rred, and stated that he thought the book concern would realize \$50 to each man going into the union. The profits through increased expenditure had been low during the year. The income had been about \$30,000. The expenditure the same.

The BISHOP read a letter in which were en-

closed forty dollars from a friend, withhole his name, the money to be used for necessit cases among superannuates.

The Committee on Pastoral Address was presented, and after considerable discussion it was recommitted. This report brought out

ome very strong sentiments for and against The conference then adjourned.

CHIEF JUSTICE SPRAGGE.

Death of One of Canada's Ablest Judges—Brief Sketch of His Life.

One of Canada's ablest judges has passed away in the person of Chief Justice Spragge, who died yesterday morning at his residence, Portland street. For nearly two months back he had been in poor health, and was he had been in poor health, and was wing to a severe lung and throat complaint. Although of advanced age his constitution was strong, and his attending physician had hopes that he might recover as the warm months approached. On the morning of Easter Sunday he was able to attend church and partook of the communion. Almost im-mediately after his return home his ailment took a turn for the worse. Dr. Temple was summoned, and pronounced him to be under combined attack of inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis. The disease seemed to fasten upon him, and he steadily weakened until Saturday morning, when he appeared to be somewhat easier, and hopes were still entertained of his recovery. On Saturday evening, however, a relapse occurred. The downward turn again set in, and the patient gradually sank, until about ten minutes to ten yesterday morning when he breathed his lats. He died at the ripe age of seventy-eight years, after a long and distinguished career. He leaves a family of four and a widow to mourn their great loss. His sons are Rev. Mr. Spragge, of Newmarket, and Dr. Spragge, of this city. The late Cirief Justice was a man of more than ordinary strength of physique, and it is ungs and bronchitis. The disease seemed to than ordinary strength of physique, and it is sail that he hardly knew a day's sickness until within the present year. He always took a personal interest in any step looking to the improvement of the city, and he commanded the esteem of all classes of citizens.

itizens generally. SKETCH OF HIS LIPE. John Godfrey Spragge, the late Chief Jus-tice, was born on September 16th, 1806. The earlier part of his life was spent in Southern England. His father had received a liberal incation, and took eare to see that his children were properly educated. John was the eldest son, having one brother, named eldest son, having one brother, william. While the children were young the family emigrated to ada and took up their abode near the site of the Old French fort, just west of Parkdale. For some time agri-cultural pursuits were followed by the bead f the family, but in a few years a new field of labour opened. The rapidly increasing population of this part of the country reniered the establishment of higher educational nstututions necessary. Among the first to ecognize this was Mr. Spragge, sr., who opened what was known as the Central hool. The institution was situated on Wellington street, between York and Simcoe streets. The education of the two sons. John and William, was now entrusted to Dr. Strachan, then head master of the Public school. Owing to the training they had re-ceived from their father the two boys became apt scholars. John evinced a desire to study for the legal profession, and in this he was seconded by his father, who did everything n his power to forward this ambition. As a young man at college he was re-markably successful, and gained many well-wishers who, in after life, proved his warmest friends. At an early age he was called to the bar, having passed nearly all the examinations with honours. In 1834 he the examinations with honours.

opened an office at 28 Newgate aide) street, where he practiced for some time with continued success. He rose with distinction through the several grades of the legal profession. In 1841 he was appointed

His death will be deeply regretted not only

by his numerous personal friends, but by

n 1850, and retired from active work as a parrister to assume THE MORE HONOUBABLE DUTIES of the bench. As a judicial officer he continued to be a student of the law, and the great success he achieved is due entirely to the careful and painstaking way he conformed to the requirements of his office. In 1851 he was elected treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and in that office displayed onsiderable executive ability. He was mar ried about this time to a daughter of Dr. Thom, of Perth. On the death of William H. Blake, in 1869, the position of chancellor became vacant, and was offered to Mr. Sprage, who accepted it, and thus assumed a still higher position on the legal ladder. Here he continued his career of success, displaying remarkable clearness of judgment. The remembrance of his early days made him very kind and friendly towards the younger members of the whose respect for him was thus greatly increased. In April, 1882, he was elevated to the highest position on the beach in On-tario, vacated by the much lamented death of Chief Justice Moss. Almost until the day of his death he continued to perform the duties of that important office, always displaying an almost unerring judgment. His death will be a great loss not only to his personal friends and relatives but to the legal profession generally.

The late Chief Justice's brother was super-

first Master of the Court

Ontario. He was appointed "Vice-Chance

itendent of Indian Affairs at Ottawa when he died.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Midiand railway of Canada to have been held in Peterboro yesterday has been ad-journed till Thursday, May 8th.

A vote taken at St. Catharines recently as A vote taken at St. Catharines recently as to whether the citizens would grant a bonus of \$80,000 to the contemplated St. Catharines and Niagara Central railway, resulted in favour of granting the bonus by a majority of 539 votes.

Although the formal opening of the Ontario and Quebec railway takes place on May 1st, the line will not be open for regular passenger business until two months later. The object of this is that the whole line may be tested and inspected thoroughly, and that the ballasting may be finished off so as to ensure perfect safety when passenger trains are put on the road. In the meantime, however, a heavy freight business is expected principally between eastern points and the very W. of this is that the whole line may between eastern points and the North-West

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

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 fol-lowed out the instructions has been benelowed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, weas lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Teronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is ouring more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can 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 Franch samp.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT --- SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE OTTAWA, April 16.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT. The House went into committee on the Civil Service Act Amendment bill, and after some progress, the committee reported, and was granted leave to sit again.

> OTTAWA, April 17. RULE SUSPENDED.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved that the 41st rule of the House be dispensed with for the remainder of the session. This motion allows a bill to pass more than one reading on the same day. Carried. CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

The Civil Service Amendment bill passed through committee with several amendments, and was read a third time and passed. THE INDIAN ACT.

The House went into committee on the Indian Act of 1880 Further Amendment bill, which was reported, read the third time as amended, and passed on division. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the House into Committee on the Indians of Canada Privileges bill, which was reported with some verbal amendments, read the third time, and passed.

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were received from the commons and passed through all their To amend the Consolidated Railway Act of

To authorize an advance of a further sum to complete the graving dock at the harbour of Quebec.

To provide for the salary and travelling allowances of an additional puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in the Province of Manitoba.

of Manitoba.

To make further provision towards the completion of the tidal dock in Quebec har-Respecting the Department of Marine and To amend the present tariff of duties of

Customs.

The Independence of Parliament Act
Amendment bill was read the third time and passed on division.

The General Inspection Act Amendment bill, as amended, was read the third time and

passed. The Adulteration of Food and Drugs Preventron bill, as amended, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate adjourned at 5.40 until to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock.

OTTAWA, April 18. BILLS FROM THE COMMONS. The following bills were received from the Commons and passed through all their stages:—
To authorize the raising by way of loan of sertain moneys required for the public ser-

rice.

To readjust their yearly subsidies to be allowed by Canada to the several provinces now included in the Dominion.

To amend the Liquor License Act, 1883.

To authorize certain subsidies and grants for and in respect of the construction of the lines of railway therein named.

COMMONS AMENDMENTS AGREED TO. The following bills were returned from the turred in :To amend the Dominion Lands Act of

Respecting insolvent banks and insurance north-West Territories Act of 1880, amendment bill,

> HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, April 16. PUBLIC WORKS.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved the orks of Canada.

Mr. DAVIES moved to introduce an ment that nothing in the bill should

affect the rights of any riparian owner.

The bill was amended and read the third THE MARINE DEPARTMENT. Mr. McLELAN moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The bill was read the third time.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES. The resolutions regarding the provincial subsidies were concurred in, and Sir LEONARD TILLEY introduced a bill founded upon them, intituled an Act to re-adjust the yearly subsidies to be allowed by Canada to the several provinces now included

The bill was read a first time. THE NEW LOAN. Sir LEONARD TILLEY introduced a bill founded on the loan resolution, intituled an Act to authorise the raising by way of loan of certain money required for the public service.

The bill was read a first time.

SALE OF COAL Mr. COSTIGAN moved to withdraw his bill respecting the sale of coal.

The motion was carried. SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

The bill from the Senate respectiog the duties of justices of the peace out of session, and to make provision for appeal from the decisions of such justices in unorganized territories, was read the third time. CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the nd reading of the bill to amend the Cansecond reading of the bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

In committee he explained that the 97th
clause provided for the Act coming into force
in any district after the expiring of the
licenses then current. It had been decided
that the wording of this clause prevented the
legal adoption of the Act in places where no
licenses had previously been in force, and the
amendment was introduced to remove this
disability

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the am ment was made at the instance of the temper

ance people.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was. The amendment was adopted.
The bill was then read the third time. THE TARIFF. On motion of Sir LEONARD TILLEY, the bill to amend the present tariff of daties of Customs was read the third time and

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. The bill respecting a reformatory for certain juvenile offenders in the county of Halifax and authorizing the establishment of a boys' reformatory was, on motion of Sir John Macdonald, read the second and third time

and passed. DOMINION LANDS ACT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act of 1883. He explained that the bill provided among other things to remove some of the restrictions regarding homesteading, and to allow persons homesteading within a certain radius to live, not each person on his section, but, if thought desirable, all together in one good house. A further clause authorized the Governor-in-Council to reserve certain forests in the Rocky mountains in order to protect the source of rivers. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to add a further clause to the bill, which he to add a further clause to the bill, which he was sure would meet with acceptance. It was to continue the right to pre-empt for two years under the law of last year. The right to pre-empt would come to an end in January, 1835, but as the Canadian Pacific railway and the Government had advertised pre-emptions largely in Europe, it was thought the withdrawing of the pre-emption so soon would

cause a great deal of disappointment. He would, therefore, in committee propose to to add a clause extending the period during which pre-emptions could be taken out until anuary, 1887.

The bill was read a second tim

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the secon reading of the bill to authorize certain subsi dies to the lines of railway mentioned

The bill was read the second time. IN COMMITTEE.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced an amendment providing that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company might within six months purchase or make arrangements to obtain control of the North Shore road from St. Martin's Junction to Quebec.

The amendment was adopted. BILLS WITHDRAWN.

The following bills were withdrawn:—Act respecting the Electoral Franchis Act.
To define certain offences against persons

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION, Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the second reading of the bil respecting the ter-ritory in dispute between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario. He ex-plained that the object of the bill was to authorize the reference of the dispute to the Privy Council, and to provide for legal juris-diction in the meantime. iction in the meantime.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Do you

agree with the terms of reference arranged upon between Ontario and Manitoba?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I do substantially. I think the case is fairly stated.

The bill was read the second time, and passed through committee. The House adjourned at one o'clock.

THE GRAND TRUNK BILL. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved to with Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved to with-draw the bill, of which he had given notice, to amend the Act of the present session, relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Com-pany, and to correct the change made in the bill in the Senate. The Government, he said, had received assurances from the Grand Trunk Railway Company that it would set aside a million pounds sterling out of the money to be realized under the bill, to be applied to no other purpose than the doubling applied to no other purpose than the doubling of the track between Toronto and Montreal.

(Hear, hear.).
The bill was withdrawn. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ACT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed amendments to the North-West Territories Act. The amendments were for the purpose of authorizing the Governor-in-Council to fix the salaries of registrars and the fees and charges to be paid for the registration of deeds and instruments.

THE LICENSE LAW. JOHN MACDONALD moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Liquor License Act.

Mr. McCRANEY moved that the bill be

re-committed with instructions to the com-mittee to strike out the amendment enabling hotels having shops in connection with them to hold liquor licenses.

The motion was carried. Yeas 75, nays 62.
The amendment was made in the bill.

Mr. McCARTHY moved that the bill be referred back to the committee with instruc-tions to amend it by adding a clause to the effect that, whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of Parliament to pass the Liquor License Act of 1883 and the amendments thereto contained in this Act, it is therefore enacted that until the question of the constitutionality of such Act and this Act be determined no prosecution for any infringement or violation of sections 88 and 84 of the said Liquor License Act shall be instituted against any holder of a license to sell liquor granted to him under the authority of any statute passed in any of the provinces, so long as such license and such authority is in force; and for the purpose of having the question of the constitutionality of such Act decided as soon as possible, the Governor-General-in-Council may refer the said question to the Supreme Court of Canada to hear and determine such questions, and the said court nality of such Act and this Act be dete determine such questions, and the said court shall hear the same and certify their opinion to the Governor-in-Council. The Lieutenant-Governor of any province may become a party to such case, and in the event of any province thus becoming a party thereto, shall be entitled to be heard by counsel on behalf thereof. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be final, unless on the request of the Governor-in-Council or of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province, who may have been party to it. Her Most Gracious Majesty may be pleased to refer the matter of the said case and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.
In committee on the amendment,
Mr. DAVIES wished all the penalties in posed under the Act to be dropped. Mr. McCARTHY said that would not de Mr. McCARTHY said that would not do until the constitutionality of the Act was settled. It was certainly desirable to suspend penalties so far as regarded persons who had taken out provincial licenses, but it would not do to suspend the penalties imposed for infraction of the provisions of the law upon persons who might, in certain parts of the country, take out Dominion licenses. The penalties proposed to be suspended should be those mentioned in sections 73, 84, 89, and 91. The amendments were concurred in.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the third reading of the bill respecting the territory in dispute between the Dominion of Canada and

the Province of Ontario.

The bill was read the third time and passed NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. The Act to amend the North-West Terri-ories Act of 1880 was read the third time

THE INSURANCE BILL Sir LEONARD TILLEY announced that the Government did not intend to proceed this session with the bill to modify the applituon of the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877. He moved therefore that the order b discharged. The motion was carried.

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read the third time and passed:—
Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act of

Act to authorize certain subsidies and Act to authorize certain subsidies and grants for and in respect of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

Act to extend the limitation of time under the Act 43rd Victoria, chap. 7, entitled, "An Act for the final settlement of claims to lands in Manitoba by occupancy under the Act 33 Victoria, chap. 3.

To amend the Act respecting Insolvent

Acts.

Banks, insurance, and loan companies, and building and trading associations.

To authorize the transfer of prisoners from one gaol to another in certain cases.

To readjust the yearly subsidies to be allowed by Canada to the several provinces.

To authorize the raising by way of loan of

certain moneys for public service.

The House adjourned at 10.45 p.m. OTTAWA, April 18. LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1883.

Mr. McCARTHY moved concurrence in certain amendments made in the Senate to the Liquor License Act. He explained that the only amendment, which was not merely verbal, was one exempting hotels in cities and towns at the discretion of the commissioners from the operation of the clause which provides that hotels or saloons shall not communicate with or form part of any store where goods are sold.

The amendment was concurred in.

SETTLEMENT WITH NEWFOUND-LAND.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT enquired

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said no answer had yet been received to the communication sent to the Government of Newfoundland on this subject.

OTTAWA, April 19.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.45 p.m.
Mr. MILLS rese to call attention to the
manner in which the Government had conducted the business of the session. He regretted that several of the measures promised
in the speech had been abandoned, and that
other and more important measures of which
no notice had been given were brought forward at an unprecedentedly late period of the
session. Mr. HAGGART rose to a point of orde and asked if there was a motion before the

Mr. Stream is the non. gentleman had not yet made a motion, but it was possible that he intended to do so.

Mr. MILLS said he had not yet made up his mind—(laughter)—but if he was allowed to speak long enough he would be inclined to conclude with a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Cloud laughter

the Government. (Loud laughter.)
Mr. WHITE (Hastings) thought the hon.
gentleman should be thankful to the Government rather than the reverse for having delayed the most important measures till he got his seat and was in a position to discuss

them,
At this stage in the proceedings Black Rod arrived at the door of the Commons chamber, and after giving the customary three knocks he summoned Mr. Speaker and his faithful Commons to the Senate chamber. On their arrival his Excellency gave the Royal assent to the following bills:

An Act to grant certain powers to the Commercial Cable Company.

An Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company.

porate the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Pictou Marine Insurance Company (Limited).

An Act to amalgamate the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto and the Toronto Corn Exchange Association.

An Act to authorize a further advance to the Province of Manitoba in aid of Public Schools therein.

An Act to provide for salary and travelling allowances of the Judge of the County Court of Cariboo in the Province of British Columbia.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Canada.

An Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the International railway Company.

An Act respecting the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa, Waddington, and New York Railway and Bridge Company.

An Act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

An Act respecting the winding up of the

An Act respecting the winding up of the Springhill and Paresboro Coal and Railway Company, and the sale of the property thereof to the Cumberland Coal and Railway Com-

An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Marine nsurance Company (Limited).

An Act to extend to the Dominion An Act to extend to the Dominion of Canada the powers of the corporation called "Die Nederlandsch Amerikaansche Land Maatschappij" (the Netherlands American Land Company).

An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company (Limited).

An Act to incorporate "The Provincial Bank."

Bank."
An Act to incorporate the Halifax Marine
Insurance Company (Limited).
An Act to empower the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company to relinquish their charter and to provide for the winding up of their

and to provide for the winding up of their affairs.

An Act to incorporate the Gananoque,
Perth, and James Bay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Union Trust Corporation of Canada.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Owen Sound Dry-Dock Shipbuilding and Navigation Company (Limited).

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, pany (Limited).

An Act to incorporate the Live Stock In

An Act to incorporate the Halifax Steam Navigation Company (Limited). An Act for the relief of John Graham. An Act to incorporate the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North

An Act to incorporate the Traders' Bank of

An Act to incorporate the Traders' Bank of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Vandreuil and Prescott Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Northern and North-Western Junction Railway Company.

An Act to empower the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company (Limited), to construct and work a line of railway between Medicine Hat and the company's mines on the Belly river and for other purposes.

An Act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Synod of the diocese of Saskatchewan and for other purposes connected therewith.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk railway of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Lake Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

and Coal Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Great American and European Short bine Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to the Montreal and European Short Line Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Napanee, Tamworth, and Quebec Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Pontiac."

An Act to authorize the transfer of the Welland railway to the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, and for other purposes.

An Act relating to the Roman Catholic diocese of Ottawa.

An Act respecting the Erie and Huron railway.

way.

An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruge Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Steamboat Inspec-

tion Act of 1882," by reducing the fees pay-able on renewal of engineer's licenses. An Act to confirm the lease of the Ontario An Act to confirm the lease of the Ontario and Quebec railway to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company, and to the railways leased to the said company.

An Act respecting the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company.

An Act to empower the bondholders of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company to vote at meetings of the company, and for other purposes.

to vote at meetings of the company, and for other purposes.

An Act for the better prevention of frauds in connection with the sale of patent rights. An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Saskatoon and Northern Railway Company.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky Mountains Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to "The North-West Central Railway Company."

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Railway Bridge Company,

Bridge Company,
An Act respecting the Real Estate Loan
Company of Canada (limited),
An Act to incorporate the Bank of Winni-An Act to incorporate the Guelph Junction

Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Hamilton and NorthWestern Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act 40th Vic., cap.

49, and 40th Vic., cap. 24, being Acts relat-

inter of Marine and Fisheries in certain cases reported to him under it.

An Act respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches therein named.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of gas and gas meters.

An Act respecting the Vancouver Island railway and the Esquimault graving dock, and certain railway lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion.

An Act to amend "The Customs Act, 1883."

An Act to amend "An Act respe An Act to amend "An Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships," and "The Seamen's Act, 1873."

An Act respecting fortifications and mili-An Act respecting fortifications and mili-ary buildings and their maintenance and

An Act for giving effect to an agreement therein mentioned between the Government of the Dominion and that of Nova Scotia. An Act respecting the Central Ontario Railway.

An Act in further amendment of "An Act

respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners. **B An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Maritime Bark of the Dominion of Canada, and to make other provisions respecting the said bank. An Act respecting the Northern Railway
Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Niagara Frontier
Bridge Company

ridge Company.

An Act respecting the London Life Insur

An Act respecting the London Life Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the Act 38 Vic., chap. 54, intituled, "An Act to entend to the Province of Manitobe the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec."

An Act to amend the Act 37 Vic., chap. 42, intituled, "An Act to extend to the Province of British Columbia certain laws now in force in the other provinces of the Dominion."

An Act further to amend the Act 31 Vic., chap. 12, intituled, "An Act respecting public works of Chanda."

An Act respecting "The Independence of An Act respecting "The Independence of Parliament Act, 1878," 41 Vic., chap. 5.

Parliament Act, 1878," 41 Vic., chap. 5.
An Act respecting a reformatory for certain juvenile offenders in the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia.
An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."
An Act to further amend an Act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions in relation to sundry conventions and

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Co. An Act to provide for salary and travelling allowance of additional puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in the Province of

An Act to readjust the yearly subsidies to

be allowed by Canada with several provinces now included in the Dominion. An Act to amend the Civil Service Act of 1892 and 1882 An Act further to amend the Indian Act,

An Act for conferring certain privileges on the more advanced bands of the Indians of Canada with the view of training them for the exercise of municipal powers. An Act further to amend the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 Railway Act of 1879.

An Act to amend the Liquor License Act

of 1883.

The Supply bill,

His Excellency was then pleased to prorogue the second session of the fifth Parliament of Canada with the following speech:— ' Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate : Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The assiduity and zeal shown by you in the performance of your important duties deserve my best thanks, and I duties deserve my best thanks, and I desire to convey them to you. There is every reason to anticipate that the liberal aid given by the loan to the Canadian Pacific railway will secure the speedy and satisfactory completion of that great national work. I congratulate you on the adjustment of all matters of difference between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia by the legislation of this session.

"The larger appropriations made for the furtherance of railway construction may be expected to assist materially in the development

Ine larger appropriations made for the furtherance of railway construction may be expected to assist materially in the development of our commerce, both foreign and domestic, as well as to open up for settlement extensive fertile districts hitherto almost inaccessible.

"The several measures for the benefit of the Indian communities, and for their encouragement to assume the responsibilities of self-government are well adapted for the purpose, and the amendments of the laws relating to the Dominion lands will give additional facilities and advantages to settlers in the North-West Terrutories.

"The readjustment of the annual subsidies to the several provinces, while adding to their resources, will place their pecuniary relations with the Dominion on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

"The several important measures which occupied your attention, and will now become law, must all tend to the benefit and improvement of the country, and the numerous private bills with industrialobjects submitted to me indicate the existence of a healthy spirit of enterprise among our people.

pirit of enterprise among our people. Gentlemen of the House of Commons : "I thank you in her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the public

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "In bidding you now arewell till next session, I trust that when we next meet I may be able to congratulate you on the continuing prosperity of our country."

DIVISIONS IN 1884. DIVISIONS IN 1884.

The following is a list of divisions in session which may be useful for reference:—
Feb. 4.—*Tupper (Pittou) motion for six months' hoist, bill Law of Evidence. Yeas, 53: nays, 100.

Feb. 6.—Laurier's motion against Judge Mousseau. Governmen: vote, 89; Opposition vote, 47.

Feb. 7.—*Ouimet's motion, 2nd reading bill making Legislative Council eligible for Dominion Parliament, negatived. Yeas, 59; nays, 102.

nays, 102.

Feb. 7.—Cartweight's motion against Minister of Finance for advances made to Exchange Bank. Government vote, 97; Opposition, 60.

Feb. 13.—*Cameron's (Huron) motion to

mittee on bill Law of Evidence 15.—Cartwright's am otion that C.P.R. resolutions have pre-lence after routine. Government vote, 7: Opposition vote, 51. Feb. 15.—Weldon's amendment to prece-nation. Government vote, 103; Op-

Feb. 15.-Sir John's motion for prec

Feb. 19.—Cameron's (Huron) amendment to Tupper's motion for Committee of Whole on C.P.R. resolutions, Government vote, 132; Opposition, 62.

Feb. 21.—Blake's amendment to Vail's amendment. Blake wanted full particulars of further subsidies to provinces or railways. Government vote, 137; Opposition, 62.

Feb. 21.—Vail's amendment (six mouth's hoist) to Tupper's motion to go into committee on C. P. R. resolutions. Government vote, 136; Opposition, 63.

Feb. 21.—Tupper's motion to go into committee on above resolutions. Government vote 136; Opposition, 63.

Feb. 22.—Watson's amendment to second reading C. P. R. resolution (amendment de-

eading C. P. R. resolution (amendment de-nanding from C. P. R. abandonment of wenty years' monopoly.) Government, 112; pposition, 49. Feb. 22.—Weldon's amendment (C. P. R not to buy any securities or acquire terminal facilities in United States till loan all paid

actities in United States till toan an partial of the control of t dence to C. P. R. Loan bill. Government vote, 112; Opposition, 47.

Feb. 26.—Tupper's motion, 2nd reading C. P. R. Loan bill. Government vote, 111;

C.P.R. Loan bill. Government vote, 111;
Opposition, 52.
Feb. 28.—Blake's motion declaring High
Commissioner's seat vacant as amended by
Sir John. Amendment carried. Government vote, 122; Opposition, 57.
Feb. 28.—Blake's amendment to Tupper's
motion that amended C.P.R. Loan bill be
agreed to. (Blake's amendment was to the effect that all interests of C.P.R. in all railway
securities and railway leased lines, etc., be
taken for additional security.) Government
vote, 122; Opposition, 58.
Feb. 28.—Blake's second amendment, that
C.P.R. contracts should be let after public
notice. Government vote, 122; Opposition, 58.

An Act to authorize the transfer of prisoners from one ga. 1 to authorize the transfer of prisoners from one ga. 1 to authorize the transfer of prisoners from one ga. 1 to another in certain cases.

An Act to extend the limitation of time under the Act 43 Vic., chap. 7, entitled an "Act for the final estitement of claims to land in Manitoba by occupancy under the adulteration of food and drugs.

An Act to amend and consolidate as a mended the severall Acts respecting the gamend the General Inspection Act of 1874.

An Act to amend and consolidate as a mended the severall Acts respecting the service.

An Act to amend and consolidate as a mended the severall Acts respecting the adulteration of food and drugs.

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An Act to amend and consolidate and feasing the full acts of the Whole on bill relating to Frauds in Public Contracts. Negatived, 59 to 96.

March 13.—Sir John's motion for Committee of the Whole on bill a mended Criminal Law. Negatived, 65 yeas and 86 nays.

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March 13.—Sir John's motion for Committee of the Whole on bill at a mend Criminal Law. Negatived, 65 yeas and 86 nays.

March 13.—Sir John's motion for Committee of the Wh

Houde's Liquor License motion. Government vote, 117; Opposition, 63.

March 19.—"Jamieson's motion third reading bill for relief of John Graham. Yeas, 84; nays, 56.

March 19.—Bosse's 6 months' hoist to Foster's amendment to Charlton's Seduction amendment. Yeas, 69; nays, 74.

March 21.—Mills' amendment to motion to go into Supply, relating to High Commissioner. Government vote, 95; Opposition.

March 24.—Paterson's (Brant) Immigration amendment to Tilley's motion to go into upply. Government vote, 101; Opposition, March 26. *- Robertson's amendment to

White's amendment to Foster's Prohibition motion. Yeas, 55; nays, 107.

*Foster's amended motion. Yeas, 122; *Foster's amended motion. Yeas, 122;
nays, 40.

March 27.—Cameron's (Huron) complaints
of Manitoba and North-West amendment to
Sir Leonard's motion to go into Supply.
Government-vote, 116; Opposition, 57.

March 28.*—Homer's 6 months' hoist to
British Columbia Railway Subsidy bill.
Yeas, 29; nays, 121.

Davies' Reciprocity amendment to Sir
Leonard Tilley's motion to go into Supply.
Government, 105; Opposition, 60.

March 31.*—John White's amendment to
third reading Central Ontario bill. Yeas.

March 31.—John White's amendment to third reading Central Ontario bill. Yeas, 60: nays, 91.

April 2.—Auger's amendment to abolish Hansard. Yeas, 61; nays, 101.

April 3.—Girouard's motion first report Privileges and Elections Committee be concurred in. Government vote, 107; Opposition, 55.

on, 55.

April 4.—Charlton's amendment regretting xpenditure to Sir Leonard's motion to go nto Supply. Government, 111; Opposition,

April 9.—Blake's amendment to Sir John's motion, third reading, Independence Parliament Act. Government, 117; Opposition, 58.

April 9.—Fisher's amendment, same subject. Government, 117; Opposition, 58.

April 9.—Sir John's motion, same subject. Government, 117; Opposition, 58.

April 14.—Auger's amendment to Blake's amendment to Sir Charles Tupper's motion for motion for second reading railway subsidies' resolutions. Government, 110; Opposition, 56. April 14.—Blake's amendment to same mo-

April 14.—Biake's amendment to same motion. Government, 111; Opposition, 55.

April 14.—Laurier's amendment to same motion. Government, 119; Opposition, 52.

April 14.—Sir Charles Tupper's motion for second feading resolutions. Government, 128; Opposition, 35.

April 16.—Cartwright's six months' hoist to Actrespecting division of Marine and Pisheries Department. Government vote, 100; Opposition, 54.

April 16.—McLelan's motion for third reading bill. Government vote, 100; Opposition, 54.

April 16.—McLelan's motion for third reading bill. Government vote, 100; Opposition, 54.

It will thus be seen that the Government has more than held its own during the session, at least two members who in previous sessions voted with the Opposition determining this session to cast in their lot with the Government. In addition the Government won a seat during the session in the return of Mr. Temple for a constituency for years sending a supporter of the present Opposition. From the above recapitulation of the votes of the session it appears that the HIGHEST MAJORITY

the Government secured in a vote on a Government measure was 93, in the case of the Railway Subsidy bill. The next highest majority was in the case of the British Columbia railway and Graving Dock bill, when for that Government measure, the majority was 92. The smallest vote given in the House was on Blake's "crockeryware" amendment to Sir Leonard Tilley's motion to go into supply. The largest total vote has 199, as already stated. The highest vote the Opposition gave was 63. The highest the Government received was 137.

Judging from this division list, one can

the Opposition have not much to find fault with in the Government's policy. When they spend their strength over a matter of transient importance like the C. P. R. loan, and insist spon thirteen or

FOURTEEN DIVISIONS
on that question, it is plain that they have not found any great dividing principle between themselves and the Government. What would they have done for divisions if the C. P. R. loan had not happened to come up this session? Then again, Sir Charles Tupper's matter was a transient matter. It was one of the flotsam of the session. Yet on a matter, or really very little importance per se-namely, whether a seat in the Commons should be vacated or not because of doubts about the construction of a few words in a statute, the spirit of which had not been violated by his appointment—the Opposition leader, to make a show of activity, insisted upon having eight divisions when one spon having eight divisions when one would have defined his position equally swell as half a dozen. What was the sense as well as half a dozen. What was the sense of insisting upon all these divisions? In both these cases which were made the great point, of attack during the present session there was nothing that the public care a fig for in the contentions of the Opposition. In both the public have profound sympathy with the Government view. Mr. Blake's tactics appear to be to endeavour to prevent Government measures that in themselves are likely to be popular from becoming so to the same extent they would if not made an object of party attack. Take out these two questions which have made but the slightest impression on the public mind as cause for condemnation of the Government and which really have already, and notwithstanding the hubbub of the Opposition, added to the popularity of the Government, and what main and leading question of public policy do you find attacked by the divisions of the session?

ANALYSIS OF VOTES. During the session the following votes were taken on the Canadian Pacific Railway Loan:

Feb. 15th, Cartwright's amendment. 53 100
Feb. 15th, Weldon's amendment. 53 100
Feb. 15th, Weldon's amendment. 62 132
Feb. 19th, Cameron's amendment. 62 132
Feb. 21st, Blake's amendment. 63 136
Feb. 22th, Vall's amendment. 63 136
Feb. 22nd, Weldon's amendment. 43 104
Feb. 25th, Sir John's precedence motion. 112
Feb. 25th, Sir Charles' second reading Feb. 22nd, Weldon's amendment. 13
tion, 58.
Feb. 28.—Blake's third amendment, that C.P.R. expenditure be subject to audit of Auditor-General. Government vote, 122;
Opposition, 58.
Feb. 28.—Tupper's motion for third reading C.P.R. Loan bill. Government vote, 122;
Opposition, 58.
March 4.—Blake's amendment to Sir John's motion to introduce bill relating to Independence of Parliament. Government vote, 101;
Opposition, 55.
March 4.—Sir John's motion agreed to the North W.

According to returns brought down on Thursday, 109,548 acres of pasture lands in the North-West were leased for a period of twenty-one years to twenty-five lessees. The largestnumber of acres leased to any one person was 100,000 acres. The total sum to be received annually by the Government as rental amounts to \$10,560.50.

The total expenditure on account of Rideau hall since Confederation amounts to \$701,670, of which \$7,854 is for rent of domain in 1868 and 1869, \$82,000 for the purchase of property in 1869, \$494,456 for additional alteraperry in 1809, \$494, 455 for additional altera-tions, repairs, and maintainance, \$85,370 for furniture, \$52,617 for pardens and grounds, and \$79,371 for fuel and light. The average annual expenditure during the Mackenzie regime is \$58,226. The average during the Macdonald regime down to 1883 is \$41,300. North-West Land Sales.

A return of land sales made south of the Canadian Pacific railway belt between 5th July, 1882, and 1st January, 1884, shows:— Area in acres. Amount. Terms of sales Ordinary 8,513 \$26,462 Cash at sale

ales by pub-lic auction 8,152 21,575 One-fourth cash Totals 90,866 \$160052

THE ESCAPE OF PIUS IX. low His Holiness Left the City in Dis-Gaise.

On the afternoon of November 24 the Duc d'Harcourt had arrived at the Quirinal in his coach as ambassador of France, and craved an audience of the sovereign. The guards wondered that he stayed so long, but they knew not that he sat reading the newspaper in the Papal study, while the Pope had retired to his bedroom to change his dress. Here his major-domo, Filippani, had laid out the black cassock and dress of an ordinary priest. The Pontifi took off his purple stole and white pontifical robe, and came forth in the simple garb he had worn in his quiet youth. The Duc d'Harcourt threw himself on his knees, exclaiming, "Go forth, Holy Father; divine wisdom inspires this counsel, divine power will lead it to a happy, end." By secret passages and narrow staircases Pius IX. and his trusty servant passed counsel, divine power will lead it to a happy end." By secret passages and narrow staircases Pius IX. and his trusty servant passed unseen to a little door, used only occasionally for the Swiss guards, and by which they were to leave the palace. They reached it, and bethought them that the key had been forgotten. Filippani hastened back to the papal apartment to fetch it; and returning unquestioned to the wicket, found the pontiff on his knees and quite absorbed in prayer. The wards were rusty and the key turned with difficulty; but the door was opened at last, and the holy fugitive and his servant quickly entered a poor hackney coach that was waiting for them outside. Here again they ran risk of being discovered through the

THOUGHTLESS ADHEBENCE TO OLD ETIQUETTE of the other servant, who stood by the coach, and who, having let down the steps, knelt as usual before he shut the door. The Pope worea dark great coat over his priest's cassock, a low-crowned round hat, and a broad brown woollen neckcloth outside his straight Roman collar. Filippani had on his usual loose cloak; but under this he carried the three-cornered hat of the Pope, a bundle of the most private and secret papers, the papal seals, the breviary, the cross-embroidered slippers, a small quantity of linen, and a little box full of gold medals stamped with the likeness of his holmess. From the inside of the carriage he directed the coachman to follow many winding and diverging streets, in the hope of misleading the spies, who were known to swarm at every corner. of the other servant, who stood by the coach, streets, in the hope of misleading the spies, who were known to swarm at every corner. Beside the church of St. Pietro de Marcellino, in the deserted quarter beyond the Coliseum, they found the Bayarian Minister, Count Spaur, waiting in his own private carriage, and imagining every danger which could have detained them so long. The sovereign pressed the hand of his faithful Filippani and entered the count's carriage. Silently they drove on through the old gate of Rome, Count Spaur having there shown the passport of the Bayarian Minister going to Naples on affairs of State. Near La Riccia the fugitives found Countess Spaur (who had arranged the whole plan of the escape), waiting with a coach and six horses, in which they pursued their journey to Gaeta, reaching the Neapolitan frontier between five and six in the morning.



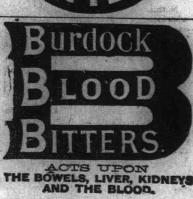
THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Projessors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Hany of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure und analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serjous kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable genclemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering hunanity. His Outspoken Opinion.

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We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure n certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use

LONDON, Ont., June 20, 1883.

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F. W. MEEK, Strathroy, Ont.

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Rheumatine An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE for all kinds of



PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE Testimonial From Mr. B. C. Lundy

Testimonial From Mr. B. G. Lundy, of Niagara Falls. Ont., a highly respected citizen, having lived near Drummondville and at the Falls for the past 30 years.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 20th, 1883.

J. N. SUTHERLAND: Dear Sir.—For the past year my brother, Wm. Lundy, of Lundy's Lane, has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. By my advice he procured and used 6 bottles of your preparation "Rheumatine" with this result—that he is now guite free from all rhoumatic pain, and able to attend to his cusiness.

Your medicine "Rheumatine" has also been of great benefit to myself. Some weeks ago I was taken with a severe attack of Sciatica. I suffered such pain that I could not move or leave the house. I purchased and used two bottles of "Rheumatine." In my case also the medicine was a success, for I am completely cured and asswell as ever. I have every confidence in "Rheumatine" as a cure for rheumatic complaints, and heartily recommend it to others.

Yours truly, (Signed) B. C. Lundy, See our Change of Testimonials every week in Dahly Mail.

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