committees:—See *Library. Printing.*
6. Select Committees appointed:—See *Insolvency. Peterson, H. W. Reporting. Yuill, Alexander.*
7. Quorum of Committees reduced, 83, etc.
8. Members added, 67, 82, etc.
9. To report from time to time, 54. With all convenient speed, 139, 212.
10. Reports concurred in, 86, 99, etc.
11. Instructions to Committees of the Whole, 264, 276.

CONTINGENCIES OF COMMONS:—See *House*, 5.

COOK, H.:—See *Simcoe, N.*

COPYRIGHTS:—An Act respecting Copyrights; From the Senate; Read, 196. Read second time, 242; Considered and amended in Committee: Reported and agreed to; Passed as amended, 243; Senate agree, 266. Reserved for R. A. See *Accounts*, 17.

CORNWALL :—Report from Chancellor Spragge certifying that A. F. Macdonald, Esquire, was not duly returned for said County, 3. Certificate of re-election of the latter, 43. Takes his seat, 52.

COUNTY JUDGES :

1. House in Committee on certain Resolutions relative to the salaries of the County Judges of Nova Scotia, 147. Reported, 148. Agreed to, 183. See *infra*, 2.
2. Bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in Nova Scotia, and for other purposes; Ordered; Presented, 187. Read second time; Resolutions referred to Committee on the Bill. (See *supra*, 1.) Considered in Committee; Reported, 242. Reconsidered and again amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 247. Passed, 265.

COUPAL, SIXTE DIT LA REINE:—See *Napierville*.

CRIMINAL LAW :

1. Bill to repeal "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats, and Molestation," (Mr. Irving) Ordered; Presented, 67. Motion for Second Reading; Debate adjourned, 273. Order discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 354.
2. Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal Procedure; Ordered; Presented, 86. Read second time, 253. Withdrawn, 345.
3. Bill to amend the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with Felonies, and Misdemeanors in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Ordered; Presented, 91. Considered and amended in Committee, 254. Agreed to; Passed, 272. By the Senate, 325. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 45.)
4. Bill to amend the Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases; From the Senate, 184. Read, 185. Committed; Reported; Passed, 209. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 43.)
5. Bill for the more speedy trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors in Ontario, before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates; From the Senate; Read, 185. Committed; Reported; Passed, 210. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 47.)
6. Bill to remove certain difficulties in the Administration of the Criminal Law; Ordered; Presented, 261. Withdrawn, 332.
7. Bill to amend the provisions of "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats, and Molestation;" (Mr. Fournier) Ordered; Presented, 287. Committed; Reported; Passed, 331. By the Senate, with an amendment, 359. Considered and agreed to, 360. R. A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 39.)

CULLING :

1. House resolves to go into Committee to consider a Resolution amending the Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Lumber, 157. Resolution Reported and Agreed to, 189. Bill presented. See *infra*, 2.

CULLING—*Continued.*

2. Bill to amend the Act cap. 4⁸, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled : "An Act respecting the Culling of Timber;" Ordered; Presented, 189. Committed; Reported, 233. Re-committed; Amended; Agreed to, 241. Motion for third reading; Re-committed; Again amended; Reported; Agreed to, 264. Amendments for re-committal negatived, *ibid.* Passed, 265. By the Senate, with amendments, 363. Considered and agreed to, *ibid.* R. A., 268. (38 Viet., c. 34.)

CUMBERLAND :—Report of Judge James, certifying that Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., was duly returned for said County, 34.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE :—Returns for May and October, 1874; to be printed, 34.

CUSHING, LEMUEL :—See *Argenteuil*.

CUTHBERT, E. OCTAVIAN :—See *Berthier*.

DAWSON, J. A. :—See *Pictou*.

DAWSON ROAD :—See *Accounts*, 20.

DEVLIN, B. :—See *Montreal Centre*.

DIGBY :—Notification of vacancy in the representation thereof, 40. Certificate of the election of Hon. W. B. Vail, 43. Takes his seat, 52.

DISALLOWANCE OF ACTS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES :—Motion (Mr. Blake) for House to go into Committee, to consider a certain Resolution, declaring that the power of disallowance of Acts of a Local Legislature is vested in the Governor in Council, and that His Excellency's Ministers are responsible to Parliament for the action of the Governor General in exercising or abstaining from the exercise of the said power, etc. Withdrawn, 318.

See *Accounts*, 21.

DISMISSALS FROM OFFICE :—Papers in relation to dismissals from office in Lunenburg, N. S., and in P. E. Island; To be printed, 342.

DIVORCE :—Motion that relief in all matters matrimonial would be best secured by a court constituted in each Province; Passed in the Negative, 263.

See *Peterson, H. W.*

DOMINION EMIGRATION OFFICE, LONDON :—See *Accounts*, 25.

DOMINION LANDS :

1. Bill to amend an Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba; Ordered; Presented, 223. Read second time, 265. Committed; Reported; Passed, 289. By the Senate, 325. R. A., 366. (38 Vic., c. 52.)
2. Bill to extend to the Province of British Columbia "The Dominion Lands Act;" Ordered; Presented, 247. Committed; Reported; Passed, 290. By the Senate, 347. R. A., 367. (38 Vic., c. 51.)

DOMINION MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY:—See *Mutual Insurance Company of Canada*.

DOMINION NOTES:

1. Bill to amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion Notes; Ordered; Presented, 117. Committed; Reported; Passed, 186. By the Senate, 283. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 5.)
2. House resolves to go into Committee to consider a Resolution amending the Act for the issue of Dominion Notes, 154. Resolutions reported and agreed to; Referred to Committee on foregoing Bill. See *supra*, 1.
3. Motion for a Select Committee to report on the question of the Dominion Note circulation generally; Debate adjourned, 153. Order discharged, 254.

DOMINION RAILWAYS' EQUIPMENT Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 137. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 157. Referred, 214. Order for reference discharged, and Bill referred to another Committee, 245. Reported with amendments, 304. Committed; Reported; Passed, 320. By the Senate, 359. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 75.)

DUNCAN CITY:—See *Accounts*, 124.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED:

1. Certificates and Reports received by the Speaker from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 1873.
See *Addington. Argenteuil. Cardwell. Chambly. Colchester. Cornwall. Cumberland. Essex. Halton. Huron. Joliette. Kingston. L'Assomption. Leeds and Grenville. Lévis. Lincoln. L'Islet. London. Marquette. Middlesex. Montreal. Niagara. Norfolk. Northumberland. Pictou. Rentrew. Richmond and Wolfe. Simcoe. Toronto. Two Mountains. Victoria. Wellington.*
2. Foregoing Certificates and Reports ordered to be entered on the Journals of the House, 31, 32, 39.
3. Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874 (Mr. Cook); Ordered; Presented, 82. Read twice, 114. Withdrawn, 253.
4. Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections (Mr. Fournier); Ordered; Presented, 84. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; To be re-printed, as amended, 160. Re-committed; Amended; Reported; Re-printed as amended, 22. Re-committed; Amended; Reported; Agreed to, 249. Passed, 267. By the Senate, 347. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 10.)
5. Bill further to amend the Act respecting Controverted Elections (Mr. Cameron); Ordered; Presented, 182. Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 254.

ELECTION COURTS, GENERAL RULES OF:—See *Accounts*, 23.

- ELGIN**:—Notification of vacancy in the representation thereof, 40. Certificate of the election of Colin Macdougall, Esq., 42. Takes his seat, 52.
- EMPIRE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Co.**:—Petition for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, 211. Report of Notice, 216.
- ENLISTMENT**:—Bill to prevent Enlistment in the service of any Foreign State, etc. Ordered; Presented, 64. Committed; Reported, 100. Withdrawn, 343.
- ENQUIRIES CONCERNING PUBLIC MATTERS**:—Bill touching the true construction of the Act respecting Enquiries Concerning Public Matters; Ordered; Presented, 108. Bill withdrawn, 353.
- ERIE AND NIAGARA RAILWAY Co.**:—Petition for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Canada Southern Railway Co., 117.
See *Canada Southern*.
- ESQUIMALT**:—Bill to provide for the construction of a Railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo in British Columbia; Ordered; Presented, 246. Motion for Second Reading; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Wallace, 296. Bill read second time; Considered and amended in Committee, 297. Reported; Agreed to, 298. Motion for Third Reading; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Tupper, *ibid.* Bill read third time and passed, 299.
See *Accounts*, 37. *Canada Pacific Railway*.
- ESSEX**:—Report from Chief Justice Hagarty, certifying that W. McGregor, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 2. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 44. Takes his seat, 52.
- EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN EXPRESS AND AGENCY Co.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 127. Report of notice, 138. Bill presented, 138. Referred, 171. Reported with amendments, 235. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 250. By the Senate, 324. R. A. 366, (38 Vict. c. 89.)
- EUROPE, DIRECT ROUTE TO**:—Report of Select Committee thereon; To be printed, 175. To form part of the Sessional Papers of this Session, 225. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 58.)
- EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY Co.**:—Petition for the passing of an Act, 86. Report of notice, 99. Bill presented, 108. Referred, 171. Reported with amendments, 230. Committed; Reported; Passed, 236. By the Senate, 293. R. A., 366. (38th Vict. c. 71.)
- EXEMPLIFICATION OF OUTLAWRY**:—See *Members*, (*Riel*) 4.
- EXPIRING LAWS**:—Standing Committee on Expiring Laws appointed, 54, 62. Report, 287. Bill to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned; Ordered; Presented, 295. Committed; Reported; Passed, 344. By the Senate, 363. R. A., 367, (38 Vict. c. 2.)
- EXPORT DUTY**:
1. House in Committee to consider a certain Resolution relative to the Export Duty upon Stave Bolts and Oak Logs; Resolution reported, 270. Agreed to, 295. Bill presented. See *infra*, 2.

EXPORT DUTY—*Continued.*

2. Bill to amend the Act 31 Vict., chap. 44. Ordered; Presented, 295. Committed; Reported; Passed, 344. By the Senate, 359. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 35.)

FERGUSON, C. F.—See *Leeds and Grenville.*

FINANCIAL AGENTS:—Statement of all moneys in the hands of Financial Agents, etc.; Printed, 274.

FISHERIES:—Bill to amend “The Fisheries’ Act;” Ordered; Presented, 270. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 331. By the Senate, 357. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 33.)
See *Accounts*, 27, 30.

FISH INSPECTORS:—See *Accounts*, 28.

FORTIFICATIONS:—See *Accounts*, 31.

FOSTER, ASA BELLKNAP:—See *Accounts*, 93.

FRASER, J. HARSHAW:—See *London.*

FRASER, J. T. & Co.:—Petition presented, 151. Motion that it be received and read; Ruled out of order, 152. Petition that they may be heard by Counsel before the Committee of Public Accounts; Read and received, 169. Motion that the prayer of the petitioners be granted; Ruled out of order, 177.

FREDERICTON BRANCH RAILROAD Co:—See *Accounts*, 32.

FRECHETTE:—See *Lévis.*

FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS AND PAPERS:—See *Accounts*, 81.

FRUIT GROWERS’ ASSOCIATION:—Their petition praying that an Act may be passed in respect to the capacity of apple barrels, peach baskets, &c., 274.

GAMING HOUSES:—Bill for suppressing Gaming Houses and to punish the keepers thereof; Ordered; Presented, 84. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 256. Passed, 272. By the Senate, 347. R. A., 367. (38 Vict. c. 41.)

GAS INSPECTION.—Bill to amend Act 36 Vict., Cap. 48; Ordered; Presented, 100. Committed; Reported, 159. Passed, 182. By the Senate, with amendments; Considered and agreed to, 258. R. A. 366. (38 Vict., c. 37.)

GATINEAU RIVER:—Papers and Correspondence relating to the construction of booms, piers and other works thereon; Printed in part, 274.

GEOFFRION, F.—See *Vérchères.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:—See *Accounts*, 33.

GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD:—See *Accounts*, 91, 93. *Canada Pacific Railroad*, 1.

GLOBESKY, C. A. M.:—See *Two Mountains*.

GOVERNOR GENERAL:

1. His Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, 52. Day appointed for its consideration, 54.
2. Address ordered, 56. See *Addresses*.
3. His Excellency's Consent signified, 232, etc.
4. Gives the Royal assent to Bills, 365.
5. Reserves certain Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, 368.
6. Intimates the time at which he will prorogue Parliament, 362.
7. His Speech at the close of the Session, 369.
8. Prorogues Parliament, 370.
9. Copy of his Commission. See *Accounts*, 34.

MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY:

10. Desiring the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber; at the opening of the Session, 1. At the close of the Session, 365.
11. Intimating the appointment of certain members as Commissioners under the Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, 65.
12. Acknowledging the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, 67.
13. Transmitting Estimates for the service of the year. See *Supply*, 1.
14. Relative to Ambrose Lepine, 61, 178; Internal Economy of House of Commons, 65. Terms of Union with British Columbia, 71. Marine Electric Telegraphs, 71.

GRAVING DOCKS:

1. Bill respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor of Quebec; Ordered; Presented, 264. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 296. By the Senate, with amendments, 359. Considered and agreed to, 360. R. A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 56.)
2. House in Committee on a certain resolution with reference to the construction of a Graving Dock at Quebec; Resolution reported, 275. Agreed to, 276. Referred to Committee on foregoing Bill, 296. See *supra.*, 1. See *Accounts*, 36-38.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.:

1. Petitions for an Act to confirm and declare valid certain indentures made with the Niagara Falls International Bridge Co. and the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Co., 90, 127. Report of Notice, 99. Bill presented, 152. Referred, 223. Reported with amendments, 287. Committed; Reported; Passed, 301. By the Senate, 353. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 72.)

 GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Co.—*Continued.*

2. Petition for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, 90. Report of Notice, 99. Bill presented, 118. Referred, 171. Reported, with amendments, 257. Committed; Reported; Passed, 261. By the Senate, 324. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 64.)

GREENWAY, T:—See *Huron, South.*

GYPSUM, RETURNS OF:—See *Accounts*, 35.

HALTON:—Report of Chancellor Spragge certifying that D. B. Chisholm, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 32. Certificate of the election of W. McCraney, Esq., 51. Takes his seat, 52.

HAMEL, J. A.:—See *Accounts*, 52.

HAMILTON, MR:—See *Accounts*, 19.

HANTS:—Report of Judge Johnston certifying that Monson Goudge, Esq., was duly returned for said electoral division, 39.

HARBORS AND BREAKWATERS:—See *Accounts*, 40–49.

HARBOR MASTERS:

1. House resolves to go into Committee to consider certain Resolutions for the purpose of amending Act 37 Vic., cap. 34, 157. Resolutions reported and agreed to, 187. Bill presented. See *infra*, 2 and 3.
2. Bill to amend Act 37 Vic., cap. 34, appointing Harbor Masters; Ordered; Presented, 188. Read second time, 289. Considered in Committee; Progress reported, 295. Bill reported with amendments; Agreed to; Passed, 304. By the Senate, 359. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 30.)
3. Bill to amend Act 36 Vict., cap. 9 and 37 Vict., cap. 34, respecting the appointment of Harbor Masters; Ordered; Presented, 261. Withdrawn, 332. See *supra*, 2.
See *Accounts*, 47.

HARBOR POLICE:—See *Accounts*, 41, 47.

HAWAIIAN KINGDOM:—Resolution in favor of a Commercial Treaty between Canada and the Hawaiian Kingdom, 262.

HIGGINBOTHAM, N.:—See *Wellington, N.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

1. House waits on His Excellency at the Bar of the Senate Chamber—at the opening of the Session, 1. At the close of the Session, 365.
2. Votes and Proceedings to be printed daily, 54.
3. Commissioners of Internal Economy appointed, 65.
4. Resolution to open the Wine Refreshment part of the House, negatived, 92.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued.

5. Account Current of the Accountant of the House of Commons, of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies thereof, 364.

MEETINGS AND ADJOURNMENTS OF THE HOUSE :

6. Continues sitting after 12 o'clock midnight, 70, 74, etc.
7. Adjourns for one day, 65.
8. To sit on Saturdays, 206, 285. Order of procedure to be same as on Fridays; Government Orders to have precedence, 206.
9. Adjourns at 6 o'clock until 3 o'clock next day, 236.
10. Adjourns till a future day, 349.

HURON, SOUTH :—Report of Judge Galt, certifying that M. C. Cameron, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 30. Certificate of return of Thomas Greenway, Esq., 85. Takes his seat, 136.

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL Co. :—Petition for an Act to extend the time limited for the completion of the Canal, 144. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 230. Referred, 251. Reported, without amendments, 304. Committed; Reported; Passed, 331. By the Senate, 357. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 76.)

HURON AND OTTAWA RAILROAD :—See *Accounts*, 90.

HURTEAU, HILAIRE : See *L'Assomption*.

IMMIGRATION:

1. Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization appointed, 54, 63. Members added, 177, 205. Authorised to employ a Short-hand Reporter, 231. Report, 321. (*Appendix, No. 4.*) To be printed, 341.
2. Bill to amend "The Immigration Act of 1872;" Ordered; Presented, 157. Read twice, 186. Committed; Progress reported; Committee resumed; Reported; Passed, 207. By the Senate, 266. R. A., 365. (38 Vict., c. 15.)
3. House resolves to go into Committee, to consider certain resolutions authorizing the collection of duty, in certain cases, from the Masters of Ships carrying Emigrants, 182. Resolutions reported and agreed to; Referred to Committee on foregoing Bill, 207. See *supra*, 1.
See *Accounts*, 25.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA :—Petition for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Niagara District Bank, 151. Report of Notice, 169. Bill; From the Senate, 210. Read, 211. Referred, 214. Reported with amendments, 269. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 300. Senate agree, 325. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 61.)

IMPERIAL BUILDING, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT Co. :—Petition for an Act in amendment to their Act of Incorporation, 65. Report of Notice, 83. Bill presented, 84. Referred, 109. Reported, 160. Committed; Reported; Passed, 177. By the Senate, 230. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 62.)

IMPERIAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT Co.:—See “*Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Co.*”

IMPORT DUTIES :

1. Petition praying that a duty be imposed on Flour imported into Canada from the United States; Not received, 241.
2. Petition of St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Co., praying for an Act granting an exemption of duty on Rolling Stock; not received, 260. Similar petition from North Shore Railway Co.; not received, 269. Similar petition from Levis and Kennebec and other Railway Companies; not received, 287.
3. Petition from Toronto, praying that a Committee may be appointed to enquire into the Import Trade of Canada, so far as relates to Tea and Coffee, etc., 273.

INDIANS:—Petitions praying that the Wyandotte Indians may be enfranchised, etc., 235.

See *Accounts*, 51, 52.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 66. Report of Notice, 83. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 140. Reported with amendments, 169. Considered and amended in Committee; Agreed to; Passed, 178. By the Senate, with amendments, 293. Considered, 294. Agreed to, 302. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 78.)

INGRAHAM, GEORGE:—Petition complaining of his improper conduct as Returning Officer for the County of Victoria, Nova Scotia, 246.

See *Victoria*, N.S.

INLAND WATERS :

1. House resolves to go into Committee to consider the expediency of extending provisions similar to those of “The Seamen’s Act, 1873,” to persons employed in navigating the Inland Waters of Canada, 182. Resolutions reported and agreed to, 243. Bill presented. See *infra.*, 2.
2. Bill respecting the Shipping of Seamen in the Inland Waters of Canada; Ordered; Presented, 243. Read second time, 265. Considered and amended in Committee, 296. Reported; Agreed to; Passed, *ibid.* By the Senate, 357. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 29.)
3. Bill respecting Certificates to Masters of Inland and Coasting Ships; Ordered; Presented, 261. Withdrawn, 296.

INLAND REVENUES :—See *Accounts*, 53.

INSOLVENCY :

1. Petition from London, praying that no change may be made in the Insolvent Act of 1869, but that it may be continued as a permanent Statute, 259.

INSOLVENCY—Continued.

2. Bill respecting Insolvency; Ordered; Presented, 100. Read second time; Referred to Select Committee, 139. (Members added to said Committee, 147.) Reported with amendments, 223. Considered in Committee; Progress reported, 258. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 268. Recommitted with instructions; Amendments agreed to, 276. Numerous amendments proposed to motion for third reading, 276-283. Re-committed and again amended; Agreed to; Bill read third time and passed, 283. By the Senate, with amendments, 357. Considered; 1st to 5th amendments agreed to; 6th amendment disagreed to; 7th and 8th agreed to; 9th disagreed to; 10th agreed to; Message relative thereto, 357. Senate do not insist on their amendments, 359. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 16.)

INSPECTION:

1. Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce; Ordered; Presented, 170. Referred, 273. Reported with amendments, 295. Committed; Reported; Passed, 322. By the Senate, with amendments, 359. Considered, 361.
2. Petition from Quebec, praying that the foregoing Act may not become law, 259.

INSURANCE:

1. Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business; Ordered; Presented, 152. Referred, 187. Reported with amendments, 222. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported: Agreed to; Passed, 244. By the Senate, with amendments, 304. Considered and agreed to, 328. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 20.)
2. House resolves to go into Committee to consider a certain Resolution providing for the appointment of an Inspector, 170. Resolution reported and agreed to; Referred to Committee on Banking and Commerce, 187.
3. Petitions in favor of a rigid system of Inspection of Fire and Life Insurance Cos., 174.
4. Bill respecting Life Insurance Cos., and Companies doing any Insurance business other than Fire and Inland Marine; Ordered; Presented, 182. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 232. Passed, 241. By the Senate, with an amendment, 304. Considered and agreed to, 328. R.A., 368. (38 Vic., c. 21.)
See *Accounts*, 54.

INTELLIGENCER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 90. Report of Notice, 99. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 140. Reported with amendments, 205. Committed; Reported; Passed, 213. By the Senate, with an amendment; Considered; Agreed to, 268. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 96.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:

1. Return of cost of bridges on the Railway; To be printed, 175.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—Continued.

2. Bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway ; Ordered ; Presented, 212. Committed ; Reported ; Passed, 244. By the Senate, 283. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 22.)

See *Accounts*, 87, &c.

INTEREST :—Bill relating to Interest and Usury in New Brunswick ; Ordered ; Presented, 144. Referred, 254. Reported, 260, Committed ; Reported ; Passed, 273. By the Senate, 347. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 18.)

INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF :—Report for 1874, 143. (*S. Papers*, No. 8.)

INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE HOUSE :—See *House of Commons*, 3.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION :—Motion for an Address to Her Majesty in favor of the establishment of a general and permanent system of International Arbitration ; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Dymond, 262. Motion and amendment withdrawn, *ibid.*

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE Co :

1. Petition for an Act to make the Canadian Acts correspond with the enactments of the Legislature of the State of New York, 98. Report of Notice, 113. Bill presented, 114. Referred, 171.
2. Petition from the Grand Trunk Railway in favor of the foregoing bill, 211. Petition from Welland against its passage, 287.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS Co. :—Petition for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, 157. Report of Notice, 169. Bill presented, 170. Referred, 214. Reported with amendments, 260. Committed ; Reported ; Passed, 270. By the Senate, 324. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 90.)

INTERPRETATION ACT :—See *Statutes*.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS :

1. Motion proposed by Mr. Ross (Middlesex), that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain Resolution in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, 229. Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Schultz, 230. Debate adjourned, *ibid.* Debate resumed ; Amendment proposed by Mr. Oliver to Mr. Schultz's amendment ; Amendment to amendment resolved in the affirmative, 234. House in Committee ; Resolution and amendment thereto considered, 255. Progress reported, 256. House again in Committee till six o'clock, 347. Resolution reported, 348.
2. Petition of certain Justices of the Peace of the County of Albert, N. B., praying for an Act to extend to that County the privilege of withholding the granting of Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, 326.
3. Petitions for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law :—Alberton, 194. Allenford, 326. Almonte, 98, 107. Amaranth, 318. Anson, 98. Anstruther, 151. Argenteuil, 143. Arnprior, 212. Arran, 194. Artemesia, 194. Ashfield, 286. Athol, 168. Aylmer (Elgin), 325. Barford, 259. Bayham, 174. Beckwith, 194. Bentwick, 235, 325. Beverley, 318. Binbrook, 205. Blanshard, 325. Blenheim, 194. Blissfield, 352. Bosanquet, 194. Boscobel, 99. Bolton, 143. Bowmanville, 205. Brampton,

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—*Continued.*

174. Brant, To. of, 259. Bridgewater, 90. Brighton, 127. Bristol, 222. Brookbury, 81. Brome, 65. Bruce, 212. Burford, 194. Burleigh, 151. Canada Presbyterian Church, General Assembly of, 274. Cape Traverse, P. E. I., 294. Caradoc, 117. Condon, 174. Carrick, 174. Cartwright, 352. Castleford, 257. Cayuga, 216. Chandos, 151. Chatham, 169, 256, 325. Chingacousy, 194. Clarenceville, 65, 169. Clarendon 205, 222. Clarke, 194. Clyde's Corners, 65. Cobourg, 326. Colchester, 117. Compton, 143. Collingwood, 194, 212. Cookstown, 326. Corunna, 222. Cramahe, 127. Croton, 256. Cumberland, 117, Dalton, 174. Danville, 86. Darlington, 246. Dawn, 216. Derby, 205. Dorchester, 117, 340. Dresden, 212. Drummond, 65, 212. Drummondville, 349. Dummer, 174. Durham, 65. Eaton, 260. Edwardsburg, 212, 286. Egremont, 259, 325. Ekfrid, 157, 194, 216. Elderslie, 194. Elgin, 65, 157. Elmsley, 212. Ely, 157. Embro, 151. English River Centre, 65. Enniskillen, 326, 340. Eramosa, 211. Erin, 256. Ernestown, 174. Essa, 194. Farnham, 143. Fergus, 151. Finch, 174. Fitzroy, 256. Flamboro', 174, 318. Fort Erie, 143. Franklin, 143. Fredericton, P. E. I. 295. Friends, Religious Society of, 143. Gagetown, 241. Galt, 174. Garnet, 259. Gentilly, 127. Glenelg, 318. Glengarry, Indian Lands of, 259. Gloucester, 168. Godmanchester, 157. Good Templars, 205. Gore, 221. Goulburn, 205. Gower, N. 169. Granby, 127, 157. Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Ontario, &c., 90, 216. Grimsby, 269. Gwillembury, 117, 194, 259. Haldimand, 174. Hallowell, 168, 353. Hamilton, 353. Harwood, D. of Sons of Temperance, 246. Hawkesbury, 174, 246. Heathcote, 194. Hemmingford, 143. Henryville, 143. Hereford, 81. Holland, 174. Hope, 352, Hopetown, 143. Howick, 65. Hull, 221. Humberstone, 241. Huntington, 143. Huron, 151, 174. Innisfil, 194. Jamestown, 65. Kennebeck, 174. Kent Bridge, 246. Kent, Municipal Council of, 256. Kenyon, 143. Kilbride, 256. Kingsey Falls, 65, 194. Kitley, 194. Lacolle, 81. Lambton, 222. Lanark, 169, 216. Lansdowne, 98. La Rivière aux Renards, 174. Laskay, 174. Laxton, 241. Leeds, 81, 169, 246. Lingwick, 81. Litchfield, 222. Lobo, 204. Logan, 174. London, 137, 174. Longueuil, 143. Ludlow, 259. Lutterworth, 98. Macaulay, 137. Madoc, 194, 295. Manvers, 352. Mara, 205. Mariposa, 151, 194, 212. Markham, 269. Maryboro', 260. Maryburgh, 168. Marston, 81. Masham, 65. Mawcook, 90. McDougall, 137. Melbourne, 98. Melbourne Ridge, 286. Meriden, 98. Merriton, 216. Metes, 143. Miller, 205. Millvillage, 168. Minden, 174. Mitchell, 174, 205. Monaghan, 174. Montreal 143, 287. Moore, 127, 326, 340. Mornington, 318. Moulton, 127. Mountain, 98. Mount Forest, 318. Mulmar, 222. Muskoka, 151. Myrtle, 107. Napanee, 174. Nepean, 117, 151, 205. New Brunswick, 212. New Carlisle, 143. Newcastle, 174. New Edinburgh, 127, 194. Niagara, 212. Nichol, 205, 325. Nobleton, 294. Normanby, 318. North Crosby, 212. North Gower, 137. Norwich, 143. Notre Dame de Levis, 143. Nottawasaga, 205, 222. Nova Scotia, 205, 269. Oakland, 194. Oakville, 287. Onondaga, 194. Onslow, 222. Orangeville, 205. Orford, 127. Osborne, 221. Osgoode, 151. Osnabruck, 222. Ottawa Co., 117. Ottawa City, 138, 168. Packenham, 216. Parry-sound, 98. Patterson, 98. Peel, 260. Peninsula, 174. Peterborough, 117. Philipsburgh, 169. Pietou, 168. Plympton, 194. Pointe aux Trembles, 169. Port Dalhousie, 157. Port Elgin, 174. Port Emsley, 216. Portland, 98. Port Perry, 98, 205. Potton, 65. Prescott, 259. Priceville, 325. Prince Arthur's Landing, 256. Proton, 117, 194, 216. Puslinch, 117. Queen's Co., 212. Raleigh, 169. Rama, 216. De Ramsay,

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—*Continued.*

168. Rawdon, 151. Reach, 98, 151. Richmond, 86. Richmond Hill, 151, 174. Rochesterville, 151. Romney, 169. Ross, 340. Russell, 127. Sandwich, 294. Sandy Cove, 221. Sarawak, 174, 204. Sarnia, 194, 326, 340. Saugeen, 152, 194, 222. Sawyerville, 260. Scott's Bay, 107. Seaforth, 117. Seguen Falls, 194. Seneca, 151, 204, 246. Shakespeare, 98. Shefford, 90, 157. Sherbrooke, 98, 127, 194. Sherkoton, 359. Shigowake, 143. Shipton, 286. Smithville, 222. Snowden, 98. Sophiasburgh, 168. Sorel, 152. South Georgetown, 65. South Ireland, 117. Southwold, 117, 222. Stanbridge, 65. St. Andrew's 65. Ste Anne des Plaines, 143. St. Antoine de Tilly, 168. St. Armand 169. St. Augustin, 169. St. Colomban, 174. St. François, 143. St. George, 143. St. George de Clarenceville, 65. Ste. Gertrude, 107. St. John, N. B., 259. St. Malachie de Ormstown, 65. St. Martin, 65. St. Roch, 157, 256. St. Romain de Winslow, 81. St. Sauveur, 157. Ste Sophie de Halifax, 117. St. Sylvester, 168. St. Thomas, 65. St. Vincent, 194. Stanley, 326. Stafford, 143. Stephen, 138. Stouffville, 352. Stratford, 194. Strathroy, 98. Stukely, 90. Summerside, 143. Sydenham, 98, 117. Templars, Good, 205. Templars, British, 222. Thornton, 326. Toronto, 340. Trafalgar, 194, 205, 256. Trenton, 205, 259. Tuckersmith, 212. Upham, 286. Usbourne, 168. Varna, 326. Victoria, 212. Walkerton, 151. Wanstead, 107. Warwick, 222. West Isles, 286. Westmeath, 143, 257. West River, 221. Weston, 174. Whichurch, 194. Whitelands, 212. Wickham, 151. Winchester, 318. Windham, 222. Wyoming, 326. York, 353. Zorra, 194.

See *Accounts*, 112.

INVERHURON PIER:—Petition of J. Dewar and others praying for the construction of a breakwater upon a small shoal lying outside said Pier, etc.; Ruled out of order, 107.

JODOIN, A:—See *Chambly*.

JOLIETTE:—Report of Judge Olivier certifying that L. F. G. Baby, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 12. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 46. Takes his seat, 52.

JUDGES:

1. Statement of payment to Quebec Judges for travelling expenses, 247.
(*S. Papers*, No. 59)
2. Certificates and reports of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions: See Addington, Argenteuil, Cardwell, Chambly, Colchester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Essex, Halton, Hants, Huron, Joliette, Kingston, L'Assomption, Leeds and Grenville, Lévis, Lincoln, L'Islet, London, Marquette, Middlesex, Montreal, Niagara, Norfolk, Northumberland, Pictou, Renfrew, Richmond and Wolfe, Simcoe, Toronto, Two Mountains, Victoria, Wellington.

KERR, W:—See *Northumberland, W*.

KING, JAMES:—See *Accounts*, 116.

KINGSTON:—Report of Chief Justice Richards certifying that Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 19. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 48. Takes his seat, 52.

KITSON LINE:—See *Accounts*, 119.

LACHINE CANAL:—See *Accounts*, 10.

LARCENY:—Bill to amend “An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences; Ordered; Presented, 270. Committed; Reported; Passed, 345. By the Senate, 359. R. A., 367. (38 Vict. c. 40.)

L'ASSOMPTION:—Report of Judge Johnson certifying that Hiliare Hurteau, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 19. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 50. Takes his seat, 52.

See *Le Portage*.—(*Toll Bridge across the L'Assomption.*)

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, NORTH:—Report of Judge Galt, certifying that C. F. Ferguson, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 14. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 47. Takes his seat, 89.

LE PORTAGE:—Petition for an Act to construct a Toll Bridge across the River L'Assomption at Le Portage, 151. Report of Notice, 181. Bill presented, 182. Referred, 224. Reported with amendments, 260. Considered in Committee; Progress reported, 271. Amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 319. Passed, 320. By the Senate, 359. R. A., 367. (38 Vict. c. 97.)

LETTERS PATENT:—Bill respecting defective Letters Patent and the discharge of Securities to the Crown; From the Senate; Read, 247. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed as amended, 265. Senate agree, 283. R. A., 366. (38 Vict. c. 13.)

LEVIS:—Report of Judge Stuart, certifying that L. Honoré Fréchette, Esq., was duly returned for said Electoral Division, 33.

LEVIS, BOARD OF TRADE OF:—Petition for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, 117. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 144. Referred, 171. Reported, 235. Committed; Reported; Passed, 250. By the Senate, 293. R. A., 366. (38 Vict. c. 58.)

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT:—Report of Librarian upon its state, 54, (*S. Papers, No. 10.*) Joint Committee on the Library; Members on the part of the Commons, 61. Members on the part of the Senate, 81.

LICENSES:—See *Accounts*, 112. *Intoxicating Liquors*, 2.

LIGHTS, FOG-WHISTLES, ETC.:—See *Accounts*, 58, 59.

LINCOLN:—Report from Judge Galt, certifying that James Norris, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 2. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 45. Takes his seat, 52.

L'ISLET:—Report of a Court of Review, certifying that P. Baby Casgrain, Esq., was duly returned for said Electoral Division, 38.

LOANS:—See *Accounts*, 60.

LONDON:—Report of Chief Justice Hagarty, certifying that John Walker, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 24-30. Certificate of election of J. Harshaw Fraser, Esq., 128. Takes his seat, 144.

LONDON AND CANADA BANK:—Petition for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, 66. Report of Notice, 83. Bill presented, 84. Referred, 109. Reported with amendments, 169. Committed; Reported; Passed, 179. By the Senate, with an amendment; Considered; Agreed to, 268. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 60.)

LOWER OTTAWA BOOM COMPANY:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 66. Report of Notice, 83. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 140. Reported with amendments, 205. Committed; Reported; Passed, 213. By the Senate, with amendments, 283. Considered and Agreed to, 302. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 92.)

MACDONALD, A. F.:—See *Cornwall*.

MACDONALD, SIR J. A.:—See *Kingston*.

MACDOUGALL, COLIN:—See *Elgin*.

MACKAY, T.:—See *Colchester*.

MANITOBA:—See *North-West*.

MANITOBA, BANK OF:—Petition praying to be permitted to lay before the House a petition for an Act, 235. Leave refused by Committee on Standing Orders, 246.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY:—Petition for Act of Incorporation, 117. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 139. Referred, 196. Fee refunded, 327.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS:—Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs; Ordered; Presented, 64. (Message of His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of a Bill passed during the previous Session with reference to the same matter, 71.) Referred to Railway Committee, 100. Reported with amendments, 128; Committed; Reported; Passed, 148. By the Senate, with amendments, 262. Considered, *ibid.* Amendments proposed on second reading of amendments, 266. House agree to amendments of Senate, *ibid.* R. A., 336. (38 Vict., c. 26.)
See *Accounts*, 121.

MARINE AND IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL, QUEBEC:—See *Accounts*, 62.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SYDNEY:—Papers relative thereto; to be printed, 342.

MARINERS:

1. House resolves to go into Committee, to consider a certain Resolution respecting Sick and Distressed Mariners, 170. Resolution reported, 188. Agreed to, 206. Bill presented; See *infra*, 2.

MARINERS—*Continued*

2. Bill further to amend the Act 31 Vict., cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners; Ordered; Presented, 206. Committed; Reported, 249. Passed, 265. By the Senate, 325. R. A, 367. (38 Vict, c. 31.)

MARQUETTE: Report of Chief Justice Wood, certifying that Joseph Ryan, Esq., was duly returned for said electoral district, 31. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery directed to alter the Return to Writ of Election, by expunging name of Robert Cunningham, Esq., and substituting that of Joseph Ryan, Esq.; Return altered accordingly, 32. Mr. Ryan takes his seat, 52.

MASTERS AND MATES:

1. House resolves to go into Committee, to consider certain Resolutions respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates, 170. Resolutions reported and agreed to, 209. Bill presented; See *infra*, 2.
2. Bill to amend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships; Ordered; Presented, 209. Read second time, 267. Bill withdrawn, 296.

McCRANEY, W.:—See *Halton*.

McDOUGALL, J. LORN:—See *Renfrew, South*.

McGREGOR, W.:—See *Essex*.

McKENZIE, F.:—See *Montreal, W*.

McLENNAN, J.:—See *Victoria, N*.

McMILLAN, D.:—See *Middlesex, E*.

MEMBERS:

1. Members take the oath and their seats, 52, 54, 58, 62, 65, etc.
2. Resolutions, That if anything come in question touching the election of any Member, he shall withdraw. That if any Member shall have been returned through bribery, the House will proceed with all severity against all persons concerned therein. That the offer of money or advantage to any Member for promoting any matter before the House, is a high crime and misdemeanor, 54.
3. Orton, George Turner;—Not duly returned for Centre Wellington, 14. His re-election for said district, 49. Takes his seat and subscribes to the Oath, 106. Sat and voted in the House without having qualified himself to sit and vote, by taking and subscribing the prescribed Oath; Matter referred to Committee on Privileges, 129. Report of Committee on the subject, 176.
4. Riel, Louis;—Certificate of election of Louis Riel for Provencher, 42. Conditional amnesty asked for, 67. (See *Amnesty*.) Exemplification of judgment roll of outlawry in the case of *Regina vs. Riel*; Laid on the table, 111. Read, 118. Motion, by Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), That it appears by the said record, that he had been adjudged an outlaw, 12. Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Plumb, 122. Amendment negatived; Main Question resolved in the Affirmative, 124. Motion by Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton) for a new writ for Provencher; Resolved in the Affirmative, 125.

MEMBERS—*Continued.*

5. Mr. Speaker directed to instruct the Accountant to pay a full indemnity to the Prince Edward Members for certain reasons, 349.

MENONITES:—Motion for concurrence in the report of the Committee of Supply respecting the loan to the Menonites; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Masson, and ruled out of order, 140. Another Amendment to reduce the grant proposed by Mr. Masson; *ibid.* Amendment to amendment proposed by Mr. Holton, 141, and resolved in the affirmative, 141.

MERCHANTABLE LIQUIDS:—Bill to compel persons delivering Merchantable Liquids in casks to mark on such casks the capacity thereof; Ordered; Presented, 182. Committed; Reported; Passed, 231. By the Senate, with amendments, 347. Considered and agreed to, 350. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 36.)

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE Co:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 137. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 147. Referred, 223. Reported with amendments, 260. Committed; Reported; Passed, 271. By the Senate, 324. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 83.)

MIDDLESEX, EAST:—Report of Chancellor Spragge, certifying that C. Wilson, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 23. Certificate of the election of Duncan MacMillan, Esq., 59. Takes his seat, 62.

MILITARY DRILL:—Resolution proposed for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider and report upon a system of Military Drill in the Public Schools, 82. Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Cameron of South Ontario, 82. House adjourned on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, of Lambton, 83. Original motion and amendment thereto withdrawn, 94.

MILITIA:

1. Bill to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts; Ordered; Presented, 64. Read twice, 114. Resolution referred (See *infra*, 2). Committed; Reported with amendments; Agreed to, 129. Passed, 139. By the Senate, 178. R.A., 365 (38 Vict., c. 8.)
2. House in Committee on certain resolutions with respect to the payment of Militia Officers; Resolutions reported; Agreed to; Referred to Committee on foregoing Bill. See *supra*, 1.
See *Accounts*, 63–67.

MISSISSAGUA INDIANS:—See *Accounts*, 51.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE:—Petition for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, 66. Report of Notice, 83. Bill presented, 118. Referred, 171. Reported, 235. Committed; Reported; Passed, 249. By the Senate, with amendments, 317. Considered and agreed to, 321. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 57.)

MONTREAL, CENTRE:—Report from Judge McKay certifying that M. P. Ryan, Esq. was not duly returned for said electoral district, 9. Report of Court of Review on said judgment, 10. Certificate of election of Bernard Devlin, Esq., 50. Takes his seat, 52.

MONTREAL, WEST:—Report from Judge Torrance certifying that F. MacKenzie, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 8. Certificate of re-election of the latter, 46. Takes his seat, 52.

MONTREAL, CHAMBLY AND SOREL RAILWAY Co.:—Petition for an Act to change their name to that of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Co., 143. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 152. Referred, 224. Reported with amendments, 264. Committed; Reported; Passed, 271. By the Senate, 324. R. A., 366 (38 Vict, c. 70.)

MONTREAL, HARBOR:—See *Accounts*, 45, 46.

MONTREAL HARBOR DUES:—See *Accounts*, 45.

MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY Co.:

1. Petition for an Act to provide a more convenient mode of issuing its Debentures, &c., 86. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 139. Referred, 196. Reported with amendments, 304. Committed; Reported, 320. Passed, 339. By the Senate, 359. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 68.)
2. Petition of Proprietors of Real Estate in Montreal, praying that no Bill be passed relating to the said Company which does not preserve the rights of all parties interested, etc., 326.

MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY:—Petition for an Act empowering them to change their name to that of the Montreal Savings and Loan Co., 169. Report of Notice, 181. Bill presented, 195. Referred to Private Bills Committee, 236. Order discharged and Bill referred to Committee on Banking and Commerce, 241. Fee refunded, 327.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND, AND BOSTON RAILWAY Co.:—Petition for an Act.
See *Montreal, Chambly, and Sorel Railway Co.*

MONTREAL STEAM FERRY Co.:—Fee refunded, 170.

MORDEN, W. J.:—See *Accounts*, 80.

MURRAY, W.:—See *Resfrew, N.*

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA:—Petition to change their name to that of "The Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society," etc., 195. Report of Notice, 216. Bill presented, 22. Referred, 262. Reported with amendments, 318. Committed; Reported; Passed, 340. By the Senate, 357. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 80.)

NAPIERVILLE:—Notification of vacancy in the representation thereof, 39. Certificate of the election of Sixte Coupal dit la Reine, Esq., 41. Takes his seat, 52.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 137. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 147. Referred, 196. Reported with amendments, 246. Committed; Reported; Passed, 261. By the Senate, 325. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 84.)

NATURALIZATION:—Motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain Resolution for an Address to Her Majesty, with reference to the Naturalization of Germans in Canada, 352.

See *Accounts*, 68. *Addresses*, 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW:—See *Accounts*, 69. *Addresses*, 1.

NIAGARA:—Report of Chief Justice Hagarty certifying that Josiah B. Plumb, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 18. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 47. Takes his seat, 52.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.—Petition for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Imperial Bank.

See *Imperial Bank*.

NIAGARA FRONTIER:—See *Accounts*, 64.

NORFOLK, SOUTH:—Report of Judge Galt certifying that the election for said electoral district was declared void, 13. Certificate of the return of W. Wallace, Esq., 48. Takes his seat, 58.

NORRIS, J.:—See *Lincoln*.

NORTHERN RAILWAY:

1. Petitions in favor of the amalgamation of the Northern Extension Railways Company with the Northern Railway, 90, 98, 151, 156, 174, 205, 221.
2. Petition for an Act to re-arrange its capital account, to change its gauge, to consolidate the enactments relating thereto, etc., 144. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 147. Referred, 171. Reported with amendments, 264. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported: Agreed to; Passed, 271. By the Senate, 324. R. A., (38 Vict., c. 65.)
3. Entry in journals of the 23rd May, 1874, in reference thereto; Read, 212. Motion for leave to introduce a Bill to re-arrange the capital of the Northern Railway, to enable the said Company to change its gauge, etc.; Ruled out of Order, 213.
See *Questions*, 46.
4. Bill respecting the Lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of Canada; Ordered; Presented, 217. Read second time, 245. Ordered immediately for third reading on a future day without committal, *ibid.* Motion for third reading; Amendments proposed thereto. (See *Questions* 31.) Read third time and passed, 248. By the Senate, 283. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 23.)
5. Petition from Simcoe praying that their vested rights as Stockholders in the Railway may be respected, 269.

NORTHUMBERLAND EAST:—Report of Chief Justice Hagarty, certifying that J. L. Biggar, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 11. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 45. Takes his seat, 52.

NORTHUMBERLAND WEST:—Report from Chancellor Spragge, certifying that W. Kerr, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 7. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 45. Takes his seat, 52.

NORTH WEST:

1. Bill further to amend the Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories; Ordered; Presented, 147. Committed; Reported; Passed, 185. By the Senate, with amendment; Considered; Agreed to, 266. R. A., 366. (38 Vict. c. 50.)
2. Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the North West Territories; Ordered; Presented, 212. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 328. Passed, 343. By the Senate, 363. R. A., 368. (38 Vict. c. 49.)
3. Petition of the Archbishop of St. Boniface, and others of Manitoba, for a measure enabling certain persons to obtain patents for lands, 175.
4. House in Committee on certain Resolutions to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the North West Territories; Resolutions reported and agreed to, 231. Referred to Committee on foregoing bill, *supra*, 2.
5. Bill respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba; Ordered; Presented, 247. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 290. By the Senate, 347. R. A., 367. (38 Vict. c. 53.)
6. Bill to amend an Act to amend and continue the Act 32 & 33 Vict., chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba; Ordered; Presented, 247. Read second time, 290. Withdrawn, 332.
7. Bill to extend to Manitoba the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors in Ontario and Quebec; From the Senate, Read, 258. Committed; Reported, 265. Passed, 289. R. A., 366.) 38 Vict. c. 54.)
8. Bill to amend an Act respecting the appropriation of certain lands in Manitoba; Ordered.
See *Dominion Lands*, 1.

NORTH WESTERN MANUFACTURING Co:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 144. Report of Notice, 146. Bill presented, 152. Referred, 223. Fee refunded, 318.

NOVA SCOTIA:

1. Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia respecting Petty Offences, etc.; Ordered; Presented, 64. Committed; Reported; Read third time; Passed, 100. By the Senate, with amendment; Considered and agreed to, 178. R. A., 365. (38 Vict., c. 48.)

OATHS OF OFFICE:—Bill relative to the Administration of Oaths of Office; Ordered; Read first time *pro forma*, 52.

OFFENCES, CAPITAL:—See *Accounts*, 70.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES:—Petitions praying that Official Assignees may be appointed by Local Boards of Trade as formerly, 246, 259.

OLIVER'S FERRY :—See *Accounts*, 71.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC LUMBER AND TIMBER ASSOCIATION :—Bill to incorporate the same; From the Senate; Read, 300. Report of Standing Order Committee thereon, 303. Referred to Committee on Banking, 304. Reported with amendments, 327. Referred back to Committee on Banking, 348. Reported with further amendments, 349. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, *ibid.* Senate agree, 359. R. A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 94.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY :

1. Orders postponed.
2. Orders discharged, 253, 254, etc.
3. Government Measures to have precedence on certain days, 110, 228.
4. Certain Questions to have precedence on the Public Bills and Orders, 182.
5. That the House immediately proceed to the Government Orders of the Day, 322.

ORDERS, SESSIONAL :

1. That the Votes and Proceedings be printed daily, 54.
2. The usual Sessional Orders respecting Members, 54.

ORDERS, STANDING :—Standing Committee on S. O. appointed, 54, 62. REPORTS on various Bills, 83, 99, 113, 138, 146, 169, 181, 216. REPORT recommending that the time for receiving petitions for private Bills, etc., be extended; Concurred in, 113. REPORTS, recommending suspension of rule requiring notice, 146, 181, 216, 303. REPORT against granting leave for the presentation of certain petitions after the expiration of the time limited therefor, 246.

ORDNANCE LANDS, FREDERICTON :—See *Accounts*, 32.

ORTON, J. T. :—See *Members*, 3.

OTTAWA RIVER :—See *Accounts*, 72-73.

OTTAWA ROYAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. :—See *Royal Mutual Life Assurance Co.*

PAINTS :—Petition of Damon Rivers Averill, of the State of New York, for Letters Patent for certain improvements in Paints, 156. Report of notice, 169. Petition from Montreal and Toronto, praying that no such Bill may become law, 257.

PATENTS :—Bill intituled "An Act still further to amend the 'Patent Act of 1872,' and to extend the same, as amended, to Prince Edward Island;" From the Senate, 214. Read, 215. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 244. Passed as amended, 248. Senate agree, 262. R. A., 366. (38 Vict. c. 14.)

PENITENTIARIES :—

1. Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the Inspection thereof; Ordered; Presented, 118. Committed; Reported; Passed, 209. By the Senate, with amendments, 325. Considered, *ibid.* 1st to 17th amendments agreed to; 18th amendment amended, 331. Senate agree, 352. R. A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 44.)
2. House resolves to go into Committee, to consider certain Resolutions respecting Salaries under foregoing Bill, 148. Resolutions reported and agreed to, 207. Referred to a Committee on the foregoing Bill, 209. See *supra*, 1.
See *Accounts*, 74.

PETERSON, HENRY WILLIAM :—Petition for the passing of an Act to declare his Marriage with Emma Grange to be dissolved, 82. Report of Notice, 83. Bill (from the Senate) 214. Read first time; Referred to a Select Committee, 215. Report favorably, 222. Read a second time, 236. Committed; Reported; Passed, 251. Reserved, 368.

PETITIONS :

1. Petitions read and received forthwith, 235, 236, etc.
2. Petitions not received, for the reason that they involved the expenditure of public money and were not recommended by the Crown, 107, 127, 152, 169, 175, etc. For the reason that they imposed a Custom's duty, and consequently involved a public charge, 205, 241, 260, etc.

PICTOU :—Reports of Judge Johnston certifying that J. W. Carmichael and J. Adam Dawson, Esqrs., were duly returned for said County, 36, 37.

PICTOU COAL AND IRON Co :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 65. Report of Notice, 99. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 140. Special report in reference thereto, 246. Bill referred to Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines, 247. Reported with amendments, 270. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 300. By the Senate, 352. R. A., 367. (38 Vict. c. 91.)

PICTOU HARBOR :—See *Accounts*, 46.

PILOTS :—

1. Petition of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co., for amendments to the Pilot Act of 1873, 221. Petition from Montreal to the same purport, 287. Petition from Quebec on the same subject, 365.
2. House in Committee to consider a certain Resolution for the purpose of amending "The Pilotage Act, 1873;" Resolution reported and agreed to, 247. Bill presented. See *infra*, 3.
3. Bill further to amend "The Pilotage Act of 1873;" Ordered; Presented, 248. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 267. Passed, 268. By the Senate with amendments; Considered, 347. Agreed to, 350. R. A., 368. (38 Vict. c. 28.)

PILOTS—*Continued.*

4. Petition from Quebec praying that no Act to alter the constitution of the Quebec Harbor Commission, and for the transfer of the Decayed Pilot Fund from the Trinity House to the Corporation of Pilots may become law, 259.

See *Accounts*, 75-77.

PLATT, S.—See *Toronto, E.*

PLIMSOLL MOVEMENT:—See *Accounts*, 108.

PLUMB, JOSIAH B.:—See *Niagara.*

PORT DARLINGTON:—See *Accounts*, 43.

POSTAL CONVENTION:—See *Accounts*, 82.

POST OFFICE :

1. Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service; Ordered; Presented, 82. Motion for second reading; Debate adjourned, 111. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported, 184. Re-committed; Reported with amendments; Agreed to; Passed, 206. By the Senate, with amendments, 283. Considered, *ibid.* Agreed to, 331. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 7.)
2. House resolves to go into Committee on certain Resolutions, 148. Resolutions considered in Committee; Reported, 158. Agreed to, 183. Referred to Committee on foregoing Bill, 184. See *supra*, 1.
3. Petitions praying that certain clauses of foregoing Bill may not become law; Of Quebec Board of Trade, 144. Of Municipal Council of Windsor, 174. Of J. L. Murdock and others, 174. Of Canadian Press Association, 175.
See *Accounts*, 80-83. *Addresses*, 6. *Postal Convention*.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—See *Accounts*, 44, 95, 116. *Patents.*

PRINTING, PARLIAMENTARY:—Joint Committee on Printing appointed; Members on the part of the Commons, 54, 63. Communicated to the Senate, 66. Members on the part of the Senate, 81. FIRST REPORT recommending reduction of Quorum, 83. Quorum reduced accordingly, 86. SECOND REPORT, 90. (*Appendix No. 1.*) THIRD REPORT, respecting reporting of Debates, 90. Second and Third Reports concurred in, 99. Message from the Senate, acquainting the House of the appointment of Hon Mr. Fabre in the place of Hon. Mr. Wilmot, 97. Reports concerning printing of certain documents, 98, 118, 175, 181, 274, 341. Motion respecting printing of Votes and Proceedings of House referred, 110. Report respecting the same, 118. Reports concurred in, 169, 176, 181. SEVENTH REPORT, giving Estimates of Reporting and Printing Debates, 180. Concurred in, 205. EIGHTH REPORT, respecting Expenditures for Printing, 181. Concurred in, 181. Management of reporting of Debates entrusted to Committee during present Session, 55. ELEVENTH REPORT, with respect to printing and publishing Reports, 327. Concurred in, *ibid.* REPORT recommending that the salaries of Distributors be increased, 342. Concurred in, *ibid.*

PRIVILEGES:—Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections appointed, 54, 62. Matters referred: The fact that Mr. Orton, Member elect for Centre Wellington, sat and voted without having taken the prescribed oath, 129. REPORT on the subject, 176.

PROCLAMATIONS:—Proroguing and summoning Parliament; At the beginning of the volume, v-ix.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW:—See *Intoxicating Liquors*.

PROVENCHER:—See *Members*, 4.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Co.:—Petition for an Act to amalgamate the several Acts relating to their Incorporation, 86. Report of Notice, 99. Bill presented, 107. Referred, 171. Reported with amendments, 222. Considered and amended in Committee, 236. Reported and agreed to; Passed, *ibid.* By the Senate, 283. R. A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 82.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—Standing Committee on Public Accounts appointed, 54, 63. Members added, 67, 82. Short-hand Reporter ordered to be employed, 99. Message to the Senate requesting the attendance of Hon. Mr. Bellerose, 108; Message in Reply, 114. REPORT requesting that papers referring to purchase of Middle Island, for a Quarantine Station, the purchase of Custom Houses and repairs of same at Chatham and at Newcastle, a Lightship at Halifax, and Marine Supplies, may be referred, 176; concurred in, *ibid.* SECOND REPORT (*Appendix No. 2*), 217. THIRD REPORT (*Appendix No. 2*), 318. FOURTH REPORT (*Appendix No. 2*), 326. THIRD REPORT to be printed, 341. FIFTH, SIXTH and SEVENTH REPORTS (*Appendix No. 2*), 342.
See *Accounts*, 85.

PUBLIC DEBT:—Bill to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament; Ordered; Presented, 152. Committed; Reported; Passed, 186. By the Senate, 238. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 4.)

PUBLIC WORKS:—Bill to amend the Acts for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of Public Works; Ordered; Presented, 82. Committed; Reported with amendments; Agreed to, 111. Passed, 139. By the Senate, 178. R.A., 365. 38 Vict., c. 38.)
See *Accounts*, 86.

QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP Co.:—See *Accounts*, 118.

QUEBEC AND LAKE HURON DIRECT RAILWAY:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 157. Report of Notice, 182. Bill presented, 223. Referred, 251. Reported with amendments, 304. Committed; Reported; Passed, 321. By the Senate with amendments, 359. Considered and agreed to, 360. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 69.)

QUESTIONS:

1. Debate on questions adjourned, 70, 179, etc. By adjournment or by the rising of the House at six o'clock, 83, 89, 149, etc.
2. Question put separately on each paragraph of a motion, 56.
3. Amendment to an amendment, 198.

 QUESTIONS—Continued.

4. A motion amended, 201, etc.
5. Motions withdrawn, 87, 110, 153, 195, 262.

QUESTIONS RESOLVED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE:

6. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, setting forth certain facts shewing why a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the North-West troubles, for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, etc., 77.
See *Amnesty*.
7. That Louis Riel, a Member of the House, has been adjudged an outlaw for felony, 124. That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant for a new Writ for Provencher, 125.
See *Members*, 4.
8. That this House will cheerfully assent to any measure that may be proposed by the Government to encourage the settlement of native Canadians, now living in the United States, on the vacant lands of the Dominion, 141.
9. That the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain Resolution respecting the mode of appointing the Senate, 144.
10. That a sum not exceeding \$6,250,000 be granted to defray expenses of Canadian Pacific Railway, 217.
11. That in the opinion of this House, legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by "The British North America Act, 1867," would be an infraction of the Provincial Constitutions, etc., 197. That an Address be presented to the Queen, praying that she would be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick to procure a modification of the School Act, 197.
See *Addresses*, 1.
12. That \$20,000 be inserted instead of \$1,000,000 in a Resolution respecting the Bay Verte Canal, reported from the Committee of Supply, 210.
See *Bay Verte Canal*.
13. That the Bill for the relief of Henry William Peterson, be read the first time, 215. That it be referred to a Select Committee. *ibid.* That it be read a second time, 237. That it be committed, 238. That it be read a third time, 251. That it pass, 252.
14. That the House do ratify the Order in Council granting a subsidy to the Canada Central Railway, etc., 219.
15. That the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business, be read a third time, 245.
16. That the Bill respecting the lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of Canada be read a third time, 249.
17. That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider as to the means best calculated to diminish the evils of intemperance, 255.

 QUESTIONS RESOLVED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE—*Continued.*

18. That the Bill respecting Insolvency be re-committed for the purpose of striking out the word "Master" in the first clause, 285.
19. That the Bill providing for the construction of a line of Railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo be read a second time, 297. That it be read a third time, 299.
20. That the Bill to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer be re-committed for the purpose of providing that the judgment of the Court shall be final and conclusive, and no error or appeal shall be brought from any judgment or order of the Court to any Court of Appeal established by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, 310. That it be re-committed for the purpose of amending the 17th section by substituting \$2,000 for \$1,000, 312.
21. That the House concur with the Committee of Supply in the Resolution granting \$4,000 to the heirs of the late Joseph Bouchette, Esq., 335.
22. That the House do now proceed to Government Orders of the Day, 322.
23. That the House do ratify a contract with Messrs. Sifton and Ward for a certain section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 350.

QUESTIONS PASSED IN THE NEGATIVE:

24. That it would be proper to grant a full amnesty to all persons (including Riel, Lepine and others) concerned in the North West troubles, 74. That certain words be added after the words "be loyally accepted by the Canadian people" in a motion for an Address for an Amnesty proposed by Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), 96.
See *Amnesty*.
25. That certain words be added to a motion proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, (Lambton); to the effect that Louis Riel had been adjudged an outlaw for felony, 123. See *Members*, 4.
26. That an Address be presented to Her Majesty with respect to the New Brunswick School Law, 197. That the debate on the said question be adjourned, *ibid.*
See *Addresses*, 1.
27. That in view of the engagements entered into during the past season between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government, &c. This House is of opinion that no time should be lost in beginning the Eastern portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and constructing it as rapidly as is consistent with a due regard to economy, from a point fixed by Parliament, &c, 217.
28. That no contract should be entered into with any company for the construction of the Georgian Bay branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway &c., until a thorough and complete instrumental survey shall have been made of the route proposed, and of a route by the Matawan, 220.
29. That the Bill for the relief of Henry William Peterson be read that day three months, 237.

 QUESTIONS PASSED IN THE NEGATIVE—*Continued.*

30. That the Bill to consolidate and amend the several acts respecting Insurance, in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business, be re-committed with instruction so to amend it that \$100,000 be deposited as security with the Receiver General, 245.
31. That the Bill respecting the lien of the Dominion on the Northern Railway of Canada be read that day three months, 248. That it be re-committed with instructions, 249.
32. That the practice of granting Divorces by Act of Parliament is for many reasons objectionable, &c., 263.
33. That the Bill respecting Insolvency be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, &c., 277-283.
See *Insolvency.*
34. That the establishment of the Supreme Court (for reasons set forth in a Resolution proposed in amendment to the motion for the Speaker to leave the Chair,) is not *now* desirable, &c., 292. That the Bill be read a third time that day six months, 304. That it be re-committed with instructions, 305-312.
35. That the Bill providing for the construction of a railway from Esquimaux to Nanaimo be read a second time that day three months, 297. That it be re-committed for the purpose of adding the words: "Provided always that any such contract shall have the previous approval of Parliament," 299.
36. That it is desirable that steps should be taken to ascertain the feasibility and the cost of adapting the Welland Canal to vessels drawing 14 feet of water, etc., 313.
37. That the Resolution reported from Committee of Supply, providing \$3,562.50, to pay to the Hon. D. A. Smith, M.P., a sum advanced by him, be not concurred in, 337.
38. That this House regrets that contracts have been made by the Government for the construction of a line of telegraph from Lake Superior to Cash Creek, before the location of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been determined upon, 345. That certain words be added to the foregoing motion, *ibid.*
39. That the consideration of the approval of a contract with Messrs. Sifton & Ward, for the construction of a certain part of the Canadian Pacific R.R. be postponed, 350.

QUESTIONS OF FORM AND ORDER:

40. It having been moved to add the following words to a motion for concurrence in the report of the Committee of Supply: "That out of the sum to be set apart for the benefit of the Menonites, a proportionate sum be assigned towards inducing native Canadians residing in the United States to settle in Manitoba or the North-West Territory," Mr. Speaker ruled that he must decline to put the amendment inasmuch as it proposed to change the destination of a grant recommended by the Crown, 140.

 QUESTIONS OF FORM AND ORDER—*Continued.*

41. Objection having been taken to a motion for the reading and reception of a petition of Messrs. J. T. Fraser & Co., on the ground that no notice thereof had been given, Mr. Speaker ruled it out of order, 152. A Motion having been subsequently made that the foregoing petition be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts, Mr. Speaker ruled that it was out of order until it was called in due order on the notice paper, 177.
42. Petitions praying for the imposition of a duty, ruled out of order on the ground, that as their prayer involved a public charge, they could not be received, unless recommended by the Crown, 205, 241.
43. Petitions praying for an exemption from duty on certain rolling stock, not received, because the granting of their prayer would involve a public charge, 260, 269, 287.
44. Mr. Kirkpatrick having moved a Resolution in favor of the enlargement of the Welland Canal so as to pass vessels drawing 14 feet of water, Mr. Speaker decided that it was out of order inasmuch as it asked for an increase of the public expenditure, 191.
45. Mr. Baby having moved to insert certain words in a Motion respecting the New Brunswick School Act, Mr. Speaker decided: The House having just passed the amendment to the amendment, proposed by Mr. Cauchon, the words of that amendment must now stand part of the question. It is not in order to move that those words, or any of them, be struck out. The amendment now proposed by Mr. Baby cannot properly form another part of the same question, inasmuch as it is in part a repetition of the motion just passed, and in part inconsistent with it, 200. Mr. Costigan having subsequently moved to add certain words to an Address passed by the House on the same question, Mr. Speaker decided: The House has ordered an Address within a certain scope, and I do not think it is competent now to make a motion asking the House to depart from the resolution which it has just affirmed, 203.
46. Objection having been taken to a Bill respecting the Northern Railway (*See Northern Railway*.) That some of its provisions were of a private nature, and should be dealt with under the Rules relating to Private Bills; Mr. Speaker decided that the point of Order was well taken, and that the Bill could not be introduced as a Public Bill, 213.
47. A Chairman of a Committee on a Bill respecting Railways having asked for instructions whether it was allowable for a Member to add a certain section to the Bill, Mr. Speaker decided that there is no doubt that it is perfectly legitimate to make, in Committee, any amendment to a clause, provided that it is relevant to the subject matter of a Bill, or pursuant to instructions; and as respects a second objection that was raised, he was of opinion that the clause, if added, would not tend in any way to increase the public burthens, 328.
48. Petitions ruled out of Order, inasmuch as the granting of the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of public money: Of J. Dewar and others, praying for the construction of a Breakwater outside Inverhuron Pier, 107; of Alexander Yuill, praying for a Committee to allow him certain compensation for losses sustained through a decision of the Provincial Arbitrators, 107. Of certain persons and Boards of Trade praying for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, 127, 152, 169, 175, 195, 222, 235.

RAILWAYS :

1. Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines appointed, 54, 62. Members added, 67, 241, etc. Bills referred, 95, 100, 110, 111, 153, etc. FIRST REPORT, respecting the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs, 127. Other REPORTS on various bills, 230, 241, 257, 264, 270, 287, 303. REPORT recommending suspension of 60th Rule, 264.
2. Bill to amend the General Railway Acts; Ordered; Presented, 66. Referred, 153.
3. Bill for the more effectual protection of Carriers by Land, and for the regulation of Traffic; Ordered; Presented, 66. Referred, 110. Report thereon, 257.
4. Bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by Railways, etc. Ordered; Presented, 66. Referred to Railway Committee, 95. Reported with amendments, and reprinted as amended, 241. Committed; Reported; Passed, 272. By the Senate, with amendments, 352. Considered and agreed to, 354. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 42.)
5. Bill for the better protection of persons and property conveyed by Railways; Ordered; Presented, 82. Referred, 111. Reported with amendments, 230. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 242.
6. Bill to extend and amend the law requiring Railway Companies to furnish Returns of their Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure; Ordered; Presented, 84. Referred, 110. Reported with amendments, 257. Committed; Reported; Passed, 272. By the Senate with amendments, 350. Considered and agreed to, 354. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 25.)
7. Bill to define and settle the duties, rights and responsibilities of Carriers by land and water (Mr. Devlin); Ordered; Presented, 128. Referred, 234. Report thereon, 257.
8. Petitions from Quebec and Montreal, praying that the foregoing bill (*supra* 7), may not become law, 257, 259. Petition from Montreal in its favor, 286.
9. Bill to amend "The Railway Act, 1868;" Ordered; Presented, 258. Referred, 322.
10. Bill further to amend the General Acts (Mr. Mackenzie) respecting Railways; Ordered; Presented, 270. Committed; Chairman of Committee asks for instructions from the Speaker on a point of Order, 327. Mr. Speaker having given his opinion, Committee resumes; Bill reported with amendments; Agreed to, 328. Passed, 343. By the Senate, with amendments; Considered and agreed to, 362. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 24.)
See *Accounts*, 87-100.

RANEY'S BEND:—See *Accounts*, 9.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS:—See *Accounts*, 101.

RECIPROCITY:—Papers in connection with a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States; to be printed, 181. Supplementary Return; to be printed, 341. See *Accounts*, 102, 103.

RED RIVER:—See *British Columbia*, 1.

REGISTRY DIVISION OF MONTREAL:—See *Accounts*, 104.

RENFREW, SOUTH:—Report of Chancellor Spragge, certifying that John L. McDougall, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 4. Subsequent Report of Judge Wilson to the same effect, 51. Certificates of the re-election of J. L. McDougall, Esq., 42, 116. Takes his seat, 117.

RENFREW, NORTH:—Report from Chancellor Spragge, certifying that Peter White, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 6. Certificate of the election of W. Murray, Esq.; Mr. Murray takes his seat, 52.

REPORTING:—Management of the Reporting of the House entrusted to the Joint Committee on Printing, 55. **REPORT** from Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons in reference to the Hansard; Tender of A. M. Burgess for reporting accepted; of C. W. Mitchell for Printing; of A. Mortimer for Binding, 58. **THIRD REPORT** of Printing Committee, submitting the rules which should control the Contractors, 90. Concurred in, 99. **SEVENTH REPORT** of the Committee on the cost of printing and publishing the Debates in two languages, 180. Concurred in, 205. Select Committee appointed to make arrangements for next Session, 212. **ELEVENTH REPORT** of Printing Committee respecting the Reporting, 327. Concurred in, *ibid.* Select Committee report arrangements for next Session, 342. Concurred in, 343.

RICHELIEU Co:—Petition for an Act to amend several acts relating to their Incorporation, 86. Report of Notice, 113. Bill presented, 114. Referred 153. Reported with amendment, 235. Committed; Reported; Passed, 250. By the Senate, 293. R. A., 366. (38 Vict. c. 85.)

RICHIBUCTOU HARBOR:—See *Accounts*, 42.

RICHMOND & WOLFE:—Report of Judge Doherty certifying that Hon. H. Aylmer, Jr., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 11. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 46. Takes his seat, 62.

RIDEAU CANAL:—See *Accounts*, 11.

RIEL, L.:—See *Members*, 4.

ROYAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 86. Report of Notice, 99. Bill presented, 114. Referred, 171. Reported, with amendments, 246. Committed; Reported; Passed, 261. By the Senate, with amendments, 347. Considered and agreed to, 348. Special Message subsequently received from the Senate informing the House that the title had been previously amended to Ottawa Royal Life Assurance Co., but that the amendment had been, by some mistake, left out in the first Message relative to the Bill, 353. Leave given to the proper officer of the Senate to make the necessary amendment; Message to the Senate relative thereto, *ibid.* Omitted Amendment considered and agreed to, 354. R. A., 368. (38 Vic. c. 79.)

RYAN, JOSEPH:—See *Marquette*.

SCOTT, THOMAS:—See *Accounts*, 106. *Members*, 4.

SECRETARY OF THE STATE, DEPARTMENT OF:—Bill to amend the Act relating thereto; From the Senate; Read, 172. Committed; Reported; Passed, 189. R. A., 365. (38 Vic. c. 6.)

SECURITIES TO THE CROWN:—See *Letters Patent*.

SENATE:

1. Resolution proposed by Mr. Mills, That the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider a Resolution declaring that the present mode of constituting the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of Government, etc., 144. Resolved in the Affirmative, 145. House in Committee; Progress reported, 145. Order discharged, 254.

MESSAGES SENT TO THE SENATE:

2. Naming the Members, on the part of the Commons, of Joint Committees, 61.
3. Desiring leave for certain Senators to give evidence before a Committee of the House, 108, etc.
4. Giving leave to the proper officer of the Senate to make an amendment to a Bill, which had been left out of a previous Message by some mistake, 353.
5. Stating reasons why House disagrees to certain amendments made by the Senate to the Insolvency Bill, 358.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE:

6. Naming the Members, on the part of the Senate of Joint Committees, 81, etc.
7. Communicating Bills of their own, and desiring the concurrence of the House therein, 172, etc.
8. Agreeing to Bills from the Commons (or amendments to Bills) with or without amendment, 178, etc.
9. Giving leave to certain Senators to give evidence before a Committee of the House, 114, etc.
10. Informing the House that a Senator had been substituted on a Committee in place of a Member who had been relieved of attendance thereon, 97.
11. That the Senate do not insist on their amendments to the Insolvency Bill, 359.
12. Informing the House that, upon the question for the passage of the Bill from the Commons, "An Act to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Co.," with several amendments, a further amendment was adopted, whereby the title was made to read: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Royal Life Assurance Co.," but by some mistake was left out, &c. Leave granted to the proper officer to make the necessary correction, 353.

SHIBLEY, SHUYLER:—See *Addington*.

SICK AND DISTRESSED SEAMEN:—See *Accounts*, 107. *Mariners*, 1, 2.

SIFTON AND WARD:—Contracts entered into with them for the construction of certain parts of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 350.
See *Questions*, 23, 39.

SIMCOE, NORTH:—Report of Judge Gwynne certifying that Herman H. Cooke, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 17. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 50. Takes his seat, 62.

SPEAKER:

1. Waits on His Excellency, with the House, in the Senate Chamber, at the opening of the Session, 1. At the close, 365.
2. Reports His Excellency's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, 52.
3. Communicates to the House the Report of the Librarian, 54. The account current of the Accountant of the House, 364. Other Papers and Returns, 60, 89, etc.
4. Informs the House that he had received from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, certificates and reports relating to the Elections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.
See *Elections, Controverted*.
5. Decides that certain Petitions, asking an appropriation of Public Money, cannot be received by the House, 107, 127, 152, etc.
6. His decisions upon questions of Form and Order.
See *Questions*, 40-48.
7. Informs the House that he had received notifications of vacancies in the representation, and had issued his Warrants for new Writs of Election, 31, 39, etc.
8. Informs the House that a clerical error having occurred in one of the Judges' certificates, it had been subsequently corrected, 109.
9. That the Clerk had received certificates of the returns of Members elected on such Writs, 41, etc.
See *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery*.
10. His Speech on presenting the Supply Bill to His Excellency, 368.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS:—See *Accounts*, 112.

SPRING HILL MINING Co.:—See *Accounts*, 113.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, BANK OF:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 60. Report of Notice, 83. Bill presented, 100. Referred, 140. Reported with amendments, 169. Committed; Reported; Passed, 178. By the Senate, 230. R.A., 365. (38 Vict., c. 59.)

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE Co.:—Petition for an Act of Incorporation, 86. Report of Notice, 138. Bill presented, 139. Referred, 196. Fee refunded, 343.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER:—Address proposed for Returns of Reports of Surveys, and for the probable estimates of improving the navigation of the river to 12 and 14 feet of water; Withdrawn, 195.
See *Accounts*, 12.

ST. LAWRENCE STEAM NAVIGATION Co.:—Petition from shareholders of the St. Lawrence Navigation Company (Steam), praying for the passing of an Act, 211. Report of Notice, 216. Bill presented, 223. Referred, 262. Reported with amendments, 295. Committed; Reported; Passed, 320. By the Senate, 353. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 87.)

ST. PETER'S CANAL:—Copy of the Report of Mr. Perley, C.E., thereon; to be printed, 342.

STATISTICS:—Resolution proposed—That the House go into committee to consider the best means of collecting and publishing full and accurate statistics affecting the Commerce, Revenues, Population, &c., and material progress of the Dominion, 87. Withdrawn, 88.

STATUTES:—Bill to amend the Interpretation Act as respects the printing and distribution of the Statutes; From the Senate; Read, 172. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, as amended, 188. Senate agree, 365. R.A., 365. (38 Vict., c. 1.)
See *Accounts*, 114.

STAVE BOLTS AND OAK LOGS:—See *Export Duty*.

SUBSIDY TO CANADA CENTRAL R. R.:—See *Canada Central*, 2.

SUITS AGAINST THE CROWN:—Bill to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right, and respecting procedure in Crown Suits; Ordered; Presented, 82. Read second time, 253. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 273. Passed, 321. By the Senate with an amendment, 362. Considered and agreed to, 333. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 12.)

SUPERANNUATION:—Bill further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act; Ordered; Presented, 223. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to; Passed, 244. By the Senate, 283. R.A., 366. (38 Vict., c. 9.)
See *Accounts*, 14–15.

SUPPLY:

1. His Excellency's Speech from the Throne considered, 55. Resolved, That the House will, on a future day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, 58. Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1876, referred, 70. Supplementary Estimates, referred, 288.
2. House in Committee of Supply, 84, 95, 100, 111, 114, 148, 154, 170, 314, 322.
3. Amendments proposed on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, 313.
4. Amendments proposed on the motion for concurrence in Resolutions reported from Committee of Supply, 140, 141, etc.

SUPPLY—Continued.

5. RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND AGREED TO.

No. of Resolutions in Journals.	RELATIVE TO.	Page.
<i>February 25th.</i>		
1	Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	129
1	Financial Inspector; Assistant Receiver Generals and Auditors; County Savings Bank, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission.....	129
2—18	Civil Government: Departments: Treasury Board Office, Readjustment of Salaries.....	130
19—21	Administration of Justice.....	130
22—23	Police (including Mounted Police).....	131
24—30	Penitentiaries	131
1—3	Legislation (Senate and House of Commons).....	131
4	Parliamentary Library.....	131
5	Printing, Binding, and Distributing the Laws.....	131
6	Printing, Printing Paper, and Bookbinding.....	131
7	Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	132
8	Miscellaneous Printing.....	132
9—14	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics (including Philadelphia Exhibition).....	132
<i>Following Resolutions (15—77) only Reported:</i>		
15—16	Immigration and Quarantine (including Menonite Loan.).....	132
17—20	Pensions.....	132
21—37	Militia.....	133
38	Dominion Steamers.....	134
39—54	Mail Subsidies; Ocean and River Service; River Police; Canadian Register, etc.....	134
55—57	Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	135
58—60	Fisheries.....	135
61—67	Geological Survey and Observatories.....	135
68—76	Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen....	136
77	Steamboat Inspections (Salaries.).....	136
<i>February 26th.</i>		
	Resolutions 15 to 29, reported on the 25th February, agreed to.....	140
<i>February 27th.</i>		
	Resolutions, 30 to 39, reported on the 25th February, agreed to.....	141

SUPPLY—Continued.

5. RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND AGREED TO—Continued.

No. of Resolutions in Journals.	RELATIVE TO.	Page.
<i>March 4th.</i>		
	Resolutions, 40 to 56, reported on the 25th February, agreed to.....	162
	Resolution 57, postponed.....	162
	Resolutions, 58 to 77, agreed to.....	162
<i>March 5th.</i>		
1—10	Indians.....	163
11	Boundary Survey.....	163
12	Canada "Gazette.".....	163
13	Miscellaneous Printing.....	163
14	Expenses connected with the noon-gun at Ottawa.....	163
15	Unforseen expenses.....	163
16	Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy; Collection of Revenues (Salaries and Contingent Expenses); Inspectors of Ports (Contingencies of Head Office.)	163
1—2	Excise.....	163
3	Culling Timber.....	164
4—5	Weights and Measures (Equipment; Inspection).....	164
6	Inspection of Staples.....	164
7	Adulteration of Food.....	164
8—14	Public Works—Maintenance and Repairs.....	164
15	Post Office.....	164
16	Dominion Lands (Surveys of Land).....	165
17	Minor Revenues.....	165
<i>March 9th.</i>		
	Resolution 57, reported on the 25th February, agreed to.....	189
1—3	Railways (chargeable to capital).....	190
4—15	Canals do.....	190
14th postponed.	Public buildings do.....	190
17	Improvement of Navigable Rivers (chargeable to Income).....	190
18	Lake Superior and Red River Route (chargeable to Income).....	191
19	Public Buildings (Ontario) (chargeable to Income)....	191
20 postponed.	Public Buildings (Quebec) do.....	191
1	Public Buildings, New Brunswick.....	191
2	Do Nova Scotia.....	191
3	Do Prince Edward Island.....	191

SUPPLY—Continued.

5. RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND AGREED TO—Continued.

No. of Resolutions in Journals.	RELATIVE TO.	Page.
<i>March 9th—Continued.</i>		
4	Public Buildings, Manitoba	191
5	Do British Columbia	191
6	Penitentiaries	192
7	Rents and Repairs, &c	192
8—12	Harbours and Breakwaters	192
13	Subsidy to Western Union Telegraph Co., British Columbia	192
14	Slides and Booms	192
15—16	Dredging	192
17	Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for	193
18	Surveys and Inspections	193
19	Arbitrations and Awards	193
20—22	Indians (Annuities, etc.)	193
23 (postponed)	Salaries and Expenses of the Council for the N.W.T. ...	193
24	Collection of Revenues; Intercolonial and other Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	193
<i>March 11th.</i>		
	Resolution 14th (<i>Bay Verte</i>) reported on the 9th March, agreed to as amended	210
	Resolution 20, agreed to	210
<i>March 12th.</i>		
1	Canada Pacific Railway	213 and 217
<i>April 1st and 2nd.</i>		
	Resolution 23, reported on the 9th March, agreed to ...	332
1	Circuit allowances, British Columbia	332
2	Police (Mounted Police)	332
3	Penitentiaries	332
4	St. Vincent de Paul	332
5—8	Legislation	333
9	Immigration and Quarantine	333
10	Pensions (E. Duckett)	333
11—15	Militia	333
16	Barracks at Port Pelly	333
17	Dredge Vessels	333
18	Dominion Steamers	333
19—21	Mail Subsidies	333
22—23	Light-House and Coast Service	334

SUPPLY—Continued.

5. RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND AGREED TO—Continued.

No. of Resolutions in Journals.	RELATIVE TO.	Page.
<i>April 1st and 2nd—Continued.</i>		
24—25	Fisheries.....	334
26—27	Geological Survey and Observatories.....	334
28—31	Indians.....	334
32—33	Boundary Surveys.....	334
34	Canada "Gazette".....	334
35	Miscellaneous Printing.....	334
36	R. S. M. Bouchette and heirs of Joseph Bouchette.....	334
37	Gratuity to widow of Alfred Todd.....	335
38	Expenses of removal of Depreciated Coin.....	335
39	Compensation for losses in N. W. T.....	335
40	Payment to Municipalities of Lower Canada.....	335
41	Hon. D. A. Smith.....	335
42	Payment of services during N. W. troubles.....	335
43	Culling Timber.....	335
44—45	Slides and Booms.....	335
46—47	Railways.....	335
48	Post Office.....	335
49	Unprovided items of 1873—74.....	335
1	Law Books for Supreme Court.....	337
2	Ballot Boxes.....	337
3	Philadelphia Exhibition (additional).....	338
4	Pensions (E. Duckett).....	338
5	Drill Sheds.....	338
6	Improvement of Navigable Rivers.....	338
7	Bridge at Winnipeg.....	338
8	Public Buildings, Ontario.....	338
9	do Nova Scotia.....	338
10—12	do Prince Edward Island.....	338
13—17	Harbours and Breakwaters.....	338
18	Slides and Booms.....	339
19	Dredge, Tug, etc., Victoria, B.C.....	339
20—24	Mail Subsidies.....	339
25—26	Dominion Steamers.....	339
27	Geological Survey and Observatories.....	339
28—29	Indians.....	339
30	Canada Gazette.....	339

6. WAYS AND MEANS:

1. House resolves to go into Committee of Ways and Means, 304. Report Resolutions granting out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada \$1,799,787.36 for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875, 343. Granting out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada \$17,117,107.70 for the financial year ending 30th June, 1876, *ibid.* Resolutions reported and agreed to, 344. See *infra*, 2.

WAYS AND MEANS—Continued.

2. Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending respectively the 30th June, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service. Ordered; Presented, 344. Read second time, 350. Passed, 356. By the Senate, 363. R.A., 369. (38 Vict., c. 3.)

SUPREME COURT:

1. Bill to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of Canada; Ordered; Presented, 114. Read second time, 233. Amendment proposed by Mr. Baby on motion that the Speaker leave the chair, 284. (See *Questions*, 34.) Debate adjourned, 285. Debate resumed, 290. Mr. Baby's amendment passed in the negative, 292. Amendment proposed by Mr. Ouimet; withdrawn; House in Committee; Progress reported, 293. Amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 300. Motion for third reading; Amendment proposed thereto by Mr. White, 304. By Mr. Ouimet, 305; Amendment to amendment by Mr. Taschereau, 306. Amendments proposed by Mr. Lafamme and Mr. Palmer, 307. By Mr. Irving and Mr. Bunster, 308. By Mr. Irving, 310. Bill re-committed, 311. Reported with amendment; Agreed to, 311. Third Reading again moved; Amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Mousseau, 311. By Mr. Lafamme, 312. Bill re-committed; Reported with an amendment; Agreed to, 312. Third Reading again moved; Amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Mousseau; by Mr. Mills; by Mr. Gordon; 312. Bill read third time and passed, 313. (See *Questions* 20, 34.) By the Senate, with amendments, 359. Considered and agreed to, 361. R.A., 368. (38 Vict., c. 11.)
2. House resolves to go into Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Salaries of Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court, 147. Resolutions reported, 232. Agreed to, 252.

TELEGRAPHS:—Petition of Quebec Board of Trade praying that steps may be taken to construct a line of telegraph between Matane and Fox River, on the coast of Gaspé, 107. Of Montreal Board of Trade, 137.
See *Marine Electric Telegraphs*.

THUNDER BAY AND FORT GARRY ROUTE:—See *Accounts*, 122.

TONNAGE DUES:—See *Accounts*, 124.

TORONTO, EAST:—Report of Chief Justice Richards, certifying that J. O'Donohoe, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 21. Certificate of the election of Samuel Platt, Esq., 51. Takes his seat, 52.

TORONTO HARBOR:—See *Accounts*, 40.

TRADE MARKS:—Bill to amend the Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs; Ordered; Presented, 128. Referred, 154.

TRADE RETURNS:—See *Accounts*, 125, 126.

TRINITY HOUSE :

1. House resolves to go into Committee to consider a certain Resolution respecting the Trinity House of Quebec, 206. Resolution reported, 233. Agreed to, 253. Bill presented. See *infra*, 260.
2. Bill respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Quebec; Ordered; Presented, 260. Considered and amended in Committee; Reported; Agreed to, 295. Passed, 327. By the Senate with amendments, 359. Considered and agreed to, 360. R. A., 368. (38 Vic. c. 55.)
See *Accounts*, 127.

TUPPER, C.:—See *Cumberland*.

TWO MOUNTAINS:—Report of Judge Johnson certifying that Wilfred Prévost, Esq., was not duly returned for said County, 31. Duplicate of the Indenture of the return of C. A. M. Globensky, Esq., 157. Resolution that in allowing him to take his seat on the production of the Duplicate Indenture only, the House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual certificate, 157. Takes his seat, *ibid.* Certificate of his return laid before the House, 165.

UNFORSEEN EXPENSES:—See *Accounts*, 128.

UPPER CANADA BANK:—See *Accounts*, 3.

UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT Co.:—Petition for an Act to confirm their present charter, 90. Report of Notice, 113. Bill presented, 118. Referred, 140. Reported, with amendments, 212. Committed; Reported; Passed, 223. By the Senate, with an amendment, 283. Considered and agreed to, 302. R.A., 367. (38 Vict., c. 77.)

VACANCIES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS:—Papers relative thereto; See *Accounts*, 24

VAIL, W. B.:—See *Digby*.

VERCHERES:—Notification of vacancy in the representation thereof, 40. Certificate of the election of Hon. Félix Geoffrion, 41. Takes his seat, 52.

VICTORIA, NORTH:—Report of Judge Morrison, that J. McLennan, Esq., was not duly returned for said Electoral District, 16. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 48. Takes his seat, 52.

VICTORIA, N.S.:—Notification of vacancy in the representation thereof, 41. Certificate of the election of C. J. Campbell, Esq., 49. Petition complaining that he had been improperly returned, 246. Takes his seat, 106.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS:—Ordered to be printed, 54. Motion respecting the number to be distributed to each Member; Referred to Printing Committee, 110. Report on the subject, 118.

WALLACE, WILLIAM:—Resolution proposed—That certain papers and accounts relative to the Canadian Pacific Survey, of which Mr. Wallace, now Member for South Norfolk, was Paymaster, be referred to a Committee of five Members, 92. Withdrawn, 94.
See *Norfolk*.

WASHINGTON TREATY:—Motion for an Address for copies of all correspondence respecting monetary consideration to be paid by the United States to Canada, under the Treaty of Washington, for the liberty of fishing in Canadian waters; Debate adjourned, 89. Motion withdrawn, 153.

WAYS AND MEANS:—See *Supply*, 6.

WELLAND CANAL:

1. Petition praying that the depth of water may be increased; From St. Catharine's, 81, 169, 222. Port Colborne, 127. Prescott, 127. W. Higginbotham and others, 152. Sarnia, 175. Port Dalhousie, 195. Hamilton, 222. Windsor, 235.
2. Motion (Mr. Kirkpatrick) in favor of enlarging the Canal so as to pass vessels drawing 14 feet of water; Ruled out of order, 191. Another motion to a similar effect proposed by Mr. Holton, 313. Passed in the Negative, 314.
See *Accounts*, 8, 9.

WELLINGTON, CENTRE:—Report of Chief Justice Hagarty certifying that G. Turner Orton, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 14. Certificate of the re-election of the latter, 49. Takes his seat, 106.
See *Members*, 3.

WELLINGTON, NORTH:—Report of Judge Gwynne certifying that Nathaniel Higginbotham, Esq., was not duly returned for said electoral district, 108. Certificate from the same Judge correcting a clerical error in former report, 109. Certificate of the re-election of Nathaniel Higginbotham, Esq., 267. Takes his seat, *ibid*.

WESTERN ASSURANCE Co.:—Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 138. Bill from the Senate; Read, 221. Referred, 224. Reported, 235. Committed; Reported; Passed, 250. R. A., 366. (38 Vic. c. 81.)

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co.:—Motion proposed with reference to that Co., by Mr. De Cosmos; Withdrawn, 195.

WHARVES AND DOCKS:—Bill to provide means of escape for persons falling into the water in the vicinity of wharves and docks; Ordered; Presented, 87. Referred, 250.
See *Accounts*, 129.

WHITBY HARBOR:—See *Accounts*, 48.

YUILL, ALEXANDER:—Petition praying for a Committee to inquire into certain losses alleged to have been sustained by him through a decision of the Provincial Arbitrators, 127. Referred to a Select Committee, 226. REPORT, 303. (*Appendix*, No. 3.)