

powers to determine what articles shall be admitted free of charge. Mr. Anglin supported this view, but the amendment was lost by a large majority. The resolution to admit free, machinery used in Canadian manufacture was adopted. Sir F. Hincks proposed to withdraw the proposed duty on hemlock bark. Mr. Holton opposed this, but the amendment was negatived on division. The House went into Committee of Supply and the various items for the civil service were agreed to as were also several other items. Some other measures were passed through Committee and the House rose.

March 16, SENATE—Hon. Mr. Miller brought up the question of the salaries of the Lieut.-Govrs. of the Provinces, contending they were altogether inadequate to the dignity of the position. Hon. Mr. Campbell said the salaries of Lieut.-Govrs. had been fixed at the time of the Confederation, and were thought to be sufficient. Perhaps there was some force in Mr. Miller's remarks with respect to Nova Scotia—Halifax being a naval station. Hon. Mr. Dickey agreed in this view, and said Halifax being also a port of call for steamers for Europe, increased the expense of the Lt.-Govrs. position. The Census Bill was read a third time and passed, and a discussion again arose on the introduction of the British Columbia resolutions, several members insisting that they should be introduced into both Houses simultaneously.

COMMONS—Several inquiries having been made of Ministers, and explanations given, returns and correspondence asked for, and reports received, Dr. Bown inquired of the Ministers if, as had been reported, private instructions of a nature offensive to the loyal people of the Province, had been given to the Lt.-Governor of Manitoba. Sir George E. Cartier replied no private instructions of any kind had been given him. Hon. Mr. Dorion inquired if the Government had any information of troubles in Manitoba. Sir George E. Cartier replied they had not. They had information from the Governor up to the date of the sensational telegrams in the newspapers, and he stated that all was quiet. Mr. Macfarlane moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868. Railway Companies, as the law stood, were able to place on the backs of their shipping Bills, conditions which, in fact, exempted them from all liability for damages. He desired to extend his amendment to all Railways. The Bill was merely a transcript of one in force in England. Mr. Harrison seconded the motion, and said the conditions now imposed by Railway Companies were simply monstrous, and made the servants of the Company less careful than they would be. Hon. J. H. Cameron pointed out that there were already before the House two Bills to amend the Railway Bill, and suggested the whole of them should be referred to a special Committee. Sir George Cartier thought the ordinary Railway Committee preferable, and after some discussion this was agreed to, and the Bills read and referred. Mr. Harrison moved 2nd reading of an Act to extend the right of appeal. His object was to provide that there should be the same right of appeal in criminal cases as in civil. Sir George E. Cartier objected to the measure, being pressed in the absence of the Minister of Justice. And it was withdrawn for the present. Mr. Cameron moved 2nd reading of an amendment to the naturalization Act, proposing to

confer the right of citizenship on all persons who were in the country before Confederation or on taking the oath of allegiance. Bill referred to Committee.

March 17, SENATE—Some inquiries were made about troubles in Manitoba, to which Hon. Mr. Campbell replied, saying that the latest devices declared all quiet there. The Census amendment Bill was read, and the Bill to prevent corrupt practices in collection of revenue.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Howe reported news from Manitoba that the elections had been held without disturbance, and the House went again into Committee on the assimilation of currency Bill. An amendment was moved to defer the putting of the measure in force till first July, which was lost and the Bill passed without amendment. The House went again into Committee of Supply. There was some discussion on the item for maintenance of the steamers *Napoleon III*, *Lady Head*, and *Druid*; and also on the subsidy for steam communication between Quebec and the Lower Provinces, some of the members thinking the line should be self-supporting, and Hon. Mr. Langevin pointing out that the contract was originally for three years. The items for Census, Immigration and Quarantine were passed and the Committee rose.

March 20, SENATE—To an inquiry respecting Richibucto Harbour. Mr. Mitchell said that a dredge was being employed on the north shore harbours, and the officer was making observations on the effect of the ice in the spring on Richibucto.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Langevin in answer to Mr. Smith, said the survey of the Bay Verte Canal was not yet completed. Sir G. E. Cartier suggested that the House should sit on Saturdays for the remainder of the session. Several Bills passed the second reading, and the House went again into Committee of Supply. The Penitentiary and Light House items were passed. Marine police, cullers offices, steamboat inspection and Indian grants. On the item of \$400,000 for opening up communication with N. W. Territory. Several members asked for explanation. Hon. Mr. Langevin said there were steam branches to be made, shelter for emigrants to be provided, gravelling of roads, portages to be rendered passable for teams, and many other improvements. Mr. Mills attacked Mr. Dawson as unfit for his situation. Mr. Langevin, Mr. McDougall and Sir George Cartier warmly defended him. The miscellaneous items were passed. Customs, Inland Revenue, Public Works, and subsidies to Provinces were carried, and the Committee rose.

March 21, SENATE—Hon. Mr. Sanborn presented a report from the Private Bills Committee. A debate took place on the question of introducing the British Columbia resolutions simultaneously in both Houses. Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that there was no way in which this could satisfactorily be done. Messrs. Letellier de St. Just, Sanborn, and Allan were of opinion that the Council was competent in all cases to originate measures touching the great interests of the country, and protested against making the Council a mere echo of the Commons without independent powers of its own. Hon. Mr. Ryan approved of the action of the Government, and thought it advisable the Senate should have more information before proceeding to act. Hon. Mr. Botsford held that the Council had an inherent right