The Police Magistrate Gives His Decision.

## DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the conspiracy and bribery case came up again at the Police Court. Some time was occupied in reading over the evidence of Government Detective Murray and of Mr. H. P. Dwight, which

these witnesses then signed.

Inspector Ward, of No. 2 police station, was then recalled and examined by Mr. Fenton regarding the papers which were taken from the control of the papers. taken from the prisoners Wilkinson and Kirkland on the night of their arrest.

Mr. Fenton asked whether anybody. and if so, who had access to the papers, or any of them, taken from the prisoners Wilkinson and Kirkland before they were produced before the committee of the House? A. There was no person but myself and the Campaigners.

was no person but myself and the County Crown Attorney, with the exception of a duplicate with reference to the formation of a coalition government and the letter from dr. Macpherson. Those two I allowed some ir. Macpherson. Those two I allowed some sporter to see in my office in the station.
Q. Did that reporter have any opportunity f getting at the other papers? A. No. I llowed some reporter to see the copy of the round robin.

The Magistrate—Did anybody else see hem until produced in the committee? A. No.

Mr. Fenton—You said you gave them to Mr. Fenton—You said you gave them to Mr. Fenser? A. I meant that he was the person who took them at the committee. The committee was sitting round the table. I put them on the table and Mr. Fraser took them and opened them Mr. Fraser had never seen the papers before that.

Dr. McMichael—When was it that Mr. Fenton saw those papers? A. As far as I. can remember correctly now it was between eleven and one o'clock.

Q. Had you before that put them together and sealed them up? A. No.

and sealed them up? A. No.
Q. Where were they? A. They were on
my desk in the office, and Mr. Fenton came
while they were there. Witness said he had
not taken any schedule of them. He was not them, made no minute or schedule of them, and laid them on the desk. He was not able

to tell from memory how many envelopes there were. No envelopes came back to him empty.

Q. None at any time? A. Well, Mr. Murphy produced a blank envelope here a morning or two after the witnesses had been principally examined, and asked me if ever I had seen that envelope. It was a blank. I said it was a blank, probably I had, as there were some blank envelopes amongst the

Apers, WITNESS, continuing, said he had stated. WITNESS, continuing, said he had stated that when he was first examined. He thought there were about three or four. There was only one that he remembered particularly that was not in an envelope, that was the duplicate of the round robin. He did not notice any paper of the same kind on which there was writing. He could not tell the number of papers. He did not count them. He gave the document to the reporter to publish. Sometimes that was done. It depended upon the nature of the case.

Q. Did you do that without advice, or did you receive any advice from the Attorney-General that you might? A. I will tell you how that came about. The detectives who brought them there said that there was no

ought them there said that there was no election to the press getting knowledge of WITNESS, continuing, said Detective Rogers

WITNESS, continuing, said Detective Rogers told him that He thought if that had not been mentioned the probabilities were that he should not have allowed the press to see any of them. The detective told him there was no objection to the press knowing on what they were arrested. The detective did not mention any of the papers specially, Nearly all the reporters in the city were there that hight. He did not offer it without exception all round. One sat down and copied it. He did not know which paper the reporter belonged to. To the Magistrate—He said the detective did not say anything about the papers, but said that he need not conceal the fact of what they were arrested for.

To Dr. McMichael—Witness said that

when the documents were examined he chought there would be no harm in letting the press see them. Private letters he would not let them see.

Q. There was one particular document that ou selected? A. Yes, two.
Q. Will you tell us the exact words? You re now been told what you ought to say. have now been told what you ought to say.
Tell us as far as your own memory is concerned what the detective did say? A. Well, I cannot say. What I understood him to say was that there was no objection to the press knowing for what these men were arrested, and that there was nothing to conceal about he matter. He understood that to refer to he papers, and that giving them would do no narm. Mr. Fenton was not there at the ime, but had examined them. He could not time, but had examined them. He could not tell how many papers he carried to the House. The papers were tied up. Mr. Kirkland's papers were tied up in two bundle, the private papers in one bundle and the other papers in another. When he took them to the House he handed them just as they were to Mr. Fraser. The papers were before the committee about ha for three-quarters of an hour. No other members of the committee handled them before Mr. Fraser did so. He and not think any other papers were read by nd not think any other papers were read by he committee except what were handed to hem by Ma Fraser. After they were read them by Mn Fraser. After they were read they were handed to the clerk, who was mittalling them. He did not think they were then banded round. He did not think they were handed round before they were initialled. He thought the chairman marked them and passed them to the c.erk. He ald not like to say the principal members

cial reasons for withholding it. Counsel for the accused then proceeded to argue certain contested points which the magistrate had, at their request, reserved, or. McMichael for Messrs. Meek and Kirkand leading off. The learned counsel occupied the attention of the court for the balance of the day, speaking about four hours. On the following day Messrs. McMaster and foster, counsel for Mr. Bunting, stated their exceptions to certain points brought out, and cited precedents bearing out the views they advanced. These gentlemen were followed by Mr. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Wilkinson, who summed up the various oints brought out by other counsel, and introduced others of a most telling nature. The arguments of the respective counsel are THE ARGUMENT, he arguments of the respective counsel are ally referred to in our editorial columns. where all the salient points are alluded to.

Ar. Irving, County Crown Attorney, Hamilon, closed the argument, after which the
flagistrate announced that he would render
udgment on Tuesday.

the committee did not see them.

To the Magistrate—He said they gave in-ormation to the reporters unless there were

Police Magistrate Denison, according to arrangement, delivered judgment on Tuessiay, and in doing so made copious references to conspiracies, but was forced to acknowled that the only precedent he could find occurred in the State of Pennsylvania some 40 years ago. He reviewed the evidence at ength, but in a measure ignored the arguments of counsel, and concluded by finding the defendants guilty, and sending them for rial. During the delivery of the judgments, kirkland, one of the defendants, created a ensation by falling heavily to the ground in a fit, the general impression being that he was suffering from an attack of heart disease. Sefore the court opened Kirkland asked a coliceman to provide him with a chair, at he same time remarking that he felt ill, but he churlish official replied in brutal tones hat there was no chair for him.

The accused were allowed to issue court on he same sureties given previously, but will sat in an appearance before the Court of insize, which opens on the 22nd inter-THE JUDGMENT,

FITTH PARLIAMENT -- SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, April 2. DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL rose to move an address of condolence to the Queen. He said the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, which has occurred in a life which promised to be very useful, naturally calls from this House an expression of condo ence to her Majesty, which this address is intended to convey. Undoubtedly I think amongst all the Queen's sons, Prince Leopold in very many respects most resembled his father. He had the same tastes, the same desire to be useful, and exerted himself almost in the same direction and paths that his father had done. His sudden death at the early age of 31 is very much to be deplored, and I think there is a general feeling not only in this country but in Europe and the United States of sympathy with her Majesty in the loss which has befallen, her. These losses which have occurred to her Majesty from time to time, although very sad, have, I think, endeared her more to the hearts of her subjects than she would have been, perhaps, had she reigned in continual prosperity and without any of the hereavements which she as sustained. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL rose

deavoured to avoid exaggerating them, and I think what I have said truly and faithfully represents the feelings which the House and the country entertain of sympathy with her Majesty in her great affliction.

Mr. SCOTT—The expression of earnest sympathy in the address, which we have just heard read by the leader of the House, will, I am sure, find a ready echo through the length and breadth of this land. I am quite sure that her Majesty will feel that the peope of Canada share in her sorrow not less than her subjects in other parts of her dominion, not even excepting those in whose midst she

VANCOUVER ISLAND RAILWAY. SIT ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in mov Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of the Vancouver Island Railway and Esquimalt Graving Dook bill, said that although the coal lands that were offered to this company had been known for years to exist on the island, only two had been worked, and only one remuneratively. These lands had been offered to the Canadian Pacific railway five or six years ago if they would construct the road, but they were unwilling to do so. The same lands, with others, had also been offered to the Clements company, who had also declined. This land is not the property of the Dominion, but of the people of British Columbia, and those members from British Columbia who oppose this bill because the lands referred to are valuable coal lands do not oppose it on proper grounds. The amount terred to are valuable coal lands do not oppose it on proper grounds. The amount to be given to the company to enable them to construct this road is \$750.000, the same amount as the Mackenzie Government proposed to give them, and is now given in order to settle the distincts which had existed for many years with reference to the delay in for many years with reference to the delay in the commencement of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. This bill also proposes to finish a graving dock, for which purpose \$250,000 were originally given, but as it was not completed the Government considered it wise to finish it themselves as a making work.

sidered it wise to finish it themselves as a public work. He contradicted the assertion which had been made by some hon, gentleman in the House that the Government would be equally well pleased if the bill should be rejected, and said the Government were most anxious to carry the measure through in order to keep faith with British Columbia.

Mr. McINNES (New Westminster was very sorry, indeed, to have to place himself in opposition to the Government, but he felt it his duty to put his views before the House. He strong y opposed the bill, which, if passed, would be most detrimental to the Province of British Columbia, to the Dominion as a whole, and to the Canada-Pacific railway, the shares of which would immediately drop from ten

to fiteen per cent.

After some further discussion the followin After some further discussion the following division was taken for the second reading:—

CONTENTS—Messrs, Allan, Almon, Archibald, Armand, Benson, Botsford, DeBoucherville, Sir Alex, Campbell, Carvell, Chaifers, Chapais, DeBiois, Dever, Berguson, Girard, Hamilton, Howlan, Lacoste, McKay, McKindsey, McMaster, McMillan, Macdonald, MacFarlane, MacInnes (Hamilton), Macpherson, Miller (Speaker), Montgomery, CDonohoe, O'Dell, Paquet, Pelletier, Plumb, Robitaille, Ross, Scott, Skead, Smith, Turner, Trudel, Vidal—41.

Non-contents—Messrs, Alexander, Dickey, Grant, Haythorne, Kaulbach, Leonard, Lewin, McLeian, McInnes (New Westminster), Nelson, Power, Pozen, Read, Stephens, Thibaudeau, Wark—16.

The bill was then read a second time.

The bill was then read a second time. SOURIS AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAIL-WAY.

The Souris and Rocky Mountain railway bill was read the third time and passed as amended. PUBLIC WORKS AMENDMENT BILL On motion of Sir ALEXANDER CAMP-BELL for the third reading of the Public Works of Canala Amendment will, Mr. POWER moved in amendment that all the words from "aforesaid" in the eighteenth line to "and" in the twenty-third line be

struck out.

The amendment was lost on division, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

In Committee of the Whole on the Dominion Lands Act 1883 Amendment bill,

Mt. MACPHERSON regretted that he did not see his way clear to have the clause allowing members of one family on adjacent bomesteads to live in one house until the last three months of the three years extended, so as to allow young men not having relations near enough to live with friends or neighbours instead. DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Tre bill was then reported with some verbal

DOMINION LAND ACT. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the third reading of the Dominion Land Act of 1853.

Mr. DICKEY moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out all the words from "resident," line 26, page 1, to "in" in line 28, thus allowing a homesteader to perform the regidence on his own or adjacent line 28, thus allowing a homesteader to perform his residence on his own or adjacent township. He strongly nrged the advantages which would be enjoyed by the bona fide settler from this amendment to the regulations. He could see no reason whatever why the concession by which the clause allows nomesteaders to reside with relatives on the same or adjacent township should not be extended so as to allow settlers to live with friends or neighbours within the same bounds.

Mr. MACPHERSON said that however fa Mr. MACPHERSON said that however favourable the laws might be made the lot of the pioneer could not be a happy one. He said that no settlers in advance of surveys were ever disturbed. In reference to the amendment moved by his hon, friend from Amherst (Mr. Dickey), he much regretted that it had been pre-sed. All intending homesteaders would of course be glad if all conditions were abolished. He thought it rather hard when the Department of the Interior, is doing its best to promote the welfare of the North-West that further relaxation should be demanded against the judgment of the department. The effect of passing the amendment would be to sause the withdrawal of the bill altogether.

Mr. HUMLAN moved the adjournment of the debate until to-merrow.

Mr. FLINT seconded the motion which

e debate until to-merrow. Mr. FLINT seconded the motion, which

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the House into committee or an Act to amend the Temberance Act of 1878, which provides for the act being put into force in places where

\* 150 5 10

there are no licensee in existence at the time the vote is taken.

Mr. DICKEY objected to the principle of the plobiacite involved in the Canada Temperance Act. This Act was the first and only instance of the plobiacite in Canadian legislation. He quoted the figures in a number of elections to show that only one-third or less of voters voted on the Act, so that it was put into force by a small minority of people. Voters did go to the polls because they knew that they could get all they wanted to drink after the bill was passed. It was significant that out of the elections under the Act, in only three instances had the number of voters polled for the Act exceeded the number who did not vote. He contended that the votes by no means represented the voice of the people, and by no means showed that the popular feeling was in favour of the Act. He held that the Act was carried in Cumberland county because there had been no licenses issued there for years, and the people did not think it worth while to vote against it. He read several letters to show that in the county of Halton the Act was of no effect, and that more liquor was consumed there now than before the passage of the Act. He was informed that the Act would be repealed in Halton. While not prepared to oppose the clause providing for the Act being enforced in counties where no hicenses have been 1 sued, he thought it unnecessary, because the local liquor laws of the Dominion License Act provided sufficient protection. In conclusion, he gave notice that in committee he would move an amendment with reference to the number of votes to be polled.

The House then went into committee. The bill was reported on the understanding that on the third reading to-morrow Mr. Dickey's

Mr. MACPHERSON said that the Governmentwas willing to make some concession and would accept the amendment. (Applause.)
The bill, as amended, then passed through committee and was adopted.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the second reading of the North-West Territories Act, 1880, amendment bill, which is to authorize the Government to increase the number of registration districts, &c. Carried.

It was moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, April 2. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY FI-NANCES.

Mr. BLAKE enquired if there was any truth in the report that the Canada Pacific Railway, or some of its officers, had represented to the Government their pecuniary receipts were found to be inadequate to meet

OTTAWA, April 3.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Mr. GIROUARD moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that the seat for Cumberland had not been vacated.

Mr. BLAKE stated he had heard nothing

tion was carried on division, yeas 107, nays 55.

LATE PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker, in moving a resolution that this House do concur in the address of condolence from the Senate to her Most Gracious Majesty on the death of H. R. H. Prince Leopold, I feel sure this House will readily join the other brach of the Legislature in conveying to our beloved Sovereign the sympathy of Parliament with her in her great bereavement. We had the honour, some of us. of meeting with Prince Leopold during his recent short visit to this country, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary, and all who had that priviless must be supported to the secondary to the sec Lie of House then went into committee. The bill was reported on this understanding the country, and all orbo had that priviles and the proposed of the country and all orbo had that priviles and the proposed of the country and all orbo had that priviles and the proposed of the country and all orbo had that priviles and the great intelligence of the country and the rest of his appearance, the great priviles and the country and the rest of he management that the country and the rest of her Majesty's country in countries where it had been adopted, and that the Actited fabult be repealed and that the Actited fabult be repealed and that the Actited fabult be repealed and the committee was of opinion that the majesty of the the proposed of the management that the majesty of the the proposed of the first management that the committee was of opinion that the majesty of the country is now aboving himself to the best of India. Prince Lopeld, whose that the country described in the preformance of a test were made that the country described in the proposed of the preformance of the Schot and ment that three-fiths, instead of one-salf, of the work of polled mould be required to great public life. From a congenited delicacy of the country of the country is now aboving himself to the country of the country

The state of the Casia. Second in amendment that the state of the stat passed.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Mr. ALMON resumed the debate on the motion for the third reading of the Act to amend the Dominion Land Act.

Mr. Dickey's amendment was to the effect that young men may perform their homestead duties as far as residence is concerned by living with any neighbour, instead of on his land or with his parents or relations as provided in the bili.

He moved in amendment to the amendment that the clause be altered so that a homesteader may reside within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and suggested that Mr. Dickey should accept the amendment.

Mr. DICKEY—I should like to know what the Government proposes to do before I accept the amendment.

Mr. ACPHERSON said that the Government was willing to make some conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to do before I accept the amendment.

the Queen.

LIBEL CONTRADICTED.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN—Before moving the adjournment of the House, I wish to state on behalf of the First Minister, who was obliged to leave the House, that a statement has been made in a Toronto Reform newspaper of yesterday that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have ap lied to Government for a further loan of \$5,000,000, and I need not say, Mr. Speaker, that there is no foundation at all for the statement. There has been no application either by the company, or by any member or director of the company, for any such loan or for any loan whatever, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The House adjourned at 1.15 a, m.

THE RAILWAY ACT. Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced a bifurther to amend the Consolidated Railwa Act of 1879. The first section provided for

Mr. BLAKE sequired if there was any truth in the report that the Canada Pacific Raliway, or enine of its officers, had represented to the Government their pecuniary receipts were not to be inadequate to meet their necessities.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said no such representation had been made to the Government by the company that he was aware of CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. BAKER resumed the debate on Mr. Shakespeare's motion that in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to enact a law probibiting the incoming of Chinese a law probibiting the incoming of Chinese and the colonies of Victoria and Queensiand prohibited the immigrations of Chinese. The State of California did the same thing. He thought Canada could not do better than follow examples of the Legislatures of these places, particularly as Coinamen werean undesirable class. As recently as 1832 eight thousand Mongolians arrived in British Columbia. Qut of that consignment there were not five women. The presence of these foreigners was a great drawback to the province. They worked so cheaply they kept out an advantageous class of settlers, and as they lived on the smell of an oil rag they took money out of the country. Then the morals of the Chinese were bad in the extreme with the Chinese were bad in the extreme with the Chinese where no only immoral, but they came into competition with white labour and kept it out of the country. He was not prepared to go at present quite of the Privy Council power to right was portion to be made in the extreme with the Chinese were not only immoral, but they came into competition with white labour and kept it out of the country. He was not prepared to go at present quite of the provision of the moral, but they came into competition with white labour and kept it out of the country. He was not prepared to go at present quite on the provision of the provisio

SICK MARINERS.
On motion of Hon. Mr. McLelan the bill to amend the Act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners was read the second and third time and passed.

WEST INDIAN TRADE. MEST INDIAN TRADE.

Mr. VAIL called the attention of the Government to the treaty arrangements which had been entered into between the United States and Spain, under which the United States, in matter of trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, were more favourably situated

One bee by that line.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN—The Government, as a Government, has received no such communication from the Grand Trunk Railway Company. But I have received a communication from the manager of the Grand Trunk, who informs me that should the Government desire to secure control of the North Shore railway, he has no doubt that terms could be arranged for its transference, but there is no desire on the part of the company to part with its interests in the railway.

Mr. HOUDE, for Mr. Ouimet, asked whether it was in the knowledge of the Government that the Canadian Pacific Railway. Company has adopted measures for the acquisition of the North Shore railway, or that it has taken any steps for that purpose. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN—It is within the knowledge of the Government that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are, in accordance with their determination to obtain connection with the port of Quebec, as a summer terminus, engaged in negotiations to obtain that object, from which they anticipate a favourable result.

THE INSPECTION ACT.

THE INSPECTION ACT. The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill of Hon, Mr. Costigan to amend the Inspection Act.

Mr. COSTIGAN submitted an additional classes exempting Newfoundland oil from inspection.

Ar. COSTIGAN submitted an additional clause exempting Newfoundland oil from inspection.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) introduced the question of retaliation by Newfoundland upon countries, including Canada, alleged to place duties upon their packages containing oil, and asked for an explanation of the intentions of the Government on the subject.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said Canada imposed no duty on the packages containing oil imported from Newfoundland. Upon looking into the question he found that duties had been collected last year upon such packages, but the packages really came from England, though they contained Newfoundland oil. There was, however, as he had remarked, no duty upon packages from Newfoundland containing oil, so that there was no ground for complaint on the part of Newfoundland in that respect. As regarded the inspection of oil from Newfoundland, an amendment prepared to this bill would provide that an inspection should not in future be necessary. The Government had, he might remark, communicated with the Newfoundland Government with a view to entering into negotiations to secure an amicable arrangement. The bill was then reported with amendment.

ment. THE INDIAN ACT. House resolved itself into a committee on the bill to amend the Indian Act.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would accept that suggestion. He had received numerous requests to stop potlashing. One of the gentlemen, writing to him on the subject, stated that the Indians kept up these orgies for, sometimes, a couple of months. They spent their entire summer earnings frequently in one night, and were, as a result of their wastefulness, in poverty. Not only were the white people in favour of abolishing the custom, but the more thoughful Indians united with the white people in objecting to it. The further clauses of the bill had reference to the internal management of Indian, affairs, the election of chiefs, and the disposal of the property of deceased Indians. He had an addition to make to the bill in the form of a new clause, under which any person giving liquor to, an Indian, on an order verbal or written, rendered nimself hable to the same penalties as if he had supplied the liquor without an order.

The clause was added.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said another clause provided for the enfranchisement of Indian on the clause of the internal of a probability of the clause was added.

clause provided for the enfranchisement of Indians on the issue of a probationary ticket Indians on the issue of a probationary ticket by the superintendent.

Mr. DAWSON advocated parliamentary representation for the Indians, and con-demned the narrow policy of the Ontario Legislature in passing a measure which prac-tically disfranchised them.

The bill was reported.

The House adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

OTTAWA, April 8. Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that he would move the House into Committee of the Whole to-morrow, in resolution that it is expedient to amend "The Luquor License Act, 1883," in several respects, and especially as to the time for applying for and taking out licenses, as to the appointment of commissioners, and as to legal proceedings enacted and the penalties imposed by the Act and providing that any deficiency in the license fund and inspection expenses may be made good out of moneys voted by Parliament for that purpose.

A NEW MANITOBA JUDGE.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that

Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that IN SUPPLY.

The House resolved into the Committee of On the item \$300,000 for surveys of Dominion lands,
Sir JOHN MACD NALD stated that this
was half the vote asked last year. In the
matter of surveying great progress was made
during the past season. Next year there
would be a picked staff of surveyors employ-

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that in 1872 an Act was passed by his Government under which timber limits could only be brought after public competition. That Act remained till the Government of hon. gentlemen opposite came in in 1874, and from that till 1878 there was no provision in the Act for the erection of mills on the limits for the accommodation of the settlers; but when the present Government aucceeded in 1878, they returned to the Act of 1872 and provided that when several applications were received for a limit, the allottment should be to the highest bidder. They also made the licenses annual and terminable on notice, and they provided for the consumption of the timber allotted. Hon. gentlemen opposite had found fault becruse other than lumbermen had secured grants of timber. He (Sir John Macdonald) believed that any respectable man, who would comply with the terms of the Act, had as much right to a timber license as the lumberman.

The item was passed.

FROM THE SENATE. The following bills were sent down from the Senate and read the first time.

To amend the Act extending to the Province of Manitoba the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours.

Further to amend the Act respecting the public works of Canada.

To amend the Act to extend to the Province of British Columbia certain criminal laws now in force in other provinces of the Dominion.

To amend the Canada Temperance Act of

Further to amend the Act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of session.

To amend the Dominion Lands Act of 1883.

Mr. SPEAKER announced that he had reserved from the Senate an intimation of the passage of a bill respecting the reformatory or juvenile offenders in the county of Haliax, Nova Scotia.

The bill was read the first time.

BILLS INTRODUCED OR ADVANCED. THIRD READINGS. To amend the Act respecting inquiries and vestigations into shipwrecks and other

natters.

To amend the Weights and Measures Act.
To prevent adulteration of tood and drugs.
To amend the General Inspection Act.
To amend the Civil Service Act.
To amend the Indian Act.

Errs's Cocoa.—Grateful and comforty inc.—"By athorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppa has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Scroice Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only 10 Packets and Tins (½ lb and lb) by Grocers, labelled.—"James Epps & Co., Homceopathic Chemists, London."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Aid to the Montreal Woman's Protective
Society.

Public armouries and care of arms.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Construction and repairs of military properties, for repairs and maintenance of buildings and barracks occupied by Cavairy and Infantry School corps.

Ottawa rifle range resairs.

Additional expenditure in connection with depates.

Railways and canals chargeable to capital Intercolonial railway, to reimburse the Government of New Brunswick for money expended by them on the construction of this section of railway between Palinsee Junction and the boundary of Nova Scotia.

Towards bridging the St. Johns river between Palinsee Junction and the boundary of Nova Scotia.

Towards bridging the St. Johns river between Grand Falls and St. Francis, the United States contributing an equal amount.

Public works and buildings chargeable to capital:

British Calumbia Fagricants 16,144

Toronto est-office
London Custom house, enlargement of
building.
Gananoque Custom house, &c., additional amount required to complete.

Prescott post-office, Custom house, &c.,
Ottawa Geological Museum.
Guelph Custom house, &c., alterations,
repairs, &c.
Ottawa post-office, improvements and repairs.

Liver Ottawa, improvement of canal, Upper to Lower Natrows, above Pembroke...

Thornbury, Lake Huron.

River Sydenham.

Little Bear Creek.

Kincardine, Lake Huron.

Kingsville, Lake Brie...

River Ottawa projected improvements between Mattawan and Lake Temiskamingue (examination).

To provide for the publication of the Royal Society's proceedings.

Miscellaneous—To pay Messrs. Alexander Maclean and John Charles Rogers the amount—\$69.781—awarded them by the referees in the suit brought by them against the Queen in the Exchequer Court of Canada, the award having been confirmed by the jndgment of Mr. Justice Henry (this payment not in any way to prejudice any right the Crown may have to appeal from that portion of the said judgment awarding interest on the said amount).

To provide the expenses of an especition (by water) to Hudson bay to test the practicability of the route for commercial purposes.

To cover expenses of taking evidence concerning the same to the Auditor-General of Canada under authority of section 55 of the Audit Act (41 Vic. Cap. 7).

To assist in promoting the purposes of the international circumpolar observa-

The Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislature appointed to consider certain proposed amendments to the Municipal Act has caused the following questions to be sent to councils of counties, townships, towns and incorporated villages; clerks of towns, townships and incorporated villages; ex-wardens and ex-reeves for the last three years; division granges and to each newspaper in the province, with reference to the desirability of reducing the number of county councilors; and also of extending the law now applicable to incorporated villages as to bridges over one hundred feet in length, to towns and townships. ships. COUNTY COUNCILS.

L. What is the general feeling in your municipality as to a reduction in the number of council councillors?

2. What is your own opinion?

3. Of the following proposals for the reduction of county councillors which would you (if favourable to reduction) prefer?

(a) Doing away with deputy reeves, each municipality having but one representative.

(b) Increasing the number of qualified voters required for deputy reeves, say from 500 to a greater number.

(c) Dividing the county into districts and electing representatives therefrom.

(d) Giving to each township a reeve with a veting power equal to the present representation as regulated by the Municipal Act—or, in other words, the reeve having as many votes as the Act provides representatives from the municipality.

votes as the Act provides representatives from the municipality.

(e) Having a board of say five members, representing, not particular districts, but the whole county. If favourable to this plan, what mode of election would you suggest? Whether by popular vote or an election by the various township councils at their first meeting, in a somewhat similar manner to the election, by Electoral Division Agricultural Societies, of representatives at the Board of Agriculture and Arts.

(f) The election of county councils as at present; but the appointment by them, at their first meetings, of small Executive Committees to transact the business of the year.

4. If not favourable to any of the above propogals, or if you do not consider any of them the best that can be given, what plan would you suggest?

5. In your opinion, should future legislation (if any) in reference to the foregoing matters, be permissive or compulsory?

BRIDGES.

1. Keeping in view the inability of incorporated villages, in many cases, to construct bridges over one hundred feet in length, is the present law compelling county councils to erect and maintain such bridges, generally satisfactory?

2. If to towns, then should it not extend

4. Make any suggestions you think desirable as to the general, jurisdiction of county councils over bridges. THE RED SUNSETS.

The way in which men take the unexpected is an excellent gauge of their state of mind. Syndden changes in the face of nature brings the man out of his burrow and exhibits his hidden motives.

Fitty years ago the meteoric shower of 1833 showed that the less cultivated class, even in America, still looked upon the accidents of the skies as signs of heavenly wrath and portents of coming ills. Now even the least educated no longer ask:

"What does this presage?" but, "what is its cause?"

on account of the preceding eruptions of vol-canoes in the Straits of Sunda, which in their grandeur and effects much exceeded any dis-turbance recorded in history. Although the volcanic outburst

CHANGED THE GEOGRAPHY of a large district, destroyed somewhere mear one hundred thousand lives, and sent the ocean waves and the throbs of the air produced by the convulsion over the whole circumference of the earth, its nature was not unusual; it differed from a thousand similar accidents of this troubled world only in degree—only as the discharge of a twenty-inch cannon differs from that of a small field-piece.

But the strange heavens of the later autumn, the fiery glow of sunrise and sunset, the brownish haze that girdles the sun all day, are phenomena so out of the range of common experience that at first all the experts in meterology were at sea in their explanations.

planations.

At the outset, many of these students of the atmosphere turned naturally to the conjecture that some of the vagrant matter of

WE SEE IN THE COMETS

WE SEE IN THE COMETS
or dust-like meteors, had been drawn down upon our atmosphere, and so enveloped the earth with a meteoric met.

Others looked upon these movements as a mere intensification of the afterglow, or second sunset, which is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in all extra-tropical regions at offtain seasons of the year, particularly in the autumn, and which is probably due to the condensation of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Gradually, as the facts have been gathered in from all parts of the world, these explanations have been overthrown, and the sunsets have been proven to be in some way connected with the Javanese convulsion.

At several points in Europe the new-fallen snow contains particles of volcanic dust essentially like those that fell upon the decks of ships near the point of eruption, and which are presumably the heavier bits that have descended from the dust cloud in the upper air.

Still further, it has been shown that these

Still further, it has been shown that these curious appearances of the sky occurred more quickly in the district near the volcano than in regions remote from it. It is not easy to determine the precise times when the sunset and sunrise became so brilliant; for at first the phenomenon might seem accidental in its nature, and so not become recorded. Yet it is clear that at Rodriguez, Mauritius, and Seychelles, points from three thousand to three thousand five hundred miles west of Krakatoa, the red sunsets were seen on the 28th of August, within thirty-six hours after the eruption occurred.

In Brazil, which is over ten thousand miles away, they appeared on the 30th of September. In Florida, thirteen thousand miles distant, on September 8th. It was noticed in England on the 9th of September, but in Sweden not until the 30th of November; each of these countries being about 7,500 miles from the point of eruption.

The volcanic mist spread more rapidly in the tropical belt between the parallels of latitude in which Java lies than in the regions to the north and south of this line. Sweeping swiftly about the earth in this tropical belt, it seems to have been carried thence by some slower motion to higher latitudes.—

April Atlantic.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

County Councils.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than on the Great Slave lake and return (Revole).

Academy of Arts.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than on any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand the my dedictines, and finding that many who could be cared are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catsurch, catarrhal deafuses, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines and patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been bene fitted, and a larger percentage cured than on any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand the many of the many of the many of the medicines and finding that many was formed the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines and return (Revole). Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French army.

The Press.

## MECHANICS

WANTED See the List under the heading of "Mechanics Want on the Third Page of

THE DAILY MAIL Everybody Wanting Mechanics Advertises there.

Every Mechanic seeking employment examines that list. Advertisements of "Mechanics Wanted," "Situation Wanted," "Situations Vacant," "Articles Wanted," a "Lost or Found." 25 cents each insertion of 20 words."

Farms by Auction. BY PETER RYAN

AUCTIONEER, 29 Front Street West, Toront THAT MAGNIFICENT STOCK AND GRAIN FARM

containing about 1,334 acres, known as Indian Point, in the County of Victoria, being composed of a peninsula jutting into Balsam Lake, surrounded on three sides by navigable water; about 400 acres are in a good state of cultivation, the balance is covered principally by valuable, hardwood timber. Buildings comprise a fine frame dwelling, two storeys high, 25x35; fourlarge barns, good stabling, and immense cattle sheds in addition, with every convenience for farming and grazing purposes. The house commands a beautiful view of Balsam Lake. Coboconk, a thriving village and station of the Toronto and Nipissing railway, is distant about three miles. The farm is well opened up by a road running through the centre, and is unequalled in the province as a faym for grazing purposes, the pasturage, shade, and water being exceptionally good. Will be put up at Auction, at the Auction-rooms of Peter Ryan, 29 Front street west, is the City of Toronto, en blee, in three separate parcels, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1884, at 20 citock p.m.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale; the time for payment of balance and other conduions will be made known at sale. There will be a reserve bid.

Other information may be o tained on application at Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Port Hope, Lindsay, or Peterborough: Or to J. N. KHCH. HOFFER, Barrister, Souris City, Manicoba; of to T. T. Bain NES and D. CHISHOLM, Barrister,

PETER RYAN. AUCTIONEER, TORONTO,

Trusses.

