

MEMBERS INDEMNITY.

Chap. 8.—Members are to lose \$7 per diem (instead of \$1 as formerly) for absence, the accountant or clerk making the deduction.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Chap. 9.—Whenever during an election trial a person is proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices, or sufficient evidence is adduced to put him on his trial, the judge shall order a summons to issue for that purpose, returnable in 30 days, at the nearest Court House or convenient place. He may be bound over in the meantime to appear and answer, as well as witnesses, to give evidence. The judge then reports the issue of such summons to the Provincial Secretary, and to the Secretary of State. Thereupon it becomes the duty of the County Attorney or other Provincial officer entrusted with like duties to subpoena the witnesses and attend to prosecute. The Atty-Gen. of Canada is to instruct counsel to assist the Provincial officer in the prosecution. The trial may proceed if accused makes default. Another judge having jurisdiction in Election or Criminal cases may take the trial at the request of him who issued the summons,—the trial to be summary and without a jury. Expenses are to be paid out of any moneys voted by Parlt. The court trying is a court of record—and the record is to be filed in such court as indictments are. The same power over witnesses for contempt in case of default to obey subpoena, and same penalties for that or perjury as in similar criminal cases. Fine for contempt not over \$100, imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. The person guilty of corrupt practices, if convicted, may be fined \$200 and costs, or 3 mo. imprisonment in default. No one may be tried twice for the same offence, and any other prosecution is stayed when that under this act is begun. Proceedings may be based on report of a Comr. under next chapter—his report to be submitted to the Atty-Genl., who, if he considers there are good grounds to prosecute, certifies that fact to the Secretary of State, who communicates with the L. G. of the Province, and the provincial officer and counsel are instructed as above to take proceedings.

Chap. 10.—The judge, upon an election trial, must report whether a full investigation has been prevented by the course of either party, and further enquiry respecting the prevalence of corrupt practices is desirable. If he report that such practices have prevailed, or that further enquiry is desirable, a new election writ can only issue on an order of the H. of C. If, on such report, or on petition of 25 or more electors, the H. of C. address the G. G., praying investigation, he may appoint one or more judges competent to try election cases, or county court judges or barristers, dec., of 7 yrs. standing (not holding office under the Crown) as Comrs. for the purpose. In case of death, resignation or incapacity of a Comr., survivors may continue enquiry. The petition of the electors must be presented within 60 days of the publication of the result in the *Canada Gazette*, if Parlt. is sitting, if not, within

14 days of the opening of the next session, and must set forth that no ordinary election petition has been presented, charging corrupt practices, that they have, or pretence have reason to believe they have extensively prevailed at the election; and there must be attached a declaration of their belief in the allegation of the petition under the Act doing away with extra judicial oaths. The Comrs. appoint their Secretary and such other officers as the M. of J. thinks necessary; remuneration to be fixed by G. in C. The Comrs. are to meet, and hold the enquiry from time to time, in, or within 10 miles of, the electoral district, or they may meet with the consent of M. of J., in the capital of the Province, or at Ottawa. They give notice of their first meeting in 2 newspapers of general circulation in the district. They may not adjourn more than a week without leave of the M. of J. If they find corrupt practices to have prevailed at the last election, they may investigate that next and so back in succession so long as corrupt practices are shown to have prevailed; but are to enquire no further when they find an election not tainted by such practices. They are to report from time to time to the G. G., specially mentioning the names of parties guilty of corrupt practices at each election. Reports to be laid before Parliament as above. The usual powers are given to secure attendance and examination under oath of witnesses, and some relief extended as before election courts to witnesses criminalizing themselves by their answers. Proceedings against recalcitrant witnesses may be taken as in the court of which Comr. is a member, or if no Comr. is a judge, then on a certificate to any court by the Comrs. of witness' default or contempt. Officers of justice must aid them in performance of their duties. Allowance to witnesses to be according to scale fixed by G. in C. and to be certified to M. of J. The remuneration of Comrs. also to be fixed by the G. in C., and they must report the actual number of days they have been employed in the enquiry. They have the same immunity as J. P. for any acts done in discharge of their duty.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

Chap. 11.—That portion of the Seigneurie of Beauvillage, County of Lotbiniere, which is included in the lately constituted parish of St. Severin is added for electoral purposes to Beauce.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

Chap. 12.—The next enrolment shall be made and completed on or before 28 Feb'y, 1880, and thereafter once in 5 yrs. at like period; but in war or emergency the G. in C. may otherwise order.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Chap. 13.—The M. of A. or any other Minister charged with the duty is to issue schedules to the clerks or officers acting as such, or failing to them to the Judges of Courts having criminal jurisdiction, to the Sheriffs and to the Wardens of all Penitentiaries or Reformatories, who are to fill them up with such information as may be required respecting the business