

established or discontinued. It must show how dead letters and contents have been disposed of. Interest on deposits of \$1 and upward is to be calculated in the P. O. savings banks. It is a misdemeanor for any one authorized to issue money orders to do so without receiving the money for it; or for any P. M. to destroy or mutilate, or refuse to produce to the inspector or proper officer, any book containing a record of money orders or registered letters, or kept for the purpose; or to hypothecate or pledge or create a lien on any stamps, cards, bands, &c.; or to post any obscene or immoral book, picture, &c., or anything indecent, seditious, or libellous. The use of a stamp on envelopes, cards, bands, &c., is punishable as that of stamps was before. The bonds of employees may be extended to the loss of mailable matter by their crime or neglect, and the P. M. G. may sue for and recover on such bond from the sureties, and pay over to the party who has suffered loss any sum not recovered by him from the offender.

#### MILITIA, &c.

**Chap. 8.**—Amends the Militia Act. An officer holding the rank of colonel or a higher rank in H. M. army shall be appointed to the command of the Militia, with rank of Major General in the Militia and a salary of \$4,000, in lieu of all pay and allowances. There is to be an Adjutant General at headquarters, with rank of Colonel and salary of \$2,000. The G. in C. may make orders respecting the duties of these and other officers of Militia. No commissions in the Militia, except in case of the Major Genl. Adj. Genl. and Depy. Adj. Genl. need be registered, but a record is kept of all by the Adj. Genl.

#### CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

**Chap. 9.**—The allowance of 10 yrs. service for special qualifications may be made in favour of any person entering the service after 30. If the head of a department reports that the service of a person about to be superannuated from a cause other than age or ill health, has not been satisfactory, his retiring allowance may be reduced. Allowance granted before the passing of 33 V., c. 32, are to be revised as if granted under that Act, and payments after the 1st July, 1875, made accordingly.

#### CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

**Chap. 10.**—Whenever a Court or a Judge thinks respondents presence necessary at a trial, it shall not be commenced during Session, and delays in proceeding shall not include such Session, unless during such Session or a term of a Court at which the Judge must sit, the trial must commence within 6 months after petition is presented and be proceeded with *de die in diem* till concluded. Whenever the trial has not been fixed for 3 months after petition, any elector may apply to be substituted for the petitioners of record. The Judge's certificate is to be given within 12 days after rendering his decision. If an election is annulled because of the corrupt act of an agent, without the knowledge or consent of candidate, the agent may be condemned to pay the costs, the Judge ordering him to be summoned to show cause in the matter, before finally pronouncing such judgment.

The petitioner has process against the agent as against respondent. Elections held under the Act of 1874, are to be held new elections and not affected by the evidence of previous elections, except in so far as the personal act of candidates or those of agents with their knowledge and consent are concerned. The same rule applies to elections tried under the Act of 1873, so far as concerns act of agent, done without knowledge or consent of candidates. In every case being tried under that Act where more than 12 months have elapsed since petition presented the respondent may require new security which petition order must put in 5 days, or petition be dismissed. A solicitor, attorney, barrister or advocate may practice before Election Courts although he is an M. P.

#### SUPREME COURT, &c.

**Chap. 11.**—Constitutes a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, to be Courts of Record and to consist of a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, any 5 being a quorum in term. They are to be chosen among judges of the Superior Courts or barristers or advocates of 10 years standing, two of them must be taken from the judges or barristers or advocates of Quebec; must reside within 5 miles of Ottawa; tenure of office same as of other judges of Superior Courts; salaries, C. J. \$8,000, of Judges \$7,000. Retiring allowance of two thirds after 15 years service, including previous service in Superior Prov. Courts. They may hold no other office of emolument under the crown, either under Govt. of Dominion or Provinces. Two sessions in a year are to be held at Ottawa yearly, beginning on 3rd Monday in January and 1st Monday in June. The court may adjourn from time to time, notice being given in *Canada Gazette*. It may be convened at any time by the C. J. or senior Puisné Judge—the C. J. being unable. The court has a criminal and civil jurisdiction throughout Canada. When error is alleged the proceedings are to be in the form of an appeal. An appeal is from the decision of the court of final resort in any of the Provinces, when the court of first instance was a Superior Court, but not from cases in Quebec, where the value of that in dispute is less than \$2,000. By consent of parties appeals may be taken from original to Supreme Court. An appeal also is in Exchequer cases, in those of *Mortgages, Habercorpus* or municipal by-laws. Appeals may be had upon a special case, the Supreme Court drawing such inference from facts stated as court below should have done. It may also be had on a point reserved at trial, and from a decision on motion for new trial. But notice in these cases must be given to opposite party within 20 days of decision complained of. An appeal lies from judgment on *habeas corpus* not in criminal case, or proceedings for, or on *mandamus*, or when a by-law of a municipality has been quashed, or rule for quashing refused. In case not provided for, the practice of the court is to be like that before the Privy Council. Appeals in election cases must be brought within 8 days after judgment and all others within 30 days, but the time except in the former cases may be extended by the court. No writ is necessary to take up appeal. The appeal shall