

of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the labors of which Joint High Commission resulted in the Treaty of Washington, signed at Washington, U.S., on 8 May 1871. Received degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865. Is also LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and a D.C.L. of University of Trinity Coll., Tor. Created K.C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, July 1867. Created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of *Isabel la Catolica* [of Spain], Jan. 1872. Apptd. a mem. of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, July 1872. Unanimously elected leader of the Can. Liberal Conservative Opposition, 6 Nov. 1873. Sat for Kingston in Can. Assembly from Nov. 1844, until the Union. Returned for same seat in the Commons at g.e. 1867; at g.e. 1872, and at g.e. 1874. Unseated on petition, 21 Nov. 1874; re-elected 29 Dec. '74. Contested the city of Kingston at last g.e., when he was defeated. Immediately afterwards was elected by acclamation for Marquette, Man., which he vacated—by having accepted office as Premier and Minister of the Interior on 7 November 1878, which position he now holds. Was then elected with Mr. DeCosmos for Victoria, B.C., of which he is now senior member. The following are among the principal measures which have been carried through Parlt. by the Right Hon. Knight, viz.:—The secularization of the clergy reserves; the improvement of the criminal laws; the promotion of public instruction; the consolidation of the statutes; the extension of the municipal system; the reorganization of the militia; the settlement of the seat of Government question; the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe; the establishment of additional penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums and reformatory prisons, and providing for the inspection thereof; the providing for the internal economy for the House of Commons; the reorganization of the Civil Service on a permanent basis; the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; the enlargement of the canals; the enactment of a stringent election law; the ratification of the Washington Treaty; the Confederation of B.N.A.; and extension and consolidation of the Dominion. In his position as leader of the Opposition, Sir John, on several occasions, gave the late Government the benefit of his ability and long experience in perfecting several of their most important measures, notably the Insolvent Act, and the Act constituting the Supreme Court of the Dominion.—*Stadacona Hall, Ottawa; Stadacona Club, Kingston; U.E. Club; Rideau Club; Yacht Club.*