SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

nual Meeting of the Grand Division.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of Grand Division of the Sons of Temper- of Ontario was held this forenoon in the y hall. A good attendance of members re present, Toronto being well represented. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, John Mo- lian, opened the meeting in due form, and er the reception of credentials and the tiation of a number of new delegates, he sented his annual address.

The Grand Scribe, Mr. Thomas Webster, t presented his report, from which we tract the following:—

mber of new divisions reported at semi-nnual session	18
mber of new divisions above reported	32
mber reported resuscitated, at semi-an- ual session	7
mber reported resuscitated as above	6
otal number re-organised during the year.	65

The following is a synopsis of returns re- wed for the quarters ending June and Sep- mber last:—

	June.	Sept.
mber of divisions making re- turns	129	140
mber of members admitted	940	991
mber of members reinstated	27	23
mber of members withdrawn	219	133
mber of members suspended	174	135
mber of members expelled for he violation of pledge	32	40
mber of members expelled for ther causes	90	15
mber of members died	5	5
mber of members violated the pledge	44	54
mber of members in divisions making returns	6,087	6,184

Included in the above is the number of mbers in the new and resuscitated divi- ns, and shows an increase over the number ported at the semi-annual session of over e thousand members, or a total increase r the twelve months of nearly 1,400 mem- rs. I have no doubt that when the returns in for the quarter ending December, a ch larger increase will be shown. Had returns of several of our divisions been eived, which from correspondence I have rned are in operation, I should have been le to show our present membership to be ly 8,000.

The Grand Treasurer, Mr. David Millar, owed the Grand Division to be in a very sperous condition financially.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following being a summary of the siness of the year:—

h disbursed during the year	$ 2,821 42
h received during the year	2,791 44
pended over income	$30 02

The following is a summary of

Assets.

plies (general)	$ 209 60	
plies (office)	100 00	
l estate	3,000 00	
ance due by divisions	197 24	
h in hand and in bank	1,387 47	
		$4,909 31

Liabilities.

ance due subordinate divi- ions	12 05	
Assets over liabilities		$4,881 64

The reports were referred to the various mmittees, and the Grand Division pro- ded to consider other business.

COUNTY WARDENS.

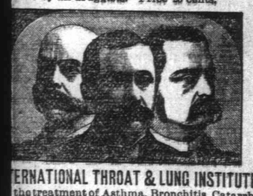
nual Elections by the County Councils.

BRUCE.—John Pierson, reeve of Saugeen.
GRANT.—Alex. Kitchen.
ELGIN.—A. J. Leith, Reeve of Dunwich.
ESSEX.—C. G. Fox.
GREY.—John Cameron, reeve of Holland.
HASTINGS.—Dr. Falkner, reeve of Stirling.
HALTON.—W. McLeod, of Georgetown.
HALDIMAND. — Owing to detention by ins the Council did not meet until five lock, and after taking two ballots ad- rned until to-day (Wednesday).
KENT.—David Caughill, reeve of Harwich.
LANARK.—Jas. Douald, reeve of Dalhousie.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—T. Conley, Reeve Kemptville.
LINCOLN.—James Hiscott, reeve of Ni- ara.
LAMBTON.—S. Cornell, Reeve of Thedford.
MIDDLESEX.—W. D. Stanley.
NORFOLK.—William Dawson, reeve of arlotteville.
OXFORD.—John Peers.
PEEL.—Wm. Porter.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—John W. Higgins.
PERTH.—James Dougherty, reeve of Mit- ell.
RENFREW.—J. A. Watson, reeve of Bru- el.
SIMCOE.—David Dunn.
VICTORIA.—No election, owing to all trains ng blocked.
WELLINGTON.—A. S. Allan, of Clifford.
WENTWORTH.—Thos. Lawry.
YORK.—E. J. Davis.

A spider, whose operations were recently served in the Isle of Wight, dragged two three leaves to the shore, fastened them ether with a web, launched the craft and ed away over the pond, leaving it to dart dive after flies and other game, returning h them to the raft.

PICAMAR

coughs, all forms of sore throat, bad breath, used by singers and public speakers. Pre- ed by the Chemist of the International Throat Lung Institute from the prescription of Dr. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army. r sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.



TERNATIONAL THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE

the treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, ngitis, and Consumption in the first and ond stages, and all diseases of the nose, throat, lungs by the aid of the Spirometer invented Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of French army.
ead Office, London, Eng. Branches, Mont- l, Toronto, Boston, Detroit, and Winnipeg. hysicians as in sufferers can try the Spirometer . Consultation free. If unable to call per- nally and be examined, write for list of ques- s and copy of "International News, publish- monthly. Address, 173 Church street, Toro- o, or 13 Phillips' square, Montreal. 35

N. S.

LEX. McDONALD, Lorne, N.S., writes, "I ow of nothing so useful in lung disease, both palliative and cure, as DR. WISTAR'S LSAM OF WILD CHERRY."
LEX. D. FRASER, Hopewell, N.S., writes, believe your remedy (WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY) has kept some of my ldren from the grave."
AVID McKAY, Riverton, N. S., says WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY given me every satisfaction. I consider it t an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Lung Disease."
NGUS FRASER, Elgin, N.S., writes, "I uld not be without WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY for five times the cost."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

FIFTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

The second session of the fifth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened to-day with the usual formalities. The weather was favourable for a good turn-out of citizens to witness the ceremony, and the scene in Parliament square during the afternoon was quite an animated one.

Inside the Senate the galleries were thronged long before the hour of opening with those who were admitted by ticket, and the floor of the Chamber was largely occupied by privileged visitors. Immediately in front of the throne were seated the Supreme Court judges, while a considerable number of ladies in full dress occupied seats provided for them in the Chamber.

Promptly at three o'clock his Excellency the Governor-General arrived at the priyate door of the Senate Chamber, accompanied by Lord Melgund, Lieut.-Col. Gzowski, A.D.C., and the Governor-General's staff, under the escort of a detachment of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. The firing of a salute from the battery at Nepean point announced the arrival of the viceregal party. Proceeding to the Senate Chamber, where the members of the Senate and a brilliant assemblage were in waiting, the faithful Commons were summoned, when his Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In fulfilment of the important trust committed to me by her Majesty, I have recourse for the first time to your advice and assistance. It is a source of the deepest personal satisfaction to me that I should have been called by her Majesty to an office in which, as her representative, I am enabled to take part in the public affairs of the Dominion, and associate myself with you in the performance of the honourable duties which you are about to approach.

I rejoice to learn that although the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there are indications that the rapid expansion of your commerce has to some extent been followed by over-trading, the general condition of the Dominion is such as to justify me in congratulating you on its prosperity.

The marked success attained by Canada at the International Fishery Exhibition in London must be very gratifying to you, and has, I doubt not, been of great service in showing to the world the wealth of our fisheries and the extent of our marine industries and resources.

The commission appointed by my predecessor for the purpose of consolidating the statutes affecting the Dominion have pursued their task with diligence, and I am enabled to lay before you for examination about sixty chapters of the proposed consolidation. The remainder of the work will be prepared and the whole of it revised during the present year, so that the first report will be ready at your next session for your approval.

The number of emigrants to Canada during the past season has been, I am glad to say, greater than any previous year, and is a proof that the better Canada is known the more it is valued by those seeking a home in the new world. Arrangements are in progress to diminish the cost of inland transport, and I have reason to believe that the result will be a steady increase of valuable settlers in the future.

During the recess negotiations were resumed with British Columbia in regard to several matters upon which differences had for some time existed between the two Governments. One of my Ministers visited that province last summer on a special mission with a view to the adjustment of all the questions in controversy, and his efforts have happily been successful. Should your sanction be given to the arrangements then made all occasions of dispute will have been removed, and most cordial relations be established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The papers will be laid before you, and your consideration invited to measures enabling me to give effect to the agreement.

The rapid increase of population in the North-west renders some amendments in the North-West Territories Act expedient, and your attention will be called to this important matter.

The progress of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West during the past year has been on the whole satisfactory. The bands included in the several Indian territories have for the most part betaken themselves to their reserves, and a bill for the further promotion of their interests will be submitted to you, as well as a measure applicable to the whole Dominion, for the purpose of encouraging the more advanced Indian communities to assume the responsibilities of self-government.

The bill laid before you last session for the representation of the people in Parliament and the assimilation of electoral franchises existing in the several provinces has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be reintroduced, and I commend it to your attention.

I would also urge upon you the expediency of providing for the regulation of factory labour and the protection of the workingman and his family. The measure submitted last session, with some amendments, will be laid before you.

The rapid progress of the Canadian Pacific railway has been maintained throughout the past year. Of the 2,833 miles of the main line between Pembroke and Port Moody, 1,738 miles are now constructed, and thus render practicable the completion of that great work within the next two years, although the time within which the railway company is bound to finish the road will not expire until 1891. My Government has thought it of the greatest importance for the settlement of the North-West and the development of our trade that its completion from sea to sea should be hastened, and the company enabled to open the line throughout by the spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the company in procuring sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its unsold shares, the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and securities sufficient to pay a minimum 3 per cent. dividend for ten years on $65,000,000 of the stock. That arrangement was made in the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. A combination of unfavourable circumstances has prevented the fulfilment of these expectations, and the company has not been able to obtain the required capital by a sale of its stock. The best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the railway demands your earnest consideration. I am pleased to be able to state that the operation of that portion of the railway already opened affords the most gratifying evidence of its soundness as a commercial enterprise, and of its great value to Canada.

The large increase of the volume of traffic on the intercolonial railway over that of any previous year, without involving any burden upon the country, is a satisfactory proof of the continued development of trade between the eastern and western portions of the Dominion. A provisional arrangement made with the Government of Nova Scotia for the retention of the Picton branch and the acquisition of the Eastern Extension railway to the Straits of Canso will be submitted for your approval.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. You will find that the expenditure has been considerably less and the receipts larger than the estimates, the surplus exceeding that of any previous year. The revenues of the first half of the current year, notwithstanding the large importations of last season, have been such that we may reasonably expect the estimates for the year will be fairly maintained. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted to you. They will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I feel assured that you will devote yourselves with earnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects I have mentioned, and to all matters affecting the public interests that may be brought before you.

The Commons then returned to their Chamber.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Shortly afterwards the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod entered the chamber, and in the name of his Excellency the Governor-General summoned the Commons to the chamber of the Senate. On the return of the members to their chamber at the conclusion of the delivery of the Speech from the Throne,

NEW CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

The following new members were introduced amidst loud applause:—

Mr. Wallace, of Albert, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir L. Tilley.

Mr. Belleau, of Levis, by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Caron.

Mr. Landry, of Kent, N.B., by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir L. Tilley.

Mr. Bain, of Soulanges, by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

Mr. Stairs, of Halifax, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Kaulback, of Lunenburg, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper.

THE REFORM CONTINGENT.

The following members were also introduced:—

Sir Richard Cartwright, by Messrs. Blake and Cameron, (Huron).

Mr. Allison, of Lennox, by Sir R. Cartwright and Mr. Paterson.

OTTAWA, January 18.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. FARROW presented a petition of the Corporation of Brussels praying that the franchise may be extended to women provided they have the proper property qualification.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. MACMASTER rose to move the passage of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He said:—The first clause of the Speech from the Throne is one to which every hon. gentleman will consent. We know that the noble Lord who has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, though yet comparatively a young man, has held a high position in public life in the Mother Country, and that he has been member of Mr. Gladstone's administration. We further know that he belongs to a distinguished family which has contributed to Great Britain, not only a Chancellor of the Exchequer but a Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that the Canadian people will extend to the Governor-General a hearty welcome, and I have no doubt that his administration in this country will be as successful as that of his immediate predecessors. The Speech from the Throne may fairly be divided into two questions: those referring to administration and those referring to proposed legislation. In this country the people and their representatives are occupied with very great questions, connected with the development of the country, the building up of the different provinces, and the work of peaceful civilization, and in this connection it frequently happens that matters which would provoke excited discussion among the legislatures of older countries would seem comparatively trifling to us. Among the subjects upon which the country may fairly be congratulated is the success which Canada has secured at the recent International Fisheries Exhibition in London. In that important competition Canada obtained the second highest number of medals, the United States taking the first place, and thereby our country obtained an advertisement before the world of its great work and the great extent of its fisheries. The consolidation of the Canadian statutes is steadily progressing. This is a work which will greatly facilitate the labours of those who will have occasion to refer to the laws of Canada, and I am sure the fact that that work will be completed before the next session of parliament will be received with feelings of gratification by all who take an interest in the subject. With respect to promised legislation, the growth of our manufacturing industries necessitates the introduction of a measure to improve the condition of the workingman, and thereby improving the condition of the whole community. I am sure the measure proposed to be introduced to assimilate the laws regulating Dominion elections throughout all the provinces will be favourably received. It is also proposed to legislate with regard to the Indians, who are our heritage, and whom we have succeeded in retaining as friendly allies instead of our vigorous enemies, as in the United States. The disappearance of buffalo in our North-West, owing to the rapid slaughter, has induced many tribes to give up their nomadic habits and to become tillers of the soil, and the reserves set apart for them have to a large extent been settled upon. Many of these are now asking to have some measure of self-government conceded to them, and I am sure that our enlightened Canadian Parliament will take a warm interest in improving the condition of the aborigines of this country. The construction of the Canada Pacific railway has been prosecuted with an energy unprecedented in this country. Out of a total length of 2,833 miles, 1,735 are constructed, and it must be gratifying to know that the portion constructed and in operation has proved not only a great success to the operators but a great advantage to the country. We may overlook the advantages which that road will be to this country when it is completed, but when we recollect that the two American Pacific railroads are not through lines, but only partial through lines, and that ours will be the only transcontinental route extending from sea to sea under one management, and hundreds of miles shorter than either of the other Pacific roads, no matter what connections they may make, we must agree that great results will flow to this country from its construction. Upon one question I take it we should be all united, and that is upon the Canadian Pacific railway. We should say, "The railway must be built," and it will be built. The Roman Senate once said, and the Romans re-echoed the fiat, "Carthage must be destroyed," and Carthage was destroyed.

Mr. BLAKE—Hear, hear; destroyed.

Mr. MACMASTER—I see my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition smiles at this, but I hold that, as the Roman Senate made its policy imperative, so we should say the Canadian Pacific railway must be completed, and if we say that nothing will prevent its completion.

Mr. BELLEAU, in French, seconded the address, remarking that perhaps such an important duty should have been left to a member of larger experience than himself. He believed Canada had much reason to be gratified at the appointment of so distinguished a nobleman as Viceroy as Lord Lansdowne, and expressed the opinion that our gratitude was due to Lord Lorne for his valuable services to the country since his return to England, in so ably, and at such a sacrifice to his own ease, making known to the people of the Old World its vast resources. The mention made of the high position taken by Canada in the Fisheries Exhibition came short indeed of what the facts warranted. Although more medals were taken by the United States, in every important respect the Dominion had supplied a superior exhibit. The thanks of the people were certainly due to the member for Gaspé also for his great services in this connection. The large immigration of the past year was a subject for congratulation. Among its most important features was the attraction of a valuable wave from the Continent of Europe and the attraction back to these provinces of over ten thousand Canadians who had settled in the United States. (Cheers.) The preference to the Canadian Pacific railway would meet with the cordial acceptance of the country. The progress of that great work had been really marvellous, and everything possible should be done to secure its early and efficient completion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BLAKE, after a few complimentary references to the mover and seconder of the address, said that the Speech from the Throne, though long, was quite as remarkable for what it omitted as for what it contained. He entirely agreed with the sentiment expressed by the mover and seconder with reference to the nobleman who has been lately appointed to preside over us. With reference to the large increase of population mentioned in the Speech, he regretted that steps had not been taken, as was promised last session, for an admeasurement of the actual settlement in the North-West. The statement made regarding the C. P. R., he considered, was an alarming one. The transaction guaranteeing the bonds of the company was one which he thought was not authorized by law. The Government had not power to sell terminable securities for any other purpose than to get cash to pay debts. He doubted if the transaction was justified by the importance of securing an early completion of the road. Passing from the railway question to the tariff policy the hon. gentleman said he regarded the tariff a failure. True we had bad crops in some parts of the country, but surely a policy of protection which was to give us steady prosperity ought to have tided over one short crop. As a matter of fact the extravagance of the Government, the abstraction of twenty unnecessary millions of money from the people, the encouragement of speculation and overtrading, the fomenting of the North-West speculation, the advice of the Finance Minister to clap on full sail, the undue stimulation of the cotton, iron, sugar, and glass industries, the over-investment in manufactures, over-trading and over-importation—all these things had done more harm than the short crop. Had it not been for the check administered by the Reformers and the warnings which the Reform party gave to traders throughout the country, the results would have been far more disastrous. In Toronto there was a great deal of distress—(Opposition applause)—there was more distress there than he had known for a good many years. (Renewed cheers). In Montreal it was the same, and in London they were proposing—what? Why, a soup kitchen. In addition to this he noticed that in London thirteen or fourteen hundred mechanics were out of employment. (Renewed Opposition cheering.) He attributed much of the distress in Toronto to immigration. It was to him lamentable that a number of people were there under the circumstances in which they were there, and he would repeat that while this country ought to encourage immigration yet discretion ought to be used. Last year the Government paid some deference to a judgment of the Privy Council by including a reference to it in the Speech from the Throne. He was sorry that that good custom of referring to these judgments had not been continued. Some years ago one of the Canadian courts decided that to the province belonged the power to escheat. The Government of that day agreed with the decision, but the present Government, in its desire to centralize all power at Ottawa, disagreed with that judgment, and took the first opportunity to endeavour to establish its view that the power to escheat rested with the Federal authorities by aiding in appealing a case arising in Ontario to the Privy Council. The appeal had resulted in the defeat of the Government. He congratulated the friends of our Federal system that this had been the result of the appeal. It was now established that the power to escheat belonged to the provinces. It was strange that the Speech from the Throne contained no reference to this Privy Council decision. Another omission, yet more inexcusable, was the omission to refer to the judgment of the Privy Council in the Hodge case, bearing upon the liquor license question. In June, 1882, and again last session, the Premier had claimed that the provincial liquor license laws were unconstitutional, and that without Dominion license legislation the business of selling liquor was practically unrestrained. The hon. gentleman based his opinion last session upon the decision in the case of Russell v. Queen. He (Mr. Blake) dissented on that occasion from the Premier's interpretation of the judgment, and held that the jurisdiction remained with the legislatures. For so doing he was attacked on the ground that he should not have ventured to question the opinions of so great a constitutional authority as the hon. gentleman, but time brought about its revenges and in the present instance he had his revenge in the decision in the Hodge case, in which the Privy Council had decided that the Local Legislature had full power to pass, for the preservation of the peace and for the suppression of drunkenness, laws to regulate the liquor traffic. That decision condemned as strongly as possible the opinion of the Premier last year and proved that his license legislation of last season was uncalled for. He did not know what course the Premier intended to pursue regarding the judgment, but in all probability he would now say that as the license law was not a necessity it should be continued on the statute book as a matter of expediency.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD was received with loud cheers. He said:—Mr. Speaker, if I cannot agree in all that my hon. friend, if he will allow me to call him so, has stated in his interesting speech, I can agree with him at all events in the sentences in which he paid an eloquent compliment to the mover and seconder of the resolution now before the House. He said truly his compliment was not merely a ceremonious one, for, as the speeches of both gentlemen show, they are valuable members of this body. I can also agree with the hon. gentleman in his remarks as to the illustrious gentleman who represents Her Majesty in Canada and to his predecessor. In would not be in the best of taste for an advisor of the Crown to pay compliments to the Governor-General who accords the Ministry his political confidence, but I may be permitted to say to the hon. gentleman that I believe when the present representative of the Sovereign ends his term here he will enjoy not only the confidence, but the affection of the people in as great a degree as his predecessor. The hon. gentleman has spoken at greater length than is usual at the opening of Parliament in reply to the Speech from the the Throne. In days of old the hon. gentleman assumed the tone of a grave statesman, of a sedate politician, a stern political economist—(laughter)—but now he has assumed a new *role*; he has broken out in a new place, as the saying is, and instead of giving us a serious speech he has treated us to a good deal of very pleasant badinage. (Laughter.) I could not at first understand the reason for this, but as the speech went on I began to understand it. When I heard him bring out in the first place a suggestion that there was a short crop, then that there had been over-trading, there was discontent in the North-West, and that there might be a failure in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway—when I heard him refer with great gusto to the bankruptcies, when he revelled in the idea that there was to be a soup kitchen in the west, then I saw the hon. gentleman was rejoicing in the opinion that the conditions were becoming favourable for his accession to power, and this was the cause of his jokes and smiles. (Hear, hear.) We have lost a good many members from this House, and among them the only man that could answer the hon. gentleman. I mean Mr. Bunster. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Bunster took care of British Columbia, and always replied very ably to the hon. gentleman's attacks upon that province. In his absence I must assume his position and answer my hon. friend. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman, while he does not object to the settlement, quotes a speech of the Minister of Justice which he interprets as meaning that the payment of the money to British Columbia is a payment in return for my election in Victoria. The hon. gentleman truly says that honest men pay their debts. It is also true that they pay them with their own money. However, I may say that the Dominion does owe a debt of gratitude to Victoria for electing me, thus preventing the country from falling into the hands of the hon. gentleman. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I quite agree with the hon. gentleman that Victoria did confer a benefit upon the Dominion by electing me. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman has alluded to the progress of settlement in the North-West, and to the fact that some legislation is required there in consequence, and thought there was a great omission in the Speech that no reference had been made to the discontent which is said to exist there. He quoted with the greatest of pleasure, and he had it carefully pasted with an industry that would do honour to my hon. friend from Lincoln, some remarks which are ascribed to the Hon. Mr. Norquay, why Mr. Norquay has come here for better terms. I remember when Nova Scotia asked for better terms, and it was represented that there was discontent and a danger of secession thus early in the life of the Confederacy. But notwithstanding this the hon. gentleman ably and vigorously opposed the request for better terms. Of course Mr. Norquay comes down here and he presses his claims for better terms as strongly as he can, and I have no doubt we will consider those claims. The honourable gentleman raises objections to our policy in regard to the mile belt. In the first place both his Government and our Government were pledged to the principle that that country should pay the expense of building its own railway. We saw and we felt that there was no reason why the taxpayer of the older provinces of Canada should be obliged to build a railway in the North-West, and it was felt that in order to develop that great country we should make an advance of money to build the road and that the country is rich enough to pay the advance back. We therefore asked Parliament to grant that money, but under a solemn promise made by myself and colleagues and the present administration that that money should be paid back, and in pursuance of that policy Parliament in its wisdom set aside 100 millions of acres for the purpose of paying this temporary advance of 25 millions for the building of the road. In carrying out this policy we were obliged to take care that while we were opening up that country that pledge would be carried out, and that the people of Old Canada should not have to pay for the building of a railway for the Far West country. But in respect to this mile belt, I then said, the Minister of the Interior took to a very great extent the advice and suggestion of my hon. friend who has just spoken. The hon. gentleman said that while everybody had a right to get his homestead, there was no reason why they should become millionaires, and he pressed strongly upon the House the propriety of selling land along the line, so far at least as town sites were concerned, for the purpose of building that road. Everybody who knows anything about that country knows that from Red river to Calgary there are a few points which nature indicates have been specially fitted for the site of a town or city. In the vast prairie there may be a few such places pointed out, but as a general rule it is a mere accident whether a place becomes a town or remains a rural section. Therefore it is impossible for the Government to know where a town site will be. When the land fever existed in the North-West there was a rush of speculators along the line and there was great danger of the honest *bona-fide* settler being crowded out by the paid agent of the speculator who sent out his hired myrmidons by the dozen, and some of them by the hundred, to put a false and fictitious settlement upon the land along the line—what was the consequence? While the harm existed it was impossible to distinguish between the honest and the fictitious settler. They were scattered all over the country. They would put up certain evidences of settlement and the land along the whole of that line threatened to exhibit the same appearance as land in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg does still, I am told, of being held for advanced prices, greatly to the disadvantage of the town itself, and to the exclusion of the honest settler. And so with respect to the lands lying south of the Canada Pacific railway. Not one single honest, not one single *bona fide* immigrants who has settled on a lot has been dispossessed. (Cheers.) The moment the Government was aware that the time had passed when people rushed in and made fraudulent settlement, not a moment too soon, and I do not think a moment too late, we withdrew the reservation, and the consequence is that now the real settler comes in, and not the agent or the speculator, not the land-jobber, but the real *bona fide* settler. Whether he comes in from the Mother Country or from older Canada, he is certain to find a homestead and to enjoy it. (Cheers.) That, sir, is my answer to the attack made upon the policy of the Government. I am responsible personally for that policy. I am responsible also for opening of it. I am responsible in every way, and I am quite satisfied that the Government acted wisely in keeping out the land-shark, and in opening up the land at the proper time to have it settled. And then the hon. gentleman attacked the colonization companies; but the colonization scheme was not commenced by the present Government. It was inaugurated and carried out, not to a very large extent, of course, because they had not opportunity, but that policy was adopted by the Government of which we were the successors. We have carried it out, and I have no reason to regret that we did so. Many of the companies have gone to great expense, and have their agents traversing England and Scotland for the purpose of settling their lands. That has been the policy of the Government. I believe it has been successful and I have no doubt that in three or four years more the country will acknowledge that the system was a good one and that these different companies have been active and energetic in settling the North-West. The hon. gentleman alluded to the disallowance of the Local Manitoba Railway Bill. I would only ask the hon. gentleman to go to Winnipeg and ask the people there whether they want a local railway running from the Canada Pacific railway west of them to the boundary line. Any man who will venture to say he is in favour of a system of allowing a local road to run wherever it pleases would have a very slender chance of being elected to represent the city of Winnipeg or the district of which it is the centre. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman says he does not wish to commit himself in any way with respect to the cry for a Hudson bay railway. There is a natural impatience in the North-West for want of transport, and hence the cry for a Hudson bay railway. Parliament has acted with a desire to supply this want and charters have been granted to two railways to run in this direction. Those two companies may amalgamate soon, and the action of the Government has been to encourage this undertaking if it has any vitality, and I do not mean to say that it has not, by agreeing to have a larger land grant and at a less price than to any other railway that has been subsidized in the North-West except the Canadian Pacific railway itself. There is a natural feeling of impatience in that country because they cannot get their produce out to market except over a foreign railway, at whose mercy they are placed. The American railways, of course, consider their own, and they regulate their tariff to suit their own purposes. But in two years the scene will be changed. There will be two routes through Canada—the all-rail route running from Calgary through the whole district north of Lake Superior by Montreal to the sea, and then there will be a subsidiary line running from Winnipeg to Prince Arthur's Landing, and thence by steamer to carry off the wealth and agricultural riches of the North-West. If those two lines are insufficient I have no doubt other lines will be formed, and the Hudson's Bay route have its turn. That is all I have to say with respect to the remark of the hon. gentleman as to the Hudson's Bay railway. Now, I do not know why it is that the hon. gentleman should always oppose the interests of the Canada Pacific railway, that from the time the Canada Pacific railway was proposed till now he has been its steady opponent. He was strongly opposed to a line north of Lake Superior, at all events it was to be built in the distant future, in the days of our grandchildren. But if you will ask the men who are now mostly concerned in the building of that road, if you will ask Mr. Van Horne, who has had a large experience in railway building both in this country and in the United States, they will tell you that of the whole line of the C. P. R. from one end to the other there is no portion so important as the line running north of Lake Superior, no portion more important than that portion which the hon. gentleman opposes with all his eloquence. Supposing the hon. gentleman's plans had been carried out, and if the second syndicate had the road they would have been carried, what would be the price of coal in Winnipeg at this moment? Why, by the building of that railway, by forcing it through to Calgary, by stretching it across the continent, the fuel requisite for comfort, almost for life, which cost $23 per ton in Winnipeg, is sold now at $7. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman says the company has not only built the main line too fast, but it has gone into other enterprises which it ought not to have undertaken. It should have confined itself, he says, to building the road to Callendar to Calgary. So far as the Government is concerned I can tell the hon. gentleman and this House that not one dollar of money nor an acre of land has been given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company except on the certificate of the Chief Engineer that the money has been expended on the main line, and that the portions of the main line necessary to the earning of the money have been built. Instead of forgetting party, instead of forgetting his old and mistaken policy, instead of coming forward and remembering that he is a Canadian first and a politician afterwards, he attacks the road and all its belongings, which, I may say, is the greatest line in any one country and belonging to any one country in the world. As yet there is no railway equal to this, and I do not see how in the near future there will be any road which, in the directness of the line, the healthfulness of the country it passes through, the fertility of the land it opens up, and the energy of the people settled in its vicinity, will equal it. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman, after dealing with the Canadian Pacific railway, then harks back to the bad harvests and over-trading. Sir, we do not in the Speech desire to say—it would be untrue if we did say it—that this country is not prosperous. This country is a prosperous country. If you look at the amount deposited in the savings banks in 1883 you will find it is greater than in the previous year. If you will consult the wholesale merchants in the centres of commerce you will find that payments have been made by the country merchants who supply the agriculturists with greater promptitude than has been the case in previous years. We have all the indications of prosperity, yet we have the misfortune of having unsatisfactory crops in some instances, and as a result of our inexperience our manufacturers have overproduced in certain branches. The hon. gentleman has quoted my speech on the licensing question; he has quoted his own speech. In my own speech I went a little too far, there is no doubt of that. I am not like the hon. gentleman, infallible. The hon. gentleman, however, has not ventured to say that the McCarthy Act is *ultra vires*. The hon. gentleman has not ventured to say that we had no right to pass that Act. The hon. gentleman has not said that that Act when brought into full operation will not have the force of law. His friend, politically and personally, Mr. Bethune, has given a strong opinion on this matter, and if it was left to my hon. friend—not in his political capacity, but in his professional capacity—he would give it as his opinion at all events that the McCarthy Act is constitutional, and not *ultra vires*. (Hear, hear.) I am quite satisfied that the hon. gentleman will not get up now and say that that is not the law of the land. (Hear, hear.) As to the celebrated Hodge case, I have no hesitation in saying that is not the end of it. I have no hesitation in saying that the Privy Council, for reasons that are apparent, and from the absence of the gentlemen who take up questions regarding the British North America Act, avoided a decision. The decision simply is, first, that the Provincial Governments can make police arrangements for the order and good government of taverns, and second, if they can do that themselves they can hand their power over to the municipalities. That is simply the decision, and it in no way affects the decision in the Russell case since the language of the Government of which the hon. gentleman was a member and sometimes not a member, sometimes a supporter and sometimes not a supporter, when he placed in 1878 in the mouth of his Excellency the Governor-General the words, "It is very desirable that there should be uniform legislation in all the provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors. Hitherto that traffic has been regulated by provincial laws or laws existing before the confederation of the provinces. There has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities." That is the announcement made in 1878 in the Speech from the Throne by the hon. gentleman opposite. That same language may be applied to the McCarthy Act to-day, and we may truly say that it is expedient that there should be one general law for the traffic in liquors over the whole of the Dominion, instead of its being regulated as heretofore by provincial laws in the different provinces. We are going to carry out what the hon. gentleman in 1878 gave his support to. The hon. gentleman says I ought to put that in the Speech. If we were going to repeal the McCarthy Act we might put that in. But the Government has no such intention. That Act is the law of the land. It is expedient that there should be one general law, and though still *sub judice*, I do not think the hon. gentleman will disagree with us when we state that it is competent for this Legislature to pass that Act, and as to the expediency of it, I only quote the language of the late Government in proof of that. (Cheers.) But, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I have tired the House. (Cries of "no, no." At all events I have tired myself. (Loud cheers.)

The address was then passed, and ordered to be engrossed and presented to his Excellency.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. LACOSTE, in rising to move an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, touched on the pleasure he felt at the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General. He regretted the departure of the Marquis of Lorne, who had evinced such deep interest in Canada, and paid a tribute to the Princess. He agreed with the Speech that although the wheat crop had been short in some sections, it had been partly compensated for by the large crops of other cereals, and that while there had been some overtrading there was nothing in the financial outlook to cause alarm. He congratulated the country on the success of the Fisheries Exhibition in London, and also on the increased immigration during the year, and in this latter connection hoped that some steps would be taken to repatriate the large numbers of French-Canadians now residing in the United States. He briefly touched on the points in the address, and was heartily applauded on concluding a brilliant speech of about half an hour.

Mr. McKINDSEY, in rising to second the address, said he had that responsibility, as it was the custom for that duty to be performed by one of the youngest members, but he was sorry it had not fallen into abler hands. It was a serious matter when the harvest failed, but it was not so bad now as it was some years ago, when, if the wheat crop failed, the farmer had nothing to fall back upon. Now he has cattle and crops of roots and oats, which last year more than compensated for the loss by wheat. Referring to over-importation, he said he had great confidence in the business men of Canada, and as the mechanics and labourers had been able to put large amounts in the post-office savings banks, where the deposits amounted to twenty millions, he thought there was no cause to fear that any disastrous consequences would ensue.

Mr. SCOTT congratulated the Speaker on his appointment, and said that while regretting that he had lost his valuable services on the floor of the House he was glad to think that they had in the Speaker's chair a gentleman so fitted in every way to maintain the dignity of that position. He paid the usual compliments to the mover and seconder of the address and then proceeded to criticise the Speech.

After brief speeches from Messrs. Armand and Power, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.15 p.m.

After prayers and routine,

DECEASED SENATOR BOURINOT.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said that yesterday he was not aware that the funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Bourinot was to take place at four o'clock this afternoon, or he would have moved that the House be adjourned till Wednesday to allow the members' attendance at the funeral. He was sure he would not be misunderstood in his desire to pay this last tribute to their late colleague. They had known the Hon. Mr. Bourinot since 1867, when he first joined their ranks, but there were gentlemen present from his own province who had known him longer. Having had the advantage of his assistance in the debates and elsewhere, all would bear willing testimony to the general kindness of his character and to the fact that he was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and his presence would long be remembered. He paid a high tribute to the hon. gentleman's private character and social qualities, and said that no member of the House had ever passed away leaving behind him more pleasant memories.

Mr. SCOTT said that he heartily approved of the course adopted by the leader of the Government. He had not known Mr. Bourinot as long as other gentlemen in the Senate, but he concurred in the remarks of the hon. leader of the Government. The late Senator had always been open, frank, warm, earnest, and truthful.

On motion of Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. Scott, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Blake and Mr. Fairbanks introduced Mr. Cameron, the new member for West Middlesex.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SETTLEMENT.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD presented a message from his Excellency the Governor-General, enclosing a copy of the arrangement made between the Dominion Government and