



THE DOMINION  
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AND  
REVIEW

FOR THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH YEARS OF THE  
CANADIAN UNION,

1880-1881.

EDITED BY

HENRY J. MORGAN,  
*(Keeper of the Records, Canada).*

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*Amackay,  
J.S.C.  
1882*



Montreal:  
JOHN LOVELL & SON.  
1882.

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ENTERED according to the act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, by HENRY JAMES MORGAN, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—*A. C.*, stands for Associate Coroner ; *A. R.* for Annual Register ; *B. C.* for British Columbia ; *B. C.* for Bibliotheca Canadensis ; *Bd.* for Board ; *Bff.* for Bailiff ; *b.* for born ; *C.* for Conservative ; *Clk.* for Clerk ; *C. G.* for Clerical Guide ; *C. L. D.* for Canadian Legal Directory ; *Commr.* for Commissioner ; *Ct.* for Court ; *Cy.* for County ; *d.* for died ; *Dist.* for District ; *D. C.* for Division Court ; *Ed.* for Editor ; *Jl.* for Judicial ; *L.* for Liberal ; *Man.* for Manitoba ; *N. B.* for New Brunswick ; *N. S.* for Nova Scotia ; *N. W. T.* for North West Territories ; *P. E. I.* for Prince Edward Island ; *P. C.* for Parliamentary Companion ; *P. Q.* and *Q.* for Province of Quebec ; *R. M. A.* for Royal Military Academy ; *R. M. C.* for Royal Military College ; *S.* for Son.

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## PREFACE.

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IN presenting the double number of the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW, for the years 1880 and 1881, at this early period, the Editor takes credit for redeeming the promise made in his last volume, that in future the REGISTER would appear at the earliest moment practicable. Although the present volume appears four months in advance of the publication of its predecessor, the Editor hopes in future to be able to improve on this, and, if possible, to insure the publication of the book not later than February or March in each year.

The Editor points with a feeling of pride to several additions to his list of *Collaborateurs*, gentlemen of high literary repute, whose contributions on the subjects of Literature, Science and Education bear evidence of long and careful research and critical acumen.

He would also draw attention to the large amount of new and useful matter contained in the present REGISTER, especially to the articles on Railway extension and development, on manufacturing progress, the operation of the "Scott" Temperance Act, and Miscellaneous Statistics, as bearing evidence of his earnest desire to make the REGISTER all that it ought to be as *the Canadian Handbook of Public Reference*, replete with information on subjects of general interest, thoroughly impartial in its narration of events, and perfectly reliable in its data and its statements of fact.

OTTAWA, *Bank Street Road*, May, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES THEREOF,  
IN 1880-1881.

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*Governor General :*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G. (appointed 14th October, 1878).

*Prime Minister :*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C. (appointed 17th October, 1878).

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Lieutenant Governor :*

THE HONOURABLE DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD (appointed 18th May, 1875).

*Succeeded on 30th June, 1880, by*

THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

*Premier :*

THE HONOURABLE OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., Q.C. (appointed 31st October, 1872).

---

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Lieutenant Governor :*

THE HONOURABLE THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M.D. (appointed 26th July, 1879).

*Premier :*

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, D.C.L., Q.C. (appointed 30th October, 1879).

---

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*Lieutenant Governor :*

THE HONOURABLE ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, C.M.G., Q.C. (appointed 4th July, 1873).

*Premier :*

THE HONOURABLE SIMON HUGH HOLMES, Q.C., (appointed 22nd October, 1878).

---

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Lieutenant Governor :*

THE HONOURABLE EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER, Q.C. (appointed 16th July, 1878).

*Succeeded on 12th February, 1880, by*

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT.

*Premier :*

THE HONOURABLE JOHN JAMES FRASER, Q.C. (appointed 4th May, 1878).



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# POLITICAL HISTORY—1880.

## CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION—BY-ELECTIONS—CHANGE OF PORTFOLIOS—OPENING OF  
PARLIAMENT BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE—  
THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE interval between the close of the year 1879 and the opening of Parliament in 1880 was rendered more than usually interesting by a number of by-elections, and by some slight changes in the Cabinet. The elections attracted more than ordinary attention on account of their being regarded as to some extent an indication of the feeling of the people on the question of the National Policy inaugurated by the Government in 1879, and in all of the constituencies the contests were keen and exciting.

The constituencies opened were North Lanark, Cornwall, Argenteuil and Montmorency, which had been represented by two supporters of the Government and two members of the Opposition. The result of the elections was that one seat (Argenteuil) was gained by the Government. Particulars of these and other by-elections which occurred during the year will be found in Chapter VIII.

On the 17th January, some changes of portfolios took place in the Ministry. The failing health of Hon. L. R. Masson, Minister of Militia, necessitated his resigning that position and accepting the less onerous office of President of the Privy Council; Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Council, became Postmaster General; and Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster General, accepted the portfolio of Minister of Militia. On the 6th February, Lieutenant-Governor Chandler, of New Brunswick, died at Fredericton (see Obituary), and on 12th Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Speaker of the Senate, was appointed as his successor, Hon. D. L. Macpherson was appointed Speaker of the Senate, and sworn of the Privy Council, and Mr. John Boyd, of St. John, N.B., was called to the Senate in place of Mr. Wilmot.

On the 12th February, the second session of the fourth Parliament of the Dominion was opened by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, in the Senate Chamber, the Commons with their Speaker, Hon. Dr. Blanchet, being present. H. R. H. the Princess Louise occupied a seat on the Throne; and His Excellency delivered the following speech:

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I have great pleasure in meeting you again for the despatch of the business of the country. The abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed Canada is a cause for the deepest thankfulness; and I heartily congratulate you on the evidences which surround us of a recovery from the commercial and industrial depression which has so long weighed down the energies of the people. Our returning prosperity should, I think, direct our attention to the less fortunate circumstances of our fellow-subjects in Ireland, where so much destitution prevails, and I invite your consideration of the best means of shewing our practical sympathy with their distress. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the number of settlers who have during the past year come into our North-West from Great Britain and the United States, as well as from the older Provinces of the Dominion. The visit of two members of the Royal Commission on the agricultural distress in the Mother Country, and the favourable report of the tenant farmers who, at the instance of my Government, have examined into the farming capabilities of the Dominion, will, it is believed, largely increase the number of immigrants during the present year. Preparations must be made for their reception, and your attention will be specially called to this subject. Every effort has been made to hasten the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Lake Superior to Red River, and no doubt is entertained that the railway will be opened for traffic between those important points within the time specified in the contracts. Under the authority given by Parliament last Session, nearly one hundred miles from Red River to the Western Boundary of Manitoba has been placed under contract, and tenders are about being asked for, for the construction of another hundred miles from the boundary westward. The completion of these two sections will at an early day afford railway facilities through two hundred miles of the most fertile land in the North-West. After an exploratory survey of the line from Port Simpson to the Pine River Pass, and through the Peace River country, it has been decided to adopt the location of the line to Burrard Inlet, and contracts have been awarded for one hundred and twenty-seven miles of the railway between Emory's Bar, on the Fraser River, and Savona's Ferry. This work will be vigorously proceeded with so soon as the Spring opens. Its construction will complete the most difficult portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and secure the connection by steam of the fertile district of Kamloops with the capital of British Columbia. The adoption of a rigid system of economy in the management of the Intercolonial Railway has,

without impairing the efficiency of its working, effected such a diminution of expense as to warrant the belief that the country will in future be relieved from any considerable burden in connection with its operation. In consequence of the entire failure of the usual food supply of the Indians in the North-West, a large expenditure has been necessarily incurred to save them from starvation. It is hoped that the efforts which are now being made to settle the several bands on the reserves, and to induce them to betake themselves to the cultivation of the soil, may prevent the necessity of similar calls for relief in the future.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with all due regard to economy. You will be pleased to learn that the effect of the tariff of last Session in the development of the varied industries of the country has on the whole been very satisfactory. The experience acquired since it came into operation in March last has suggested the expediency of some amendments, to which your attention will be directed.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

Bills for the better organization of the Civil Service, for the consolidation of the Inland Revenue laws, and for the amendment of the Acts relating to Dominion lands, to the Public Works, to the Indians of the North-West, and to the Mounted Police Force, will be laid before you. The Acts incorporating the Banks of the Dominion will expire next year, and the present would seem a favourable time for a full consideration of our Banking system, and of the subject of the currency as connected with that system. The subject of the laws relating to Insolvency will doubtless engage your attention. The increasing foreign trade of Canada, and the prospect that Her Majesty's Government will enter ere long into negotiations with foreign nations on the subject of their trade and commercial relations, demand our closest attention and watchfulness, while the rapid development of the Dominion is continually giving rise to important matters requiring the support and action of the Imperial Government. With the concurrence of Her Majesty, I therefore recommend you to sanction the appointment of a permanent representative of Canada in London to guard her various interests. The subjects I have mentioned are of great importance. I commend them, with full confidence in your wisdom and patriotism, to your best consideration.

On the return of the Commons to their chamber, Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act of 1874, certificates and reports relating to the elections in Cornwall, Argenteuil and Montmorency, declaring the elections voided; and in the St. Hyacinthe case, confirming Mr. Louis Tellier in his seat. He also

informed the House of the vacancies which had occurred and elections which had been held since Parliament had been prorogued. (See A. R., 1879, pp. 153-4.)

The following new members, having previously taken the oath according to Law, and signed the roll, were introduced and took their seats.

Francis Jones Barnard, Esq., member for Yale, introduced by Hon. Mr. Langevin and Mr. J. S. Thompson (Cariboo); Pierre Clovis Beauchesne, Esq., N.P., member for Bonaventure, introduced by Hon. Mr. Langevin and Hon. Dr. Fortin; Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., member for West Durham, introduced by Hon. Mr. Mills and Mr. Béchard; Darby Bergin, Esq., M.D., member for Cornwall, introduced by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. McLennan; Donald G. Macdonnell, member for North Lanark, introduced by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Hon. Mr. Geoffrion; William Mackenzie McLeod, Esq., member for Cape Breton, introduced by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton); Joseph Royal, Esq., member for Provencher, introduced by Hon. Mr. Masson and Sir Charles Tupper; Fabien Vanasse, Esq., member for Yamaska, introduced by Hon. Mr. Masson and Mr. Massue.

On the 13th, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Commons by Mr. Richey (Halifax), seconded by Mr. Houde (Maskinonge). In the Senate the Address was moved by Hon. Mr. Trudel, seconded by Hon. Mr. Vidal.

Mr. Richey referred to the excellent harvest, and regretted that, while nature had been so bounteous to us, such great distress should be prevailing in Ireland. He approved of the intimation in the Speech that a sum of money would be asked to relieve that distress, and suggested that the relief should be made in products of Canada sent over in our own ships, instead of simply donating money. He referred to the improved condition of the country, which he attributed mainly to the fiscal policy of the Government; praised the manner in which the Pacific Railway was being prosecuted, and congratulated the Minister of Railways on the marked reduction in the cost of maintaining the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Houde spoke in French in a similar strain.

Mr. Mackenzie complained of the meagreness of the speech which altogether contained the promise of the amendments of five measures, three of which had already been amended, a renewal of the Banking Act, and, possibly, the repeal of the Insolvency Law. He thought that so meagre a bill of fare had never before been presented to a Canadian Parliament. He could not agree with the congratulations on the improved state of the country. He regretted the absence of any material emigration from England to Canada, and claimed that there was a very large exodus to the United States, a portion being from Manitoba and the North-West, which he attributed to the unfavourable

land regulations and bad administration of land affairs. He condemned the administration of Indian affairs and criticised severely some of the appointments made of Indian farm instructors. He would be pleased if any reduction in the working expenses of the Intercolonial could be made legitimately; but feared that the alleged reductions were made at the expense of the rolling stock and by the serious impairment of the character of the road. He maintained that it was not true as stated in the Speech that "the effect of the tariff of last session in the development of the varied industries of the country has, on the whole, been very satisfactory;" and contended that "but for the bountiful harvest that Canada had during the last season, and but for the deplorable accident of a serious deficiency in the harvest in Great Britain and Ireland, the state of Canada this winter would be the most deplorable ever known. There would have been no precedent for the distress which would have existed." He denied that the National Policy had furnished more employment for labour, and contended that there was "a much larger degree of distress than there was at the time the late administration went out of office." He pointed out that the failures in 1878 had only been \$23,908,000, while those of 1879 aggregated \$29,347,000, and held that "at least half the manufacturers in the country" had been seriously injured by the National Policy. He said that "the state of trade, instead of having improved, has very much retrograded," and blamed the Government for holding out to the people hopes which could not be realised. He argued that the Government had "succeeded in building up a few vast monopolies by the enormous duties which are now imposing enormous taxation on all the rest of the country;" and contended that "any policy which, for the sake of employing a few hundred men, or a little steam power, any policy which deprives the people of the country of the privilege of buying cheaply does a great injury to the country." It had been declared by supporters of the Government that the National Policy was intended to be retaliatory against the United States; but he ridiculed the idea of four millions of people threatening a people of forty-eight millions. He criticised the proposed appointment of a High Commissioner in London, and thought it very curious that the present Government should make such an appointment after having severely condemned the late Administration for making a somewhat similar one. He referred to the local general election in Ontario, and contended that the success of the Mowat Administration was a severe condemnation of the fiscal policy of the Dominion Government, as Protection had been made a distinct issue at the polls. With regard to the Pacific Railway he thought that the prospective expendi-

ture was far beyond our resources; and did not believe that the cost of the railway could be defrayed from the sale of lands; and, in conclusion, he twitted the Government on having taken into the Ministry a gentleman so strongly opposed to large expenditures on the Pacific Railway as Senator Macpherson.

Sir John A. Macdonald congratulated the leader of the Opposition on his good spirit and facetiousness, in spite of his being convinced that the country was ruined. He denied that the true condition of the country was not described in the Speech, and said "instead of the state of depression in which the hon. gentleman left the country, there has already commenced within the short period of one year, a real improvement, a real development, and I believe that under that Providence at which the hon. gentleman rather sneers, this improvement will continue from year to year, so long as the present policy is developed, until the country is restored to the state of prosperity which it enjoyed before 1873." He defended the Pacific Railway policy of the Government and held that in completing the Thunder Bay branch and putting under construction the 127 miles in British Columbia for which tenders were invited by the late Administration, the Government was merely carrying out the policy of its predecessors; and with reference to the prairie sections, he did not think anyone could object to building a colonization road which would greatly facilitate settlement. He defended the administration of Indian affairs, and said he was not aware of any improper persons having been appointed Indian farm instructors, with one exception, and he had been immediately dismissed. He assured the House that there was a "real and substantial flow of population towards the North-West from the United States;" and also that there had been a large number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. He thought it was a subject for congratulation that so many farmers had gone from Ontario to the North-West, as they were better suited to the exigencies of a new country than emigrants from Great Britain could be; and these new arrivals would find comfortable homes in Ontario. He denied that the land regulations had operated against the settlement of the North-West, and said the Government had "always acted with every desire to improve the condition of the country and at the same time to generate the fund which would enable the Government of Canada to build the Pacific Railway and to carry out its engagements, without laying undue burdens upon the shoulders of the people." He attributed the number of failures in 1879 to the evident intention of the House to repeal the Insolvency Law, and said: "the action of this House and the general opinion of the country was pronounced against the continuance of the

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Insolvency Law, so that every man who was aware that he could not pay twenty shillings in the pound, every man who was aware that during the five or six years of depression that have unfortunately existed he was unable to meet his engagements in full, has taken advantage of the law before it was repealed in order to make a new start. If that had not been the conviction in the country, I think that the large proportion of bankruptcies would not have existed." He defended the appointment of a representative in London, pointing out that the country was rapidly developing, and many questions were arising which could be much more speedily and satisfactorily arranged by an agent on the spot than by correspondence. With reference to the opposition of the present Government to the appointment of Mr. Jenkins as Agent General, he said the objection was not so much to the office as to the man appointed, because he was violently hostile to the then Ministry in England, and the agent of the Canadian Government ought to be a person acceptable to the Government of the day with whom he had every-day transactions. He could not see that the local elections in Ontario were in any way an indication of a reaction of public feeling against the National Policy; but, on the other hand pointed to the fact that out of some eight or nine elections for the Commons the Government had not lost a seat, but had gained three more than it had at the general election of 1878. He contended that if there was any reaction against the National Policy it must have made itself felt at these elections, because in any time of depression or discontent the Government of the day was certain to be blamed to some extent, and if there had been any feeling of discontent with the National Policy it would have been shown at these elections. In conclusion he said, "I think every candid man will admit that the country is rising, slowly perhaps, but surely, from the slough of despond into which it has sunk for the last five years. At the end of another year we will see that the policy which has now proved so efficient in its commencement will have developed greater strength and vigour."

Mr. Bunster complained that the Government's railway policy did not go far enough, because it did not provide for building the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, which British Columbia was entitled to under the Carnarvon terms. Mr. DeCosmos said he would like some further explanation as to the reasons for selecting Burrard Inlet as the terminus of the Pacific Railway; and also urged the building of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Mr. Blake discussed the appointment of a representative in London. The reasons given in the speech were that "the increasing foreign trade of Canada" demanded



our closest attention; and that "the rapid development of the Dominion is continually giving rise to important matters requiring the support and action of the Imperial Government." On the first point, he said: "While I quite agree in the extreme importance of paying the utmost attention to the development of our foreign trade, I cannot reconcile with the true inwardness of the protective and restrictive policy adopted by the Government any sincere effort of theirs toward the development of our foreign trade. Trade is exchange; and if you want other people to take your commodities you must be willing to take theirs; and whilst you establish, support and maintain, as part of the general permanent policy of the country, a system of obstruction and restriction as to the importation of those commodities which other people have to give you, it is a farce to talk of extending your foreign trade." As to the second reason given in the speech for appointing a representative, he could not see what domestic events there were which required an agent's presence in England, unless the mission of the Ministers to England to solicit the co-operation of the Imperial Government had been a failure, and the presence of an agent was considered necessary to continue to urge the matter. He then referred to Sir A. T. Galt as the probable representative, and quoted from that gentleman's letters to show that he condemned the Pacific Scandal and the railway policy of the present Government, and therefore it was difficult to see how he could properly represent that Government in London. Passing on to the letting of contracts to build 127 miles of railway in British Columbia, he contended that the sanction given last session to build 125 miles was on the understanding that material aid would be received from the Imperial Government, and, as that aid was not received, the contracts ought not to have been let. He held that the contracts ought to be submitted to Parliament, as the reason for granting the Government power to let without submission to Parliament—that is, the necessity for commencing work in the summer of 1879—no longer existed; and, also, because that permission was given as part of a general scheme in which the Imperial Government was to assist, and as the effort to obtain the assistance of the Imperial Government had failed, Parliament ought to have the opportunity of expressing its opinion, whether it was still willing that the construction of this 125 miles should be proceeded with. The address was agreed to after short discussions on some of the clauses, but no amendment was made.

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## CHAPTER II.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE—MR. J. A. MACDONELL APPEARS AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE AND APOLOGISES TO THE HOUSE FOR A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE—THE CASE OF MR. HOOPER (LENNOX)—THE "LETELLIER AFFAIR"—MR. MACKENZIE MOVES A VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT FOR ADVISING REFERENCE OF THE CASE TO ENGLAND—MOTION DEFEATED.

ONE of the first matters which occupied the attention of Parliament was a curious case of breach of privilege which occurred towards the close of last session and was brought up again on the opening day of the present session by Mr. Mackenzie. During the debate on the Pacific Railway, on the night of the 10th May, 1879, the discussion took a decidedly personal and acrimonious turn, and many epithets, not exactly Parliamentary, were used. Seated on the floor of the House were several strangers, amongst them a young Barrister of Toronto, named John A. Macdonell, who made some offensive remarks about Mr. Huntington while that gentleman was speaking. Mr. Huntington called Mr. Speaker's attention to the circumstance, and the floor was cleared. Mr. Macdonell made two attempts to re-enter the Chamber, but was prevented by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and, finding he could not again reach Mr. Huntington, Macdonell wrote a note and sent it into the House to him. At the next meeting of the House, on Monday, 12th May, Mr. Mackenzie, as leader of the Opposition, called the attention of the House to the matter, and asked the leader of the Government what action he proposed taking. Sir John A. Macdonald said he then heard of the matter for the first time, but he would give it attention as soon as possible. On the same evening, just before adjournment, Mr. Mackenzie asked if the leader of the Government could then state what course he would pursue. A short discussion took place as to the question not being regularly before the House, when Mr. Mackenzie read the following statement :

"Mr. Mackenzie, a member of the House, rose in his place and stated :—That on Saturday last, a person named John A. Macdonell, while sitting inside the House, made offensive remarks towards a member of this House,

namely, the member for Shefford, who at the time was sitting in his place in the House, viz. :—That the said member was a cheat and swindler; that the offending person was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw from the House, but that he nevertheless again returned, when he was again expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms. That immediately afterwards a letter was received by the member for Shefford in the following terms, presumably written by this same person :—*To the Hon. L. S. Huntington, M. P.* :—Sir,—I desire to state out of the House what I stated in it.<sup>b</sup> You are a cheat and a swindler. J. A. MACDONELL.”

Sir John A. Macdonald then moved that Mr. Macdonell be summoned to appear at the Bar of the House at its next sitting. Mr. Cameron (Victoria) moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, Sir John A. Macdonald's motion carried, and a summons issued. On the 15th—the day of prorogation—Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had issued his summons as directed, but Mr. Macdonell had left the city. The summons had been sent to Toronto, Mr. Macdonell's place of residence, and the Clerk of the House had that morning received a note, stating that Mr. Macdonell had not returned to Toronto. Some remarks on the case were made by Messrs. McLennan and Holton, and the House was summoned for prorogation without any action being taken. Before adjournment, on the opening day this session, Mr. Mackenzie again called attention to the breach of privilege, and, on 16th February, Sir John A. Macdonald moved that Mr. John A. Macdonell be summoned to attend at the Bar of the House on 24th inst. On that day Mr. Macdonell attended, and being summoned to the Bar, and the statement of Mr. Mackenzie read to him, he was asked by Sir John A. Macdonald whether he had anything to say to the charge, and expressed a wish to apologize to the House. He then withdrew, and Mr. McCarthy moved that he be allowed to apologise, which was carried. Mr. Macdonell was then recalled and read the following apology :—

“*To the Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada* :—Mr. Speaker,—I desire to express to you, as Speaker of this Honourable House, my sincere regret for having on the evening of the eleventh\* day of May last, while admitted by the courtesy of the House to a seat on the floor of the House, committed a breach of the privileges of this Honourable Body, by referring to one of the members of this House in terms which should not have been used within the walls of this Chamber. I desire to state that my language was not addressed to the member in question, nor to any member of the House, but to a gentleman sitting beside me at the time on the seat which is allotted to strangers.

\* This is an error; the 11th was a Sunday. The affair took place on Saturday, the 10th.—Ed.

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"I did not intend to speak in a voice which would be audible to the member for Shefford, or to any member of this House, for I had no desire to commit any breach of the privileges of this House of Commons, for which I entertain the highest possible respect, but the words *unguardedly* used by me having been heard by the member with reference to whom they were used, or having been mentioned to him as having been spoken by me with reference to him, and the matter having been brought to the attention of this House, and as I am advised and believe that my language constituted a breach of the privileges of the House, I now apologise to this House for the offence to the House, and assure you that I most deeply regret that I should in any way have infringed upon the privileges of the House of Commons of Canada. With reference to the note addressed by me to Mr. Lucius Seth Huntington, I am advised and believe that that act did not constitute a breach of the privileges of this House, not having been committed within the House, and the words used not referring to any action of Mr. Huntington in his Parliamentary capacity; but if you, Mr. Speaker, and this Honourable House, think otherwise, and that it did constitute a breach of your privileges, I am prepared to offer, and do offer to this House, my apology for the same, and to express to this House my sincere regret therefor."

Mr. Macdonell then withdrew, and Mr. Kirkpatrick moved :

"That Mr. John A. Macdonell having, as he admits, used the offensive words towards the hon. member for Shefford complained of by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, member for Lambton, in his place on the 12th May last, was by his said conduct guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House."—Carried.

Mr. McCarthy moved :

"That Mr. Speaker do communicate the said Resolution to Mr. John A. Macdonell, and do further inform him that, under all the circumstances of this case, this House, taking into consideration the regret and apology made by him at the Bar of this House, does not feel itself called upon to proceed further in said matter."

This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion. Messrs. Mackenzie, Mills, Casey, Anglin, and other members of the Opposition contended that the apology by Mr. Macdonell was scarcely an apology at all. Mr. Holton thought that the House would be establishing a very bad precedent unless it required Mr. Macdonell to apologize to the member for Shefford (Mr. Huntington) as well as to the House. Mr. McCarthy argued at some length that the House had asserted its dignity by declaring the words used a breach of privilege; and that Mr. Macdonell "having come forward and apologized to this House for the breach of privilege, having made the most ample apology in his power,—an apology as complete as any gentleman could make,"—ought to be relieved from further penalty. Sir John Macdonald, while condemning the letter in the strongest terms as "most offensive and improper,"

"libellous and defamatory," still doubted whether "that letter, written beyond the precincts of this House—no matter how improper, or how offensive—is such a breach of privilege as we can deal with as a House of Commons." Mr. Casgrain thought that an apology was due to the member for Shefford, and moved in amendment to Mr. McCarthy's motion that the following words be added: "That this House considers that an apology is due by Mr. John A. Macdonell to the hon. member for Shefford, as well as this House." After some remarks from Messrs. Macdonell (North Lanark), Rymal, Boulton, Anglin and Orton, the amendment was lost on division, and Mr. McCarthy's motion carried on division.

Mr. Macdonell was again called in, and informed by Mr. Speaker, "that having, as he admits, used the offensive words towards the hon. member for Shefford complained of by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, member for Lambton, in his place on the 12th May last, he was, by his said conduct, guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, but that under all the circumstances of this case, the House taking into consideration the regret and apology made by him at the Bar of the House, does not feel itself called upon to proceed further in this matter."

Mr. Macdonell then withdrew, and was discharged from further attendance. The case attracted a good deal of attention from the press and the public; and is given here at some length, as it was the first and only instance of a member of the Dominion House of Commons being insulted by a stranger on the floor of the House.

Another case of Privilege of a different nature occupied the attention of the House, and was watched with considerable interest by the public. At the General Election of 1878, the candidates for the County of Lennox were the then sitting member, Hon. (now Sir) R. J. Cartwright, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Edmund J. G. Hooper, at that time Treasurer of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington. Mr. Hooper was elected by a majority of 59. Some time after charges were made that Mr. Hooper's accounts as Treasurer were not correct. A Commission was appointed by the Ontario Government to inquire into the matter, and the Commission reported that Mr. Hooper was indebted to the County to the amount of \$32,000. The Opposition press then attacked Mr. Hooper, called him a defaulter, and demanded his expulsion from the House. On the 19th February, a petition from Thomas Anderson and other electors of Lennox was presented to the House, praying that Mr. Hooper be declared an unfit and improper person to represent the County in Parliament.\*

\* See Commons' *Votes and Proceedings for Petition*.—Ed.

On the 25th Mr. Casey, member for West Elgin, moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Sir John A. Macdonald said he had not expected the matter to be brought up that day, and moved the adjournment of the debate. On the 27th Mr. Kirkpatrick asked when the question would come up again, and after a short discussion it was agreed that the matter should be taken up as a question of Privilege on the following Monday. After Recess on that day (3d March), the debate was resumed, when Mr. Hooper read a statement embodying the facts of the case, and then withdrew. Mr. Casey said he did not contend that Mr. Hooper was in the same position as if he had been convicted before a Court; but he held that the report of the Commission made a *prima facie* case sufficiently strong to warrant a reference of the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Kirkpatrick said the petition did not charge Mr. Hooper with being guilty of any criminal offense, or any fraud or misconduct, but simply that he was alleged to owe the County \$32,000, and that he had become insolvent. He contended that his being an insolvent did not affect his standing in the House, as no property qualification was required; and as to the indebtedness, if there was any charge of fraud, it should be established before a Criminal Court. He did not consider that the House was called on to investigate the financial condition of the Counties of Lennox and Addington; and thought "it would be a nice state of things were the affairs of every hon. gentleman similarly accused, liable to investigation by a Parliamentary Committee. Some Bank might allege that an hon. member had defrauded it, because he had not paid his note." Mr. Cameron (Huron) said this was the first case in the history of the Canadian Parliament when a petition of this kind had been presented, and great care should be exercised in establishing a precedent. He thought that the gentleman accused should have courted enquiry; and favoured a reference of the petition to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, quoting a number of English cases, which, he contended, furnished precedents for such a course. Mr. Ives said that Mr. Hooper had been charged with embezzling the funds of the County of Lennox and Addington; Mr. Hooper denied the charge; a Commissioner was appointed, who made a report that Mr. Hooper was indebted to the County, but did not charge him with embezzlement; Mr. Hooper denied that he owed the County anything; "and now a motion is made that the question, whether he is indebted to the Counties of Lennox and Addington or not should be left to be decided by the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections—I suppose that is the question really to be referred to the Committee—and, if he is so indebted, whether he is or is

not guilty of embezzlement of the funds of these Counties." He did not think the case was one to be referred to the Committee. Mr. Cameron (Victoria) contended that the English cases, cited by the member for South Huron (Mr. Cameron) had no bearing on this case. He thought it would be a "monstrous doctrine" for the House to establish a rule, as the member for South Huron wanted it to do, that "whenever a petitioner who presents a petition alleges that any hon. member has defrauded some one, the House is bound to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections;" and held that if such a rule were established it would lead to endless persecutions and attempts to levy black-mail. He argued at some length against referring the matter to Committee, and concluded by moving in amendment, "That all the words after 'That' in the proposed motion be left out, and the following be inserted instead thereof:—'Having heard read the statement of Edmund Hooper, Esq., member of this House for the Electoral District of the County of Lennox, and inasmuch as the petition of certain electors of the Electoral District of the County of Lennox does not disclose facts which affect the right of the said Edmund Hooper to represent the said Electoral Division in this House, the said petition be not referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.'" Mr. Casey said that Mr. Hooper had not squarely denied the charge; and contended that the petition should be referred to the Committee. Mr. Bunster (amid roars of laughter) said that if the House was to investigate the question of deficits, it had better investigate the millions of deficits of the late Minister of Finance, who had also represented Lennox, instead of wasting its time over a paltry \$32,000. Mr. Anglin thought that it would be injudicious to pass the amendment as it stood, and that the first part of it ought to be struck out. Mr. Holton said, he was "clearly of opinion that no case has been made out for the reference proposed;" but had "very grave doubts as to whether we ought to put in our Journals, as a reason for not making the reference, the plea of Not Guilty, of the gentleman who has been attacked." Mr. Cameron (Victoria) had no objection to striking out the first part of the motion and letting it read, "that the petition does not disclose facts," &c. Mr. McDougall bore testimony, from personal knowledge, of the high estimation in which Mr. Hooper was held in his constituency, and did not "believe from the statements made in the petition that sufficient grounds were disclosed for an application to this House to constitute itself a criminal tribunal." He thought it "would be degrading our position as the highest tribunal in the country to enter into an investigation of the conduct of a member who

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has not been found guilty of any offence by a Court of Justice which disqualifies him to sit among gentlemen or to represent a constituency." The commission was only a preliminary investigation, and the report an *ex parte* statement, which was most emphatically denied by Mr. Hooper. Political partisanship had been disclosed in the matter, and "on the very face of the case as presented to us, the large deficiency could only have been arrived at by a mode of calculation inspired by the strongest political and partisan feeling. The plan was to assume—for they have not yet been established by proof—that certain deficits have occurred from year to year in the Treasurer's accounts. The Commissioner then proceeded to multiply and compute the interest, so as to make up an enormous sum—so large that no official, unless through fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement, could have incurred such a deficit; but it has been discovered from the report of the Commissioner himself that the deficiencies only amount to a few thousand dollars altogether. And when we know that Mr. Hooper gave sureties, and that they are solvent, and that the amount that they guaranteed is enough to pay the whole deficit, we must admit that his friends have good right to complain that a very unfair advantage has been taken of the hon. member by bringing a local dispute into the House to damage and discredit his conduct and character, and, as far as possible, to discredit also the political party to which he belongs." Mr. Cameron's amendment was then agreed to without a division.

In Chapter III of the A. R. for 1879 (pp. 49-64) the history of the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier of Quebec is very fully given, together with the reasons assigned for his dismissal, and the opinion of Mr. Todd and others on the action of the Government. The papers relating to the removal were brought down immediately after the opening of the Session (16th Feb.), and on the 27th April, on the motion of Sir L. Tilley, that the House again go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Mackenzie tested the opinion of the House on the course pursued by the Government in making the removal, by offering the following amendment:

"That all the words after 'That' be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof:—'it be Resolved, That the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, was removed from the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec on the ground that "his usefulness was gone;" this conclusion being reached because the Senate in 1878, and the House of Commons in 1879 passed Resolutions condemning the action of Governor Letellier in the dismissal of his Ministers, though the reason so assigned (in the Memorandum of Sir John A. Macdonald of 2nd April, 1879) was not such a cause as was contemplated by "The British North America Act, 1867."' That immediately after the dismissal by Lieutenant-Governor Letellier of his Ministers on the 2nd March, 1878, he called upon the Hon. H. G. Joly to form a new



Administration, who succeeded in doing so, and constitutionally and specifically assumed the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's action, and who retained office for sixteen months after passing through a General Election. That during the Session of the Dominion Parliament of 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald moved the following Resolution:—'That this House do resolve, that the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec of his Ministers, on the second day of March, 1878, was under the circumstances unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies.' That this motion was defeated by a large majority, the vote being 112 to 70. That the same motion was repeated at the next Session in a new Parliament, when it was moved by Mr. Mousseau, member for Bagot, supported by Sir John A. Macdonald and his Ministers, and carried by a strictly party vote. That it does not appear that Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, as Ministers, took any step hostile to Lieutenant-Governor Letellier until after Mr. Mousseau's motion was made, although they were more than five months in office. That on the 29th of March, 1879, Sir John A. Macdonald, as Prime Minister, waited on His Excellency the Governor-General, and communicated to him the decision of the Cabinet. The decision was to the effect that the usefulness of Mr. Letellier was gone, and that he must be relieved of his office. That the reply of His Excellency was, that he (Sir John A. Macdonald) 'must know from what he had already said to him on the subject that he could not agree in the policy he recommended.' \* \* \* His Excellency 'said further that he considered the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor would set a dangerous precedent.' That on the 2nd of April, four days after His Excellency had refused to act on the Ministerial advice, Sir John A. Macdonald again went to His Excellency and 'as an alternative \* \* suggested that the question involved in the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec should be referred to Her Majesty's Government,' to which advice or suggestion the Governor-General 'assented.' That thereupon Sir John A. Macdonald produced a note of the Statement he proposed to make to the House on the subject; it was in these terms:—'Sir John A. Macdonald waited on His Excellency the Governor-General, and informed him, that after the Resolution of the Senate in the last Session of Parliament, and the Resolution of the House of Commons during the present Session, it was the opinion of His Excellency's advisers that the usefulness of the Hon. Mr. Letellier, as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was gone, and they advised that in the public interest it was expedient that he should be removed from his office. His Excellency was then pleased to state, that as the Federal system introduced by "The British North America Act, 1867," was until then unknown in Great Britain or her Colonies, there were no precedents to guide us; that the decision in the present case would settle for the future the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, so far as the office of Lieutenant-Governor is concerned, and that he therefore deemed it expedient to submit the advice tendered to him, and the whole case with all the attendant circumstances, to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration and instructions.'

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That on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1879, the above statement was read in the House of Commons, without further explanation by Sir John A. Macdonald; that it gave rise to the impression and belief, in the House generally, that His Excellency had, without the advice of his Ministers, determined to remit the question to the Imperial Government for 'consideration and instructions.' That as the result of such belief, Mr. Mousseau, on the 4th April, gave notice of the following motion :—That in the opinion of this House the fact of submitting the advice of the Privy Council of Canada to the review of Her Majesty's advisers in England upon questions which are purely of an administrative character, like that involved in the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, under "The British North America Act, 1867," is subversive of the principles of Responsible Government granted to Canada.' That Mr. Ouimet, a Ministerial member, on the same occasion, used the following language in his place in the House of Commons :—' I rise as a representative of the people whose rights, I think, have been trampled on by the Governor-General, who, I believe, has acted unconstitutionally \* \* \* The illustrious gentleman, who is now Governor-General, believes at least so we must understand from his act) he has authority to refuse the advice of his Ministers in a question purely and simply of internal administration. \* \* \* I had been accustomed to believe, during the last twenty-eight or thirty years, that we enjoyed Responsible Government, but I have been taught this afternoon that I was wrong, and that Responsible Government no longer existed in this Dominion, since the advice of a Ministry, backed by a majority of 85 in a House of 180 members, has been refused, and has to be sent home to England to be reviewed. \* \* \* Now, the question is not merely as to the propriety of the verdict rendered by this House, or as to the conduct of Mr. Letellier, which is a dead question; but the question now is, should the House allow the Governor-General to refuse the advice of his Ministers?' That Sir John A. Macdonald, on the same occasion, further confirmed the belief that His Excellency had determined to refer the matter to England against the advice of his Ministers, by his omission, after these expressions of opinion, to state the facts as they really occurred, or to correct the impressions to which the course taken had given rise, and also by the use of the following words in replying to Mr. Ouimet: 'With regard to the remarks of the hon. gentleman and his statement that the Constitution had been infringed upon by the illustrious individual at the head of the Government, in taking the course he proposes, I must say I cannot agree with my hon. friend that there has been any infringement of the Constitution \* \* \* He, the representative of the Sovereign, says that he will ask for specific instructions from his and our Sovereign. There is nothing unconstitutional in it; I would have been pleased, gratified, and I think it would have been well, had our advice been accepted.' That on the 7th April, four days afterwards, he had, for the first time, assumed in the House any measure of responsibility for the matter by the use of the following language: "I need scarcely say that the fact of our holding the position we do at this moment shews that the Governor-General did not make the reference against our advice, and the fact of our remaining in office also

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shows that we hold ourselves responsible for the action of the Governor-General, but the House was still left under the impression that the reference to England was upon the initiative of His Excellency the Governor-General, instead of being suggested and advised by his Ministers. That His Excellency the Governor-General, in his despatch of April 9th, to the Colonial Secretary, after quoting Sir John A. Macdonald's statement made on the 7th April, says:—"It will be seen that in referring the question of the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to Her Majesty's Government, I have not acted against the advice of my Ministers. \* \* \* This despatch has been read by Sir John A. Macdonald who has pronounced the narrative of the conversations which have taken place between us to be accurate." That in the opinion of this House the fact of submitting the advice of the Privy Council to the review of Her Majesty's advisers in England upon questions which are purely of an administrative character, like that involved in the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, under 'The British North America Act of 1867,' is subversive of the principles of Responsible Government granted to Canada."

It will be noticed that the concluding paragraph of Mr. Mackenzie's motion—which is really the whole motion, as all that precedes it are mere statements—is in precisely the words used in the notice of motion given by Mr. Mousseau, on 4th April, 1879, when it was supposed that His Excellency had decided to submit the case to England without consulting his responsible advisers. Mr. Mousseau's motion was, in effect, a vote of censure on the Governor-General, and was withdrawn after Sir John A. Macdonald assumed the responsibility of the reference to England; and Mr. Mackenzie, by using the same words, doubtless intended to show that if Mr. Mousseau and other supporters of the Government were disposed to censure His Excellency for an act which they considered "subversive of the principles of Responsible Government," they ought to be equally willing to censure the Ministry for assenting to that act.

Mr. Mackenzie, in introducing his resolution, briefly reviewed the history of the case from its commencement to the dismissal of Mr. Letellier, expressing the opinion that the present Premier had been disposed to allow Mr. Letellier to remain in office until the expiration of his term, but had been forced to take action by the member for Bagot (Mr. Mousseau) and others of his supporters. He quoted portions of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's despatch of 3rd July, 1879, which he claimed showed "very clearly that the Imperial Government disapproved of the action taken by the Canadian Government, and asked a reconsideration," as he urged the Government "again to consider the action to be taken in the case of Mr. Letellier." He next quoted from the Governor-General's despatch to the Colonial Secretary, and said,

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"Lord Lorne, therefore, upon constitutional grounds, disapproved of the advice of his Ministers, and refused to accept it; and, besides that, he intimated that he considered, if done, it would be a very dangerous precedent." He contended that the Premier had deceived the House last Session by trying to make it appear that His Excellency had acted on his own responsibility in referring the case to England, and thereby throwing upon His Excellency "the odium, a heavy odium, a just odium, if true, of being himself the instigator of a violation of Responsible Government, according to the very strong language of the members for Bagot and Laval" (Messrs. Mousseau and Ouimet). He accused the Premier of withholding the true state of the case from the Opposition, and they only became aware of it when the papers were published in the Imperial Parliament; and said that he "felt it was absolutely necessary to place this matter right upon our Journals and upon the debates of the House, in order that for the future the position of a Governor-General and his advisers may be perfectly understood." He quoted from Sir John A. Macdonald's memorandum, stating that Mr. Letellier was anxious "to dismiss his advisers, who were known to be politically opposed to the Dominion Ministry, and to substitute for them a Cabinet which would act in sympathy with them and exercise the Provincial patronage to carry the Dominion Elections;" and said, "The hon. gentleman could not have been cognizant of anything which would justify him in imputing such motives, and using such offensive language towards Lieutenant-Governor Letellier." He defended Mr. Letellier from any such insinuation; and, continuing his remarks on the memorandum, said, "I have never read any State document that seems so unworthy of a great Minister as this document." In conclusion, he said: "Now there is one thing evident, that if the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier was justifiable for the reasons given in the hon. gentleman's Memorandum to His Excellency, then any Lieutenant-Governor may be dismissed upon any pretext of political bias for the time being; if it be true that any man who accepts the position of Lieutenant-Governor can have his views or his motives impugned, and be dismissed by this Parliament on account of his happening to have been an opponent of the Government in his previous political views, then there is an end of all respectability in connection with our highest political circles, and an end to that independent relation between the Government and the Governments of the Provinces contemplated in the Confederation Act."

Mr. Ouimet said, "My hon. friends and myself asked for the dismissal of the Hon. Mr. Letellier last year on two grounds. We first com-

plained that he had acted as a partisan, and the documents that were laid before the House showed that he had not only acted unfairly towards his legal advisers, but that he even acted as a spy upon them, disclosing secrets of state that existed between them. Our second ground of complaint was, and this is also revealed by the documents referred to, that the Hon. Mr. Letellier had made false representations in the documents containing his defence which he sent to His Excellency the Governor-General." He said that these views had been confirmed by the House by a majority of eighty-five, and he and his friends expected that the Government would advise that Mr. Letellier should be dismissed. The advice was given, but not acted upon; and, as he and his friends did not then know the difficulties under which the Government laboured at that time, had expressed some distrust of the Government. The correspondence which had been laid on the Table explained the reason of the delay, and he was satisfied with the result of the reference to England, the confirmation by the highest authority in the British Empire of the most important principle in our Constitution—the right to self-government in purely domestic affairs. In conclusion he said: "But we have obtained another result—the affirmation of the first principle we and the majority upheld in this House, that any Lieutenant-Governor acting in the same partisan spirit as Mr. Letellier acted, any Lieutenant-Governor that will prostitute his position to favour a political party, will not be maintained in his position. After having obtained those two results, what are we asked to do now by the hon. member for Lambton? We are asked to censure the very Government that obtained for us the two great objects we had in view last year. I do not think that the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Mackenzie) is acting fairly towards the Government and himself, when he asks us to take a backward step, and by a vote of Want of Confidence against the Government, to affirm a principle which I recognize as right, but which last year, for political purposes, he would not recognize as such." After some remarks by Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Huntington, and Messrs. Casey and Casgrain in support of the motion, the House divided, and Mr. Mackenzie's motion was lost. Yeas 49; Nays 119.

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### CHAPTER III.

THE ESTIMATES—THE BUDGET SPEECH—SIR L. TILLEY REVIEWS THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NATIONAL POLICY—AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF ACT—SIR R. CARTWRIGHT'S CRITICISM OF THE NATIONAL POLICY—REMARKS BY SIR C. TUPPER AND MR. MACKENZIE—AMENDMENTS TO THE EXCISE ACT—CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF—AMENDMENT TO THE DOMINION NOTES ACT—THE GOVERNMENT TAKES POWER TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION \$8,000,000—AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKING ACT—THE SUPPLY BILL.

On the 8th March, Sir L. Tilley, Minister of Finance, brought down the Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1881. The Estimates chargeable to Consolidated Fund amounted to \$25,007,203.98; redemption of debt, \$1,311,566.67; and chargeable to capital account, \$11,911,800 (of which \$8,761,000 was for Pacific Railway), making a total of \$38,230,570.65. Later in the Session Supplementary Estimates were brought down, amounting to \$314,976.38, of which \$3,242 was chargeable to capital and the rest to income. Supplementary Estimates for year ending 30th June, 1880, were also brought down, amounting to \$1,732,432.40, of which \$543,436.77 was chargeable to capital and the remainder to income.

On the 9th March, Sir L. Tilley made his Budget Speech. In opening he referred to his position last year, when he had risen to introduce a policy which had been called for by the people at the polls, and the difficulty which had been experienced in framing a policy "to harmonize the views and sentiments not only of our supporters in the House, but of our friends out of the House, so that the proposals in their operation should not bear unfairly or unjustly on any portion of the Dominion;" and said that before the end of the Session he had felt that the Government had redeemed its pledges and introduced a policy which would not only prove satisfactory to its friends, but be very beneficial to the country. The difficulty of the Government had not been only to frame a tariff, but they had also to provide for a deficit which for four years past had averaged about \$1,750,000 per annum, and at the same time to make provision for meeting heavy engagements entered into by their predeces-

sors in the way of Canal improvements and Railway extension. But the deficiency for the year ending 30th June, 1879, was really greater than appeared on the face of the account. Apparently the deficiency was \$2,100,000, but included in the receipts was \$700,000 from Customs and \$600,000 from Excise which had been paid in the months of February and March in anticipation of changes in the tariff, and should fairly be credited to the collections of the year 1879-80; and if this \$1,300,000 was deducted from the receipts of the year, the real deficit for the year ending 30th June, 1879, would be found to be \$3,400,000. He compared the revenue for the year as estimated by his predecessor with the actual receipts to show that they had fallen very far short of that gentleman's expectations; and said that under these circumstances it was not surprising that his own expectations of last year—based on a deficit of only \$2,000,000—had not been quite realized. He had, therefore, prepared a new estimate, from which he expected that the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, would be \$24,450,000, and the expenditure about \$24,978,000, showing a deficiency of about \$500,000. Coming to the Estimates for the year 1880-1, he said the estimated revenue was: Customs, \$15,300,000; Excise, \$5,213,000; Public Works, including Railways, \$2,286,000; Bill Stamps, \$208,000; Interest on Investments, \$600,000; Post Office, \$1,210,000; all other revenues, \$700,000, making a total of \$25,517,000. The estimated expenditure was \$25,007,203. With regard to Customs he did not expect that the amendments to the Tariff Act would give any additional revenue; but from the changes in the Excise Act he expected about \$200,000 increase. With regard to the expenditure on Capital account, he expected to provide for that partly out of balances on hand. Out of the \$13,400,000 on hand, about \$4,000,000 would be needed for redemption of debt on 1st July, and about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 would be available for expenditure on Capital account, leaving a reserve of about \$3,000,000. The Government intended to propose to the House an extension of the power to issue Dominion notes, which would release an amount of gold, and, with the additional issue of notes, would obviate the necessity of seeking any assistance in the English money market. He then dealt with some of the objections which had been, and would be made to the tariff policy of the Government. It had been charged that the tariff bore unfairly on British manufactures, but he had had a comparative table made of the Trade Returns for the six months from July, 1879, to January, 1880, and from July, 1878, to January, 1879, which did not support that view. He then quoted from the returns to show, "that the falling off in the value of imports from Great Britain in free and dutiable

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goods amounts to 7 per cent., while the decrease from the United States was 3 per cent." Another objection to the tariff had been, that it would subject British manufacturers to the payment of a higher percentage of duty than American manufacturers. On this point he said, "By referring to the tables it will be found that the increased rate of duty upon free and dutiable goods imported from Great Britain during the six months of the present year was 19.43 per cent., against 19.9 under the old tariff of 1878; and that the percentage from the United States, omitting, as is proper, from the consideration of the question the foreign goods that were imported but were also exported, but were entered last year for consumption, because there were no duties imposed on them, the percentage of increase has risen from 12 per cent. in 1878 to 15.3 per cent. this year. In one case there is but an increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent., while in the other there is an increase of 3 per cent. on the average duty collected on those goods. These facts go to show that while the object, design and intention of the Government was not to legislate directly against any particular country, but in favour of Canadian interests, the effect of the tariff has been to diminish less the importations from Great Britain than from the United States." Another objection to the tariff had been that it would increase the cost of goods, but yield no revenue. He said he had visited a large number of manufacturing centres and had prepared statistics, and was able "to show, with reference to the leading manufacturing interests of the country, that beyond the increase in the cost of the raw material to the manufacturer, the people pay nothing more under this tariff than they would have done under the old." It had also been said that the tariff would cause an unfriendly feeling in England towards Canada. He admitted that while he was in England he had heard some expressions of disapproval of our policy from manufacturers, but that was to be expected, because England was pledged to a Free Trade policy, and her manufacturers naturally thought any step in the way of Protection a mistake; but he believed that the kindly feeling between the two countries had never been stronger, and referred to a speech delivered by Lord Beaconsfield, at Aylesbury, to show that Canada had never before attracted so much attention in Great Britain and Ireland as she was doing now. It had also been said that the tariff would hurt our credit in England; but, on the contrary, it had improved it, and he had obtained \$700,000 more for his four per cent. loan than had been obtained by the late Finance Minister, while there had been an advance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. in the value of our bonds in England. Another charge made against the tariff was that it would bear more heavily on some Provinces than others, and especially on New Brunswick. He



combated this charge at some length, claiming that the depression under which New Brunswick had been suffering had been caused by the burning of the City of St. John in 1877, and the dullness of the lumber and shipping trades, and not from the effects of the National Policy. He denied that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had been injured by the imposition of a duty on flour and cornmeal, as the reduction of duty on tea and molasses had more than counterbalanced the duty on flour and meal. He defended the National Policy generally, and maintained that there could be no doubt that the country was rapidly growing in prosperity; and while he admitted that other causes had assisted in the return of better times, still he claimed that the National Policy had been a very great factor in restoring prosperity, as under its operation "10,000 men are now occupied in the country who could get no employment before." In conclusion, he introduced a series of resolutions, making some amendments and changes in the tariff. He said that no radical change was proposed, but the alterations were made with a view to removing difficulties which had been found to exist in its practical working.

For convenience we summarize these amendments instead of giving them as passed:—

#### SCHEDULE A.

##### GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

- Demijohns are made subject to a uniform duty of 30 per cent., those containing vinegar, wine, or acids having previously only paid 20 per cent.
- Artificial Feathers are added to the item Artificial Flowers, and the duty made uniform at 25 per cent. instead of 30 per cent.
- Asphaltum, used in making varnish, 10 per cent. instead of 20 per cent.
- Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls, 35 per cent., the same as Furniture.
- Billiard Tables. *Ad valorem* duty raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., specific duties remaining the same.
- Bird Cages of all kinds, 30 per cent. Hitherto the duty had varied in accordance with the material of which they were made.
- Blacking. "Shoemaker's Ink" is added to Blacking and charged 25 per cent.
- Books. Duty changed from 6 cents per pound to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.  
Account Books and Copy Books are raised from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- Cards. Valentines, Christmas Cards, New Year's, Chromo or Embossed Cards, not advertising or business cards, made uniform at 25 per cent. Hitherto they had paid different duties ranging from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent.
- Braces and Suspenders, which had paid varying duties according to the material they were made of, are charged a uniform duty of 25 per cent.

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- Cans, &c., containing fish under the Washington Treaty, one and a half cents per quart can.
- Coal, Bituminous, duty increased to 60 cents per ton.
- China and Porcelain, 25 per cent. instead of 20 per cent.
- Combs for dress and toilet, of all kinds, 25 per cent. instead of duty being charged on the material they were made of.
- Crapes of all kinds, duty made uniform at 20 per cent.
- Fishing Rods of all kinds, 30 per cent.
- Fire-proof Paint, one quarter of a cent per pound.
- Flag Stones, dressed, \$1.50 per ton.
- Fruit, Green. Grapes raised from one cent per pound to two cents.
- Furniture. The duty on all mattresses made uniform at 35 per cent.
- Glass, Silvered Plate, Imitation Porcelain, Shades, Decanters, &c., 25 per cent.
- Gloves and Mitts, of whatever material, 25 per cent.
- Iron. The item "Drawn boiler tubing, 10 per cent." is struck out, and the following inserted: "Wrought iron tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, 15 per cent." Slabs, blooms, loops or billets are reduced from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent.
- Liquorice. Liquorice root or paste extract for manufacturing purposes, 20 per cent. Stick, Extract or Confection, 1 cent per lb. and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- Malt, Extract of, for medicinal purposes, 25 per cent.
- Meats, Poultry and Game of all kinds, 20 per cent.
- Milk Food and similar preparations, 30 per cent.
- Oil Cloth. Table covers, and oiled or painted window blinds are added under this head at 30 per cent.
- Organs. Cabinet organs, the *ad valorem* duty is raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., the specific duties remaining the same.
- Paints and Colors. Bismuth is taken from the 5 per cent. list and placed on the Free List.
- Paper. Ruled paper, 25 per cent.
- Paper Collars. The item is changed so that collars, cuffs and fronts of paper, linen or cotton pay 30 per cent.
- Piano-fortes. The *ad valorem* duty is raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., the specific duties remaining the same.
- Quicksilver, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- Silk. Raw spun silk not coloured is added to the 15 per cent. list.
- Slates. Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of slate not otherwise provided, are placed at 25 per cent. instead of 20 per cent.
- Steel. The time for importing rails, &c., duty free is extended from 1st January, 1881, to 1st January, 1882.
- Stone. To the item admitting sandstone, &c., at \$1 per ton is added a proviso that it must be from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled. Grindstones are raised from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton.
- Sugar, Syrups and Molasses. The clause is altered so as to include in the "fair market value" on which *ad valorem* duty is to be paid any export duty or other Government tax.

- Tobacco. Cigars and Cigarettes are raised from 50 cents to 60 cents per pound specific duty, the *ad valorem* duty remaining at 20 per cent.
- Trunks. Increased from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.
- Twines. The paragraph is changed so that all kinds of twines are included under the 25 per cent. duty.
- Vegetables. Tomatoes in cans are placed at two cents per pound, and sweet potatoes are included under the 20 per cent. class.
- Watches. Increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., watch actions or movements remaining at 20 per cent.
- Wood and manufactures of. Hubs and spokes are reduced from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
- Wool and Woollens. A new paragraph is added taxing "Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, or wools known as Lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada, 3 cents per pound.
- Emery Wheels are added to the 25 per cent. list.
- Gold and Silver Leaf are added to 25 per cent. list.
- Gunpowder. A drawback of one and a half cents per pound on all blasting powder actually used by miners in British Columbia is provided for for three years from 1st April, 1880.
- Malt. The duty is made 15 cents per bushel, instead of 2 cents per pound.
- Paints and Colors. Paris Green, dry, is placed at 10 per cent.
- Soap. Common brown and yellow is raised from one cent per pound to one cent and a half.

## SCHEDULE B.

## FREE GOODS.

- Ammonia. Crude Ammonia is struck out, and Sulphate of Ammonia substituted.
- Animals for the improvement of stock. The word "animals" is struck out and "Horses, cattle, sheep and swine" substituted.
- Bismuth, Metallic. Added to list.
- Cinnabar. Added to list.
- Gunny Cloth and Gunny Bags are struck off the list.
- Machinery for worsted and cotton mills. Period for free importation limited to 1st Oct., 1880.
- Newspapers. The restriction that they should be "received by mail" is struck out, and "quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, unbound" added.
- Paintings in water colors are added to the list.
- Potash, Muriate of, crude, are added to the list.
- Settlers' Effects. The paragraph is amended so that live stock may be admitted into Manitoba and the North-West Territories free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.
- Colours. "Castile" and "Paris Green" are struck out.
- Embossed books for the blind. Added to list.

In explaining the amendments he said that cans containing fish under the Washington Treaty, would be charged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per quart can, in order to counteract the effect of the American legislation, by which the trade of the United States had an advantage over our people of eighteen cents per dozen on all canned fish. On the increase of ten cents per ton on bituminous coal, he said that the tariff had been framed with the idea that 50 cents a ton on bituminous coal would carry it from Nova Scotia to Toronto, and large quantities had gone to Toronto last year: by increasing the duty ten cents it was expected that Nova Scotia coal would go as far west as Hamilton. He said that the Estimates were not based on any anticipation of an increased revenue from these changes, that, what it was expected would be gained on some classes of goods, he thought would be lost on others.

Sir R. Cartwright said he could not concur in the statement that the National Policy had benefitted the country. He said, "so far from greater employment being given to the working classes, we find that hundreds, nay, thousands, of starving working men are cursing the day they trusted the false promises of the hon. gentleman opposite;" that since the change of Government there had been "a greater depression of bank stock and a greater number of bank and business failures than Canada had ever heretofore known;" that a very large exodus of the people was taking place, because they could not obtain work in Canada, and that the great number of failures in 1879 was not owing to the fear of the repeal of the Insolvency Law, but to bad business. He declared that it was not just to charge him as late Finance Minister, with the deficit for the year 1879, as the present Ministry had spent three quarters of a million more than he would have done, and the Finance Minister had gone out of his way to afford facilities to importers in taking their goods out of bond, in anticipation of an increase of duties, and, thereby, had prevented a large sum from going into the treasury. He reviewed some of the items of expenditure which were in excess of what he (Sir R.) had estimated, and compared the deficits which had occurred while he was Finance Minister with those which had occurred under the Conservative Government in 1858-61, to show that the latter amounted to a much larger percentage of the revenue than his deficits had: and criticising the Finance Minister's figures for the year ending 30th June, 1880, expected that he would be "called upon to face a deficit of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, that is, supposing that he fares no worse during the next four months than he has during the preceding eight." He criticised the estimates for 1880-81, and charged the Government with reckless extravagance in increasing the cost

of the public service. He deprecated the large expenditure on capital account, and asked whether, in the face of five or six successive deficits the Government was justified in adding "to the burdens of the Dominion of Canada by an expenditure which they know will exceed thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars—and which will probably exceed fifteen or sixteen millions—among the mountains of British Columbia." He reviewed the circumstances under which the loan of 1879 was placed, and contended that under the circumstances the transaction was not as favourable as it should have been, nor better than the terms on which he (Sir R.) had placed his loans of 1874 and 1876. Referring to the National Policy, he contended that it was not to be credited with any of "such prosperity as we do enjoy;" but that the prosperity was attributable to a bountiful harvest, the failure of crops in Great Britain, and the return of prosperity in the United States, "which has reflected itself on us, which has increased the demand for our lumber, and given us better rates of transport." He compared the statements of the Finance Minister made in 1873 on the advantages of an increased importation, with those made by him now on the advantages of a decreased importation, and failed to see how he reconciled the two. He denied that the National Policy had caused the opening of any new factories, or given employment to any increased number of hands; and defied the Finance Minister "to lay his finger on as many as twelve factories in the Province of Ontario, each employing 100 hands and upwards, which have opened since the 1st of January, 1879." He did not believe that, "apart from two or three sugar refineries and cotton factories, the hon. gentleman would be able to name, from one end of the Dominion to another, so many as twelve factories, each employing 100 men or upwards, which have opened since the commencement of this policy." He held that the tariff put an additional burden of \$7,000,000 per annum on the people, a very small portion of which went into the Treasury, and the balance into the pockets of a few monopolists. He charged that the result of the tariff had been to increase the price of "sugar, iron, bread, fuel, tea, coffee, cloth and cotton, and of almost all articles of prime necessity;" and quoted the cases of several workingmen earning from \$350 to \$600 per annum to show that "from one-fourth to one-fifth" of the income of persons having \$600 per annum or less was taken from them by the tariff. He contended that the tariff was so contrived that the heaviest taxation fell on the poorer classes, and the greater a man's poverty the more he had to pay in proportion. Referring to the tax on coal, he denied that it had benefited the Nova Scotia miners, and said "not a ton more has been raised, but everything these miners use has been increased in price." He was, "astonished to

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hear the hon. gentleman lay down the doctrine that you could balance the loss such a tax inflicted on one class of the community by inflicting an equivalent burden on another at the opposite extremity of the Dominion. Does he mean that if you take fifty cents from the Nova Scotia fisherman for each barrel of flour he consumes, that he is fully compensated by your taxing an Ontario artisan fifty cents on every ton of coal he burns? And if this is his doctrine, what will he do for the workingman of St. John, N.B., who has to pay both taxes?" He entered at some length into a criticism of the sugar tax, and contended that "the hon. gentleman has added from 25 to 50 per cent. to our old rate of taxation on this article, and he has lost at least 25 per cent. of our former revenue." He claimed that if there were no duty on sugar we could get it from the Clyde and New York for from 3 to 3½ cents per lb. less than we pay at present, "so that about 3¼ cents per lb. is imposed on this article, in taxes which do not come to the National Treasury, but partly to the Treasury and partly to a continuation of sugar refiners, in return for which taxation, representing a total burden on the people of Canada of fully \$3,500,000 a year, perhaps \$2,000,000 may go into the Treasury and \$1,500,000 to employ about 300 men in Montreal." He said "apparently the only taxes which he (the Finance Minister) did not impose for purposes of revenue, but for the encouragement of interprovincial trade (the taxes on coal and flour) are the only ones from which he has really got any money. Apparently too, the only two leading industries, lumber and shipping, which he did not try to foster, are the only ones in which there is visible any clear or substantial improvement. Referring to the effect of the tariff on our relations with England, he thought "it would be a great error to believe that either the statesmen or the people of Great Britain look with any degree of pleasure or satisfaction on the policy Canada has adopted;" and quoted from a speech made by the Marquis of Salisbury to show the unfavourable opinion held of the tariff. He continued at some length to criticise the National Policy, claiming that it had utterly failed as a means of producing revenue, or of fostering manufactures; and had only succeeded in greatly increasing the burdens of the people, without giving them any compensation whatever.

Sir C. Tupper thought it came with bad grace from the late Minister of Finance to talk about deficits when his own deficits in five years amounted to \$8,126,958, and that after that people would not be likely to accept him as a great financial authority. He reviewed the policy of the late Finance Minister while in office, charging him with not only rolling up deficits to the amount of over \$8,000,000, but with also adding

\$3,500,000 per annum to taxation, and increasing the expenditure by \$8,543,092 in five years; and considered he (Cartwright) was not a very fit person to lecture the present Finance Minister on extravagance. He maintained that the National Policy had greatly benefited the country; and answered the objections raised by the last speaker. With regard to the coal tax, he pointed out that "the output of coal in Canada during the past year had largely increased;" and that, "every person knows that, while there was a duty of fifty cents imposed on coal during the last year, the cost of coal fell to the lowest price it ever was in the history of the country."

Mr. Mackenzie defended the cause of the late Government, and attacked the National Policy, the "very essence" of which policy, he declared, was "to benefit a certain class." Referring to the proposed increase of Dominion notes, and a reduction of the reserve to be kept on hand, 15 per cent. of which was to be in gold, and 10 per cent. in Dominion bonds, he said the scheme reminded him of that of a famous financier of Hamilton,\* "who used to advocate an original scheme for paper money. He had the ordinary currency coloured dark, and it was to be redeemed in paper coloured yellow, in order to resemble gold as nearly as possible, I suppose. The Hon. the Finance Minister proposes to hold 15 per cent. in gold and 10 per cent. in gilt paper." He thought that "the whole of our financial system is to be overturned to meet the financial exigencies of the Government, which will not be met by those means however. The hon. gentleman will not be able in this way to do anything else but derange the currency of the country and sap the fountain of credit." He argued that "the true method of conducting trade is for every people to sell what they produce most easily to those who possess some other commodity which such nation requires, but cannot so easily produce;" and that "one of the most disastrous results of a protective tariff is that it destroys the freedom of exchange and tends to build up monopolies at the expense of the people;" and contended that the National Policy had "already proved a disastrous failure."

The resolutions were then agreed to in Committee, as were also resolutions imposing additional charges for licenses to manufacture tobacco, and increasing the duties of excise.

The debate was continued on ten Government days, and was participated in by Messrs. Mackenzie, Ross (Middlesex), Oliyer, King, Cameron (Huron), Paterson (Brant), Weldon, Casgrain, Charlton,

\* Hon. Isaac Buchanan, formerly M.P.P. for Hamilton, Ont.—ED.

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Snowball, Fleming, Smith (Sir Albert), Gillmor, Killam, Burpee (St. John), Gunn, Robertson (Shelburne), Anglin, Mills and Cartwright, who condemned the policy of the Government; and Messrs. Rykert, McCallum, Sproule, Gigault, Domville, Boulton, Wallace (York), Arkell, Orton, Doull, Bourbeau, Robertson (Hamilton), White (Cardwell), Plumb, Farrow, Tilley (Sir L.) Tasse, Ryan (Montreal), Longley, Ogden and Gault who supported it. The debate was very exhaustive and the policy of the Government keenly criticised; but the Opposition did not offer any amendment, as they did last year.

As intimated in his Budget Speech, Sir L. Tilley, on 26th April, introduced a resolution on which to found a bill relating to the issue of Dominion notes. Sir Leonard explained that as the law stood, the Government was authorised to issue \$9,000,000 to be secured by 25 per cent. of gold reserve; \$3,000,000 on which 50 per cent. had to be held, and on any excess of \$12,000,000, the Government had to keep a dollar in gold for every dollar in paper issued. This necessitated the keeping on hand of about \$4,000,000 in gold, on which interest was lost, on a circulation of \$12,400,000. The proposal now was to extend the issue to \$20,000,000, not more than \$1,000,000 to be issued at one time, nor more than \$4,000,000 in one year. The reserve to be kept would be 25 per cent., 15 per cent. of which would be in gold, and 10 per cent. in Dominion bonds guaranteed by the Imperial Government. This arrangement would at once release about \$2,000,000 in gold which was now locked up. With reference to the increase of the issue he said that "it had always been felt that the people of the Dominion should have some share in the profit of the circulation of the Dominion;" and that by the amended Bank Act it was proposed to limit bank circulation to bills of the denomination of \$5 and upwards, and the smaller denominations would be supplied in Dominion notes. The reserve held by the banks only amounted to about 16 per cent., and he thought a reserve of 25 per cent. in gold and guaranteed bonds would be ample; but besides this the Government would be required by the Act to hold for the redemption of these notes the remaining 75 per cent. of the issue in Dominion debentures authorised by Parliament, which could immediately be realised on in the event of there being any sudden demand for gold.

Sir R. Cartwright thought that the increase of the amount of Dominion notes from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 was a long step towards the Government's assuming the entire control of the currency of the country; and he was opposed to this because he did not think the Government could properly perform the function of the banks, and, also, because "the universal experience of all countries shows that



whenever a Government has taken charge of the circulation, it has almost always resulted in the country having an irredeemable currency in a longer or shorter period." He also thought the measure objectionable because "in times of stringency, when a large amount of currency may come back on the Finance Minister's hands, he might find himself compelled to take measures which would have a very considerable tendency to aggravate the commercial crises which are apt to prevail from time to time;" and, also because "it is quite clear, judging from the working of the last measure, that this step will further diminish the amount of gold reserves which is now held in this country."

Mr. Wallace (South Norfolk), regretted that the Government had not gone further than it had in the matter of establishing a National Currency; and gave at some length his views on that subject. (See A. R., 1879, pp. 132-4). Mr. Charlton at some length opposed an inflation of the currency. Mr. McCallum thought it would have been better if the Government had taken the whole circulation and established an uniform currency throughout the Dominion; at present Ontario bills were at a discount in the Lower Provinces and Lower Province bills at a discount in Ontario. Mr. Anglin thought there was already as much paper in circulation as the country required, and that this new issue would be, practically, forcing the banks to lend the Government \$8,000,000. Mr. Mills thought the Government had no right to force itself into partnership with the banks to share their profits on circulation; and regarded the issue as a forced loan from the banks.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) seemed to think that the banks had a vested right to issue promises to pay. They had no such vested right. The right to make money is vested in the Crown, is vested in the nation, and if for matter of convenience it was expedient, by legislation, to allow banks to issue what is called money, it gave them no vested right. There was no danger whatever of the business of the country being deranged by the new issue, if it was made—for the bill was only permissive, and only empowered the Government to issue \$8,000,000, if it was needed, without having to lock up \$8,000,000 in gold in the vaults and lose the interest on it. The resolutions were then carried and the bill subsequently passed.

As the charters of nearly all the banks expired by limitation of statute on 1st July, 1881, it was thought necessary to extend the Act at this session; and accordingly Sir Leonard Tilley, on 26th April, introduced the following resolutions, which were embodied in the Act subsequently passed extending the charters for ten years from 1st July, 1881:

1. That if not extended, intended that the for a less of five dollars making ment is t dollars, s passing o portion o shall nev returns to position c last sessi repealed.

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1. That after the first day of July, 1881 (on which day their charters, if not extended, would expire) the payment of the notes of any such bank intended for general circulation shall be the first charge upon its assets,—and that the bank shall not after the said day issue and re-issue any such note for a less sum than five dollars, or for any other sum not being a multiple of five dollars. 2. That from and after the same day, any such bank when making any payment shall, on the request of the person to whom the payment is to be made, pay the same, or such part thereof, not exceeding fifty dollars, as such person may request, in Dominion Notes for one or for two dollars each, at the option of the receiver. 3. That from and after the passing of the Act to be passed in pursuance of these Resolutions, the proportion of the cash reserves to be held by any such bank in Dominion Notes shall never be less than forty per cent. 4. That the Form of the monthly returns to Government be so amended as to show more clearly the financial position of the bank. 5. That sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Act of the now last session (42 V., c. 45) respecting the numbering of bank shares be repealed.

He explained that great inconvenience had been experienced by merchants in getting bills of the denominations of \$1 and \$2, as the banks preferred to issue their our \$4 notes; and the \$1 and \$2 Dominion notes did not pass as freely into circulation as trade required. By compelling the banks to pay them out in sums not exceeding \$50 they would get into more general circulation. It was by this means that he expected to put a large part of the extra issue of Dominion notes into circulation.

The usual formal vote in Committee of Supply was taken on the 9th March, before the delivery of the Budget Speech, and the House was more or less occupied in discussing the various items until the 5th May, when the Supply Bill was read a third time, and passed. The amount granted was \$1,712,346.55 for the year ending 30th June, 1880; and \$23,301,208.76 for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

## CHAPTER IV.

ONTARIO BOUNDARY—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD ANNOUNCES THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THAT QUESTION—A BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. MILLS—MR. DAWSON MOVES FOR A SELECT COMMITTEE—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN ENGLAND—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN AND IMPERIAL GOVERNMENTS ON THE SUBJECT—DEBATE ON THE APPOINTMENT—SIR A. T. GALT APPOINTED—REPEAL OF THE INSOLVENCY LAWS—MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER—MR. GIROUARD'S BILL CARRIED IN THE COMMONS, BUT DEFEATED IN THE SENATE—\$100,000 VOTED FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND—HOW THE MONEY WAS EXPENDED—SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

IN the A. R., 1878 (pp. 189-94), and for 1879 (pp. 32-5), we gave a pretty full *resumé* of the question of the disputed boundary between the Province of Ontario and the unorganized territory of the Dominion in the North-West. The position at the close of 1879 was that the Arbitrators appointed had agreed on a boundary, subject to the approval of both the Dominion Government and Ontario Legislature. The Dominion Government took no action in the matter, but the Ontario Legislature passed an Act ratifying the award, and providing for the Administration of Justice in the territory, by dividing it into two districts, the Nipissing District and the Thunder Bay District, to each of which a Stipendiary Magistrate was appointed. On the 22nd March, 1880, His Excellency the Governor-General disallowed the "Act respecting the Administration of Justice" as being *ultra vires*. On the 16th February, Mr. Blake inquired in the House whether it was the intention of the Government to propose a measure ratifying the award of the Arbitrators; and Sir John A. Macdonald replied that it was not. On the 18th, Mr. Mills introduced a bill to ratify the award of the Arbitrators; and immediately after Mr. Dawson (Algoma), moved that,

"A Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report to this House upon all matters connected with the Boundaries between the Province of Ontario, and the unorganized Territories of the Dominion, with

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power to send for persons and papers: said Committee to be composed of Messrs. Dawson, Robinson, Geoffrion, DeCosmos, Brecken, Royal, Trow, Mousseau, Caron, McDonald (Cape Breton), and Weldon, of whom five are to form a quorum."

Messrs. Ross (Middlesex) and Ouimet were subsequently added to the Committee. A long debate took place in which Messrs. Dawson, McDonald (Hon. James), Macdonald (Sir John A.) McDougall, Cameron (Victoria), and McCarthy, favoured the appointment of the Committee, and Messrs. Mills, Blake, Mackenzie, Casey, Holton, Anglin and MacDonnell (Inverness) opposed it. The motion for the Committee was carried by a vote: Yeas, 123; Nays, 52. The Committee held a number of meetings, examined some thirteen witnesses, and had a large amount of documentary evidence placed before it. The report with evidence\* covers over 500 pages, and was not presented until two days before the close of the session, so that no action was taken on it. The last paragraph reads,

"In reference to the award made by the Arbitrators on the 3rd day of August, 1878, a copy of which is appended, your Committee are of opinion that it does not describe the true boundaries of Ontario. It seems to your Committee to be inconsistent with any boundary line ever suggested or proposed, subsequent to the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). It makes the Provincial boundaries run into territory granted by royal charter, in 1670, to the Merchants Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and it cuts through Indian Territories which according to the Act 43rd George III., cap. 138, and 1-2 George IV, cap. 66, formed "no part of the Provinces of Lower Canada or Upper Canada, or either of them," and it carries the boundaries of Ontario within the limits of the former Colony of Assiniboia, which was not a part of Upper Canada."

Mr. Mills' bill did not reach a second reading. On the 29th April, Hon. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, introduced "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice in the territory in dispute between the Government of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada," which was read a second and third time and passed on 3rd May. The Minister explained that the bill had been drafted by the Attorney General of Ontario and himself, and provided that persons charged with committing crime in the disputed territory may be tried and imprisoned either in Ontario or Manitoba. No boundaries were laid down in the bill, as that might give rise to dispute in the future. Mr. Blake doubted whether any jurisdiction would be obtained by the Bill if Ontario claimed the boundaries awarded by the Arbitrators; but the Minister of Justice maintained that there could be no doubt of the

\* See Appendix to Commons' Journals, 1880, Vol. xiv.

authority of Parliament to say where offences committed in unorganized territory should be tried. The bill was passed without division.

One of the subjects which occupied the attention of Sir John A. Macdonald and the other Ministers who visited England during the summer of 1879 was the establishment there of a resident Minister, who should occupy a higher position than the Agent then representing Canada in London. With this view they submitted to the Colonial Secretary, Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, a confidential memorandum in which they urged that, the policy of the Empire having caused the administration of the whole of British North America to devolve on Canada, the necessity was felt for a more constant and confidential communication with Her Majesty's Government than a correspondence through the Governor-General afforded. Canada no longer occupied the position of an ordinary Colony, but possessed a powerful Central Government, with seven subordinate local executive and legislative systems; and her Central Government was becoming even more responsible than the Imperial Government for the maintenance of international relations with the United States; in fact she had "become the trustee for the Empire at large of half the continent of North America." It was, therefore, considered "eminently desirable to provide for the fullest and most frank interchange of views with Her Majesty's Government, and for the thorough appreciation of the policy of Canada on all points of general interest. Otherwise there appears to be danger of a feeling growing up of indifference if not of actual antagonism and irritation upon both sides. The idea must be avoided that the connection of Canada with the British Empire is only temporary and unabiding, instead of being designed to strengthen and confirm the maintenance of British influence and power." It was found that there were questions constantly arising which required the presence of one or more Ministers in England; and other questions—such as the fishery and commercial clauses of the Washington Treaty—might at any moment arise. It was further submitted that,

"The very large and rapidly augmenting commerce of Canada, and the increasing extent of her trade with foreign nations, is proving the absolute need of direct negotiations with them for the proper protection of her interests. In most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United Kingdom, and the Colonies are excluded from their operation; a fact which has been attended with most unfortunate results to Canada, as relates to France. This is, to a certain extent, unavoidable, in consequence of the control of all Customs having been granted to Canada; but a necessity has thus arisen for providing separate and distinct trade conventions with all foreign powers with whom Canada has distinct trade. With the differing views held by the Parliament of Canada on such subjects from those of Her Majesty's Government, there

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is a manifest difficulty in asking the latter to become responsible for the representations required to be made, and foreign Governments find it difficult to understand our present system. The Canadian Government therefore submit that when occasion requires such negotiations to be undertaken, Her Majesty's Government should advise Her Majesty specially to accredit the representative of Canada to the Foreign Court, by association for the special object, with the resident Minister or other Imperial negotiator. The suggestion is merely asking Her Majesty's Government to establish as a rule the precedent which was created in 1871, when Sir John A. Macdonald was made a member of the Joint High Commission to Washington, and later in 1874, when Mr. George Brown was officially associated with Sir Edward Thornton, at the instance of the Canadian Government, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce between Canada and the United States. For the purpose of carrying out this policy it was suggested that Her Majesty's Government should consent to receive an official representative from Canada, who, when necessary, should be accredited to Foreign Courts; and this representative should be a member of the Privy Council of Canada, who should bear the title of 'Resident Minister,' or such other name of equal import as Her Majesty's Government may suggest."

In conclusion the memorandum stated,

"The Canadian Government attaches great importance to this matter, and hopes that Her Majesty's Government will see no insuperable difficulty in giving the Canadian representative a quasi-diplomatic position at the Court of St. James, with the social advantages of such a rank and position."

The Colonial Secretary replied to this memorandum in a despatch to the Governor-General, dated 1st November, 1879, in which he states that Her Majesty's Government is sensible of the advantage which might arise from such an appointment by the Canadian Government; but he continues,

"Looking, however, to the position of Canada as an integral portion of the Empire, the relations of such a person with Her Majesty's Government would not be correctly defined as being of a diplomatic character, and while Her Majesty's Government would readily accord to him a status in every way worthy of his important functions, his position would necessarily be more analogous to that of an officer in the home service, than to that of a Minister at a Foreign Court. He would therefore primarily communicate with this Department on the various subjects which might be entrusted to him, and while Her Majesty's Government would readily avail themselves of any information he might afford, and give the fullest consideration to any representations he might make on behalf of the Canadian Government, it would, of course, rest with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to determine in each case in what precise capacity his services might best be rendered in the event of any negotiations with a Foreign Court, on subjects affecting the interests of the Dominion. In some instances, for example, it might be desirable for him to remain in London and advise with Her

Majesty's Government there, while in other cases he might, in accordance with the precedents which have been quoted, be more usefully engaged in assisting Her Majesty's Representatives abroad. I have deemed it necessary to refer to these details because it is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding as to the precise position which could be accorded by Her Majesty's Governments to an officer holding an appointment which the Government of Canada propose to establish, but I do not anticipate that the views which I have expressed will be felt by your Ministers as placing any insuperable difficulty in the way of the practical realization of their wishes; and I would only add that if such an appointment should be decided upon it would seem, for the reasons I have stated, more appropriate that the officer should be designated by the title of 'Dominion' or 'Canadian Commissioner,' than by any title implying a diplomatic status or position."

In reply to this despatch, a minute of Council was approved by His Excellency on 22d December, in which it was set forth that the Government recognized the fact, that Canada, being a part of the Empire, could not maintain relations of a strictly diplomatic character, as respects foreign nations; but it was submitted that, although Her Majesty's Government was unquestionably the supreme governing power of the Empire, still, under the "British North America Act," such self-governing powers had been conferred on Canada in many most important respects, that Her Majesty's Government may, on these points, be more correctly defined as representing the United Kingdom than the Empire at large. In considering many questions of the highest importance, such as the Commercial and Fiscal policy of the Dominion as affecting the United Kingdom, the promotion of Imperial interests in the administration and settlement of the interior of the Continent, and, indeed, on all matters of internal concern, the Imperial Government and Parliament had so far transferred to Canada an independent control that their discussion and settlement had become subjects for mutual assent and concert, and had, therefore, it was contended, assumed a quasi-diplomatic character as between Her Majesty's Government representing the United Kingdom, *per se*, and the Dominion. With respect to foreign powers, it was pointed out that there was no desire that Canada should be placed in the position of an independent negotiator; but, on the contrary, it was with the view of thoroughly satisfying foreign Governments of the identity of interests between the United Kingdom and Canada, that the Canadian Government sought to obtain the most official recognition possible for their representative. It was suggested that the duties of the proposed officer would be more analagous to diplomatic than to home service, but the Government was willing to leave that matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. The Government agreed with the Colonial

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Secretary that it should rest with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to determine in what capacity the services of the Canadian representative would be most useful in the event of negotiations with Foreign Courts on subjects affecting the interests of the Dominion; but the Government understood that "in all cases of commercial treaties Her Majesty's Government will direct early communication to be made to the Canadian representative so as to permit him to take the instructions of his Government, and to make such representations as may be called for to Her Majesty's Government." With reference to title it was suggested that the officer should be styled "High Commissioner of Canada in London."

On the 7th February, 1880, the Colonial Secretary cabled, "Her Majesty's Government will recognise Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner under the Great Seal of Canada." On the 30th March, Sir John A. Macdonald brought down the correspondence; and on the first of April he introduced a bill for the appointment of a Resident Representative of Canada in the United Kingdom. On the motion for the second reading, on 29th April, Sir John A. Macdonald explained the negotiations which had taken place, given above, and considered that this was "a very important step towards asserting the importance of the Dominion of Canada as a portion of Her Majesty's Empire." Sir L. Tilley explained that the Commissioner would have charge of the financial affairs of the Dominion in London, which would effect a great saving of commissions now paid to agents. The commission last year on merely paying coupons had amounted to \$45,298.53, and the purchase of debentures in connection with the Sinking Fund had cost \$5,000 more. Sir Richard Cartwright said that so far as the financial aspect of the arrangement was concerned, he saw no reason to oppose it. Mr. Anglin thought the proposal an extraordinary one, and considered we were undertaking too much in becoming responsible for the whole government and development of the North-West. He considered this a new departure which might seriously alter our relations towards the Empire, and did not think we could derive any considerable profit from it. Mr. Mackenzie criticised the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt, and thought he had been making some very indiscreet speeches, for an Ambassador. Mr. Blake opposed the appointment, on the ground that, practically, it would be a diminution of the control of the people of Canada over their own affairs "by giving an increased power and facility to our Executive of confidential communication with the Colonial Office, to be carried on by an agent permanently resident in England, and under the shadow and influence of the Colonial Office." He deemed it "of the highest importance that there should be a distinct Parliamentary understanding that nothing done by this



agent, so-called, of the people of Canada, shall be deemed to be more binding upon the Parliament and the people of Canada than if it had been done in the ordinary way by the Executive Government." He noticed that one of the subjects mentioned in the minute of Council as important was that of defence, and on that point he said: "so long as the people of Canada have no voice in the foreign policy of the Empire, I am wholly opposed to raising forces in this country to engage in wars incurred in carrying out that policy—to shed our blood and spend our treasure in the promotion of a policy which we have no share in moulding." Sir John A. Macdonald said such a thing as Canada furnishing a contingent in case of a foreign war had never been mentioned by the Imperial authorities or considered by the Canadian Government. We were simply appointing an Agent-General, such as the Australian Colonies had, to represent the financial and other interests of the Colony; and it was desirable to give him such a position that he may speak with more authority than a mere agent could. He was proud to believe that Canada was "assuming the position of an auxiliary kingdom of the Empire;" and said the hon. gentleman need not fear that the agent would be able to commit the country by his individual action. Any arrangements made by him would be only provisional, and of no effect unless sanctioned by Parliament. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. Huntington and Mr. Boulton, the House divided and the second reading of the Bill was carried. Yeas, 120; Nays, 48. Sir John A. Macdonald then introduced a resolution, fixing the salary of the High Commissioner at \$10,000, which was carried, and the Bill read a third time and passed. On the 4th of May, on concurrence in the items of \$10,000 for salary and \$4,000 for rent of a dwelling house for the Commissioner, Mr. Blake moved in amendment that the items were "excessive" and be not concurred in, which was negatived by a vote of 48 for to 114 against. Sir A. T. Galt was duly gazetted "High Commissioner for Canada" on 11th May. He had previously, on the 29th of March, sailed for England.

It will be remembered that during the session of 1879, the House passed, by a very large majority, Mr. Bechard's Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act, and that the Bill was afterwards thrown out in the Senate by the narrow majority of 4 (see A. R., 1879, p. 47); it was, therefore, to be expected that the attempt to repeal the Act would be renewed this session, and, accordingly, both Mr. Colby and Mr. Bechard introduced bills on 16th February repealing the laws in force relating to Insolvency. Mr. Colby's Bill had precedence, and came up for second reading on 19th, when, after some discussion, the bill was read a second

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time without amendment. In Committee some verbal amendments were made, and the bill passed its third reading on the 4th March. In the Senate, on 11th March, on motion for a second reading, Hon. Mr. Hope moved the six months' hoist, which was defeated by a vote of 17 for to 47 against, and the bill passed on same division. On the first of April, His Excellency came down to the Senate Chamber and gave the Royal assent to the bill.

Few subjects have attracted more attention, both in Great Britain and Canada, than the question of the right of a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. Amongst members of the Church of England there was generally a strong objection to any measure legalizing such a measure, but Nonconformists, as a rule, favoured it; and there was a strong feeling in some quarters that it would be best to legalize such marriages. Up to 1835 such marriages were not void *de jure* in England, but merely voidable by a legal process taken before the Ecclesiastical Court. In 1835, however, Lord Lyndhurst caused an Act to be passed, which was a remarkable piece of contradictory legislation, for while it declared that all such marriages which had taken place up to that time should be legalized, it also declared that any such marriages taking place *after* that date should be absolutely void, instead of voidable by the Ecclesiastical Court as formerly. It was understood at the time that the clause voiding such marriages should only remain in force one year; but, although many attempts have been made to repeal the Act, and a bill repealing it has been passed in the House of Commons eight times, it has invariably been thrown out in the House of Lords, through the influence of the Bishops. In Canada the old law obtains in such of the Provinces as were established before 1835, except Quebec, where such marriages are specially forbidden by Article 125 of the Civil Code. According to the rules of both Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, such marriages are forbidden, but the former church has always been willing to grant dispensations permitting such marriages under certain circumstances. In the other Provinces such marriages, although nominally voidable by the Ecclesiastical Courts during the lifetime of the parties, under the English Common Law in force prior to 1835, were still, practically, legal on account of there being no Ecclesiastical Courts established; and a large number of such marriages have taken place, amongst all classes, several members of Parliament being included in the list. In the United States, in several European countries, and in nearly all the Australian Colonies Acts have been passed legalizing these marriages, and the subject was given considerable prominence in England and the Colonies in 1879, by the introduction of a Bill in the House of Lords by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which was defeated by a vote of 101 to 81.

On the 16th February, Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier), introduced the following Bill, which was read a first time:—

“ 1. Marriage is permitted between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, or the widow of his deceased brother, provided there be no impediment by reason of affinity between them, according to the rules and customs of the church, congregation, priest, minister, or officer celebrating such marriage. 2. All such marriages thus contracted in the past are hereby declared valid. Cases (if any) pending in courts of justice alone excepted.”

Before the Bill reached its second reading, however, Mr. Girouard found that it could not receive the support of the members of the Church of England, as such marriages being contrary to the Confession of Faith in that Church, its members would be placed in a worse position than they were under existing laws. Accordingly, on 24th February, Mr. Girouard, with the consent of the House, withdrew his Bill, and introduced another one which read as follows:—

“ 1. Marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, or the widow of his deceased brother, shall be legal and valid; provided always, that it in any church or religious body whose ministers are authorized to celebrate marriages any previous dispensation, by reason of such affinity between the parties, be required to give validity to such marriage, the said dispensation shall be first obtained according to the rules and customs of the said church or religious body: Provided also, that it shall not be compulsory for any officiating minister to celebrate such marriage. 2. All such marriages heretofore contracted as aforesaid are hereby declared valid. Cases (if any) pending in courts of justice along excepted.”

On this Bill coming up for its second reading on 27th February, Mr. Thompson (Haldimand) moved the six months' hoist, which, after considerable debate, was defeated by a vote of 19 for, to 140 against. During the debate Mr. Blake, Mr. Abbott, Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Langevin, and others expressed the opinion that those portions of the proposed Bill relating to the solemnization of marriage were beyond the power of the Federal Parliament, under the “ British North America Act, 1867.” Under section 91, sub-s. 26, of that Act the Dominion Parliament is given power to make laws relating to “ Marriage and Divorce; ” and under section 92, sub-s. 12, the Local Legislatures are given exclusive power to make laws relating to the solemnization of marriages in the several Provinces. It would, therefore, appear that the Dominion Parliament has the right to say who shall be married, and the Local Legislatures to determine how they shall be married. Yielding to this view, Mr. Girouard consented to several amendments to his Bill, and it finally passed through Committee of the Whole, and was reported for its third reading in the following shape:—

“ 1. Marriage between a man and a sister of his deceased wife, or the widow of his deceased brother shall be legal. 2. All such marriage

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heretofore contracted, the parties whereto are living as husband and wife at the time of the passage of this Act, shall be held to have been lawfully contracted."

On the Bill coming up for its third reading, on 14th April, Mr. Girouard read letters from nearly all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the Dominion approving of the Bill; also, a petition signed by fourteen Methodist Ministers of Toronto, and another signed by thirty-two Protestant Ministers of Montreal, in favour of the Bill, besides letters of approval from Rev. Gavin Lang (Church of Scotland), Rev. Dr. Cordner, (Unitarian Church), Rev. Dr. DeSola (Jewish Synagogue, Montreal), and others. He said that the only petitions against the Bill had been received from the Bishops of the Church of England, and a few country parishes. Mr. Jones (Leeds) moved the six months' hoist, and Mr. Houde moved in amendment to the effect that all existing laws prohibiting marriages between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, or the widow of his deceased brother, should be repealed, and the Act should apply, as if such laws had never existed, to marriages hereafter contracted, the parties whereto are living as husband and wife at the time of the passage of this Act. Mr. Houde's amendment to the amendment was rejected by a vote of 10 for to 130 against. Mr. Jones' amendment was lost by a vote of 34 for to 108 against. Mr. Charlton then moved clause 1 be amended by expunging the portion permitting marriage with a deceased brother's widow, which was lost, 40 for, 102 against. The Bill was then read a third time and passed. In the Senate the Bill was read a first time on 21st April. On the second reading being moved, on 27th April, Hon. Mr. Dickey moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Bureau, "That the said Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that it is inexpedient to proceed with this measure during the present Session, in order to afford time to consider the various Petitions to the Senate for and against the Bill, and to ascertain the sentiment of the people on the question at the next Session of Parliament." The debate was continued on the 28th, when the amendment was carried by a vote of 33 for to 31 against; and the Bill was consequently lost.

Very early in the winter of 1879-80, it became evident that the failure of the potato crop in Ireland was causing great suffering in that country, and that most unusual efforts would be needed to keep the people from starvation. Two Committees of Relief, known as "The Duchess of Marlborough's Committee," and "The Dublin Mansion House Committee," were formed, and appeals made for help. In Canada the appeals met with a hearty response, Relief Committees were formed in almost every city and town, and handsome sums realised. But it was

felt that such deep and dire distress demanded some formal recognition from the Government in the name of the people of Canada, and suggestions were made in the newspapers that a sum of money should be granted. In the Speech from the Throne, His Excellency directed the attention of Parliament to the matter, and suggested that some practical steps towards relief be taken. On the 16th February, Mr. Mackenzie enquired what steps the Government proposed taking, and Sir John A. Macdonald said it was proposed to follow the precedent of the grant made by Parliament for the relief of the widows and orphans caused by the Crimean war; there would be a Message from His Excellency naming a sum; he (Sir John) would then move an Address from the House, which would be communicated to the Senate for concurrence. On the following day a Message was received recommending that \$100,000 be granted for relief of the distress in Ireland. On the 20th, the House went into Committee, and passed a resolution granting the money, which Sir John A. Macdonald announced would be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary to be applied by the Imperial Government to the purpose for which it was voted. On the 24th the Address to His Excellency was adopted, after a short discussion in which it was pointed out that the Relief Bill being passed in the Imperial Parliament placed those who received relief within the operations of the Poor Law, which disfranchised them. Sir John A. Macdonald said that great care would be taken that no money granted by Canada should be used in such a manner as to deprive any one of his franchise. On the 25th the Senate concurred in the Address, and the Colonial Secretary was at once advised by cable that the equivalent of \$100,000 had been placed to his credit with Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. On the last day of the Session, 7th May, copies of correspondence with reference to the distribution of the fund were brought down by Message from His Excellency. From this correspondence it appears that, on 5th March, the Colonial Secretary telegraphed to the Governor-General to know whether the amount should be given to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund, or the Fund of the Lord Mayor of Dublin for distribution. In reply to this, on the 6th, His Excellency telegraphed:—"My Government are desirous you should distribute fund. Will be perfectly satisfied if you divide one hundred thousand dollars between Marlborough Fund and Mayor of Dublin." On the 13th March, the Colonial Secretary addressed a letter to the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, suggesting that a Special Committee of six—three from the Mansion House Committee and three from the Duchess of Marlborough's—should be appointed to distribute the fund. With reference to

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the objects towards which the money should be applied, the Colonial Secretary made the following suggestion :—

“I do not desire in any way to limit the proposals, which after full consideration of the circumstances, a body constituted as I have suggested might be disposed to make; but I may observe generally that I think it would be satisfactory to Canada, as well as to Ireland, if this money were so applied as not only to relieve the immediate necessities of the moment, but also to secure some lasting benefit to the people by works of a reproductive character, assistance to fishermen for the purchase of boats and nets; grants towards providing the contributions required from the localities interested, in order to secure the construction of fishery piers or harbours; or gifts of seed to distressed persons who may be unable to obtain it under the provisions of the recent Act, are instances of the mode in which it occurs to me that this donation might be expended.”

The Mansion House Committee appointed Rt. Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Thomas Pim, jun., and Mr. V. B. Dillon, jun.; and the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee appointed Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, and Colonel Gerald R. Dease, and Mr. T. W. Grimshaw, to act as a Special Committee, which was known as the Canadian Committee for the Relief of the Distress in Ireland. Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., late Governor-General of Canada, was subsequently appointed to succeed Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. The Joint Committee met on 7th April, when it was resolved that the Canadian Fund should “be applied in the manner suggested by the Colonial Secretary, that is, “for the supply of seed, construction of piers and harbours, providing for fishing tackle, other reproductive work, such as drainage of land.” The supply of seed, and assistance in drainage were subsequently abandoned.

Some exception was taken in Parliament by Mr. Anglin and others to the manner in which the money was applied, it being contended that it was voted for “immediate relief,” and that nearly two months expired before any use was made of it. It would appear, however, from a report made by the Joint Committee that the money was very judiciously expended so as to afford permanent instead of temporary relief, and the most excellent results have attended the expenditure. The following synopsis of the report taken from the *Dublin Express* will give a very fair idea of the aim of the Committee and what it accomplished.

“The want of suitable piers on the west and north-west coasts especially had long been bitterly felt. An annual sum had been for some years past granted by Parliament for the construction and improvement of piers, subject to the condition that one-fourth of the whole cost should be contributed

or guaranteed by the locality requiring the work. In many places it was found impossible to collect even the comparatively small proportion to be contributed in the district, and the consequence was that the grants were not only inadequate, but not available at all when they were most needed. The Committee found, however, a ready means of supplying this deficiency, and realizing more advantage out of the Canadian fund. They put themselves in communication with the Board of Works and various local bodies, and the result of long negotiations, conducted with great wisdom and skill, was that they received an official note from the Treasury informing them that the Government were prepared to make a grant by supplementary estimate of £30,000 for piers upon being satisfied of certain conditions. The Committee by further efforts succeeded in inducing the Government to increase this grant to £45,000, the Canadian fund and local contributions having been increased to £15,000. An Act of Parliament was passed, and a Pier Committee appointed to distribute the grants. In making this allowance they were aided by the practical experience of Mr. Brady, one of the Inspectors of Fisheries, and the report contains schedules giving details of the work done. A sum of £11,000 was expended in supplying improved boats and fishing gear to poor fishermen, and some interesting facts are stated which show how much benefit has been conferred by the judicious and timely expenditure of even this small fund. Thus we are told that in one case the nets arrived on Thursday; they were in the sea on Saturday, and many boats returned laden with mackerel; in another case the fishermen had not such success for thirty years—they had their boats laden with mackerel every night. In another locality, where the nets which were given were worth £200, the boats in four weeks brought in over £1,200 worth of mackerel. A poor fisherman who was reduced to such straits that he was on the point of going into the poor-house with his wife, obtained from the Committee a boat which cost under £12 and in three nights the crew realized over £60 from the herrings they caught. Some who had been supplied with better boats than they had been accustomed to were enabled to go farther out into the sea, and were successful in cod and ling fishing. When it is remembered that many of these men were on the relief lists, the value of the boon conferred upon them will be more apparent. No one who reads the report can fail to arrive at the conclusion that the Irish deep-sea fisheries abound in rich resources, which are now either wholly neglected or appropriated chiefly by foreigners, partly through the want of accommodation and means, and partly through want of enterprise on the part of Irish merchants, and that if they were made available, as they might easily be, they would add enormously to the wealth of the country and the comfort of the people. Most of the misery arising from want of employment in the South and West would be mitigated, and contentment would take the place of the disorder which now prevails. In many places at the mackerel fishery alone canoes with three men have made £150, and it is not uncommon for a crew to realize £100 in the season. Some of the poor men who were enabled by this fund to obtain canoes have gone this year (1881) to the Shannon, and have made already from £40 to £60, and the best of the season is yet to come. We are assured upon unimpeachable authority that for forty years there has not been so good a season for

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salmon fishing in the Shannon. We hope the great success of this fund will be the harbinger of better days for Irish fishermen, and that, profiting by the lessons of experience, they will still more fully recognise the importance of industry and perseverance rather than agitation."

The following table, compiled from the Report of the Committee, will show in what Counties and for what purposes the fund was expended :—

County.	Fishing Gear, &c.	New Boats.	Repairs to Old Boats.	Freight.	Piers and Harbours	Total.
Donegal..	£2,145 13 0	1,008 7 6	333 8 1	56 6 10	2,645 0 0	6,185 15 5
Mayo.....	2,180 6 6	186 5 0	162 9 6	24 10 4	2,105 0 0	4,658 11 4
Galway.....	964 1 1	64 0 0	113 16 7	17 1 10	2,511 0 0	3,669 19 6
Clare.....	1,201 16 6	356 7 6	304 3 11	26 6 8	565 1 3	2,453 15 10
Silgo.....	414 10 1	141 13 6	18 5 0	8 14 10	1,295 0 0	1,848 3 5
Cork.....	958 18 3	120 16 8	91 9 0	3 13 8	463 10 0	1,657 7
Kerry.....	124 15 9				150 0 0	274 15
Leitrim....	8 7 9		3 17 0	0 3 2		12
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The total amount received by the Committee was £21,268 9s. 7d., of which £20,547 18s. 10d. was the proceeds of the \$100,000 granted by Canada; £644 was received from the New York *Herald* Fund, and £76 10s. 9d. for interest. The expenditure was £20,740 16s. 9d., as given above, and £527 12s. 10d. for expenses, surveys, &c., making a total of £21,268 9s. 7d.

We have endeavoured to collect statistics of the total amount of relief sent from Canada to Ireland in her hour of distress, but the streams of charity flowed from so many sources, and through so many different channels, that we have found it impossible to trace them all. The Editor has learned enough, however, to justify him in saying that at least £50,000 stg. (including £20,000 from the Dominion Government and £4,000 from the Ontario Legislature) was sent to Ireland from Canada. Of this £9,513 6s. 4d. was distributed through the Dublin Mansion House Committee; £21,740 16s 9d. through the Special Committee mentioned above; about £5,000 through the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee, and the balance through the National Associations and the Catholic Bishops to whom very large sums were sent by the clergy and laity of Canada.

The Editor feels that he cannot more fittingly close this chapter than by making the following quotation from a letter addressed to him by Dr. J. C. Meredith, of the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee, under date 2nd July, 1881.

"Her Grace specially desires me to express to you, and through you to your worthy and generous countrymen, her deep gratitude for the assistance which Her Grace received from Canada during the trying winter of 1879-80."



## CHAPTER V.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY—FAILURE OF EFFORT TO OBTAIN IMPERIAL ASSISTANCE—DOMINION LANDS—MR. CHARLTON'S RESOLUTIONS THAT THEY SHOULD BE SOLD TO ACTUAL SETTLERS ONLY—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S EXPECTATIONS FROM SALES IN TEN YEARS—MR. WHITE (CARDWELL), SUCCESSFULLY MOVES AN AMENDMENT—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS OF LAST YEAR AMENDED—SIR CHARLES TUPPER EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT'S PACIFIC RAILWAY POLICY—MR. BLAKE UNSUCCESSFULLY MOVES THAT THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECTIONS SHOULD NOT BE PROCEEDED WITH—THE SUPREME COURT—HISTORY OF ITS CREATION—MR. KEELER INTRODUCES A BILL TO ABOLISH THE COURT—MR. BLAKE SUCCESSFULLY MOVES SIX MONTHS' HOIST—AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT PROPOSED BY MR. MCCARTHY—THE HULL FIRE—GRANT BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

IN the A. R., 1879 (pp. 113 to 128), the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway is brought down to the close of the session of 1879. The position then was, that resolutions (see A. R., 1879, p. 122) had been adopted, setting apart 100,000,000 acres of land for building the railway; that the land was to be held at a minimum price of \$2 per acre, and be vested in a Commission, on which the Imperial Government was to be represented; and that the Government was to use its best efforts to secure the co-operation of the Imperial Government. During the summer of 1879, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir L. Tilley and Sir C. Tupper visited England, and it was understood that part of their mission was to obtain assistance, either by guarantee or otherwise, from the Imperial Government. The only action taken by the Ministers, however, which was made public at the time, was the purchase of 39,000 tons of steel rails at prices varying from £4 17s. 6d. to £5 2s. 6d. per ton, which was considered the most advantageous purchase ever made of so large a quantity of rails. With reference to obtaining Imperial aid, Sir John A. Macdonald stated in the House, on 17th February, 1880, in answer to Mr. Blake, that there had been a confidential communication, in writing, from the Colonial Secretary on that subject, but it was not in the public interest to lay it before Parliament; he would, however, say that no aid had been promised. With reference to the appointment of Commissioners, Sir

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John A. Macdonald, on 23d February, in reply to Mr. Blake, stated that their appointment had been indefinitely postponed.

On the 5th of April, Mr. Charlton moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions with reference to the disposal of public lands :

1. *Resolved*—That in the opinion of this House the proper policy with reference to the disposition of the public lands of Canada should be, so far as practicable, to sell such lands to actual settlers only, on reasonable conditions of settlement, and in lots or quantities limited to the area which can be reasonably occupied by a settler, and that the sale of public lands to speculators, free from conditions of settlement, is impolitic and calculated to injuriously affect the settlement of the country, by keeping large quantities of land locked up for years, and by obliging the settler thereon ultimately to pay a price much larger than that which is paid into the public treasury for the same.

2. *Resolved*—That as under the existing regulations respecting the disposal of public lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway, large quantities of fertile lands are being offered for sale and sold to speculators at one dollar per acre, for one-tenth cash down, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at six per centum per annum—terms which enable the speculator to obtain control of lands for a cash outlay of ten cents per acre ; thereby not only in effect loaning to the speculator on the part of the Government nine-tenths of the capital required for speculative investments, but giving rise, as experience shows, to great expense in the keeping of accounts, and to indefinite delays in the realization of the stipulated price ; that so long as the system of selling public lands to speculators without conditions of settlement, or restrictions as to quantity is continued the price at which such lands are sold should be paid in full in cash, at the time of sale.

In support of his motion he said that he laid down as one fundamental proposition " That it is desirable in the interests of this country to secure the most rapid settlement that is possible of the public lands." He said that it must be remembered that we had a very powerful competitor for settlers immediately south of our territory, and that in order to attract settlers we must offer greater inducements than the United States ; and went on to argue that the land regulations of the Government (see A. R., 1879, p. 125) were in the highest degree illiberal and more calculated to deter than to attract settlement. He contended that the regulations were so framed that undue advantages were given to speculators, who, by the payment of the small sum of ten cents per acre per annum could lock up immense tracts of land, and so retard actual settlement. He cited the Canada Company as an instance of the evil effects of permitting a monopoly of land ; and argued that the lands should be, as far as practicable, sold to actual settlers only, and that such lands as were sold should be sold for cash only.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the land question was a complex one. The purchase of the North-West had cost a large sum, and the construction of the Pacific Railway had, and would, cost a large sum; and we had to take into consideration not merely the settlement of the country, but the mode of carrying out the engagements of the Government and of opening up and developing that country by railway. He defended the land policy, and contended that by granting a homestead of 160 acres *gratis*, to the actual settler, and allowing him to pre-empt 160 acres more, the Government was offering as liberal terms as could be had in any part of the world. In the United States the terms were 160 acres free and 160 acres pre-empted at \$2.50 per acre cash: in Canada the settler could have 160 acres free, and pre-empt 160 acres more at \$1 per acre, and have three years to pay the money. He entered into an elaborate calculation to show that, taking the immigration into the North-West in 1880 at 20,000, and increasing it by 5,000 a year until 1890, we should in that year have an immigration of 75,000; and that the amount of cash received up to that date for the sale of pre-empted and railway lands would be \$38,593,000, while there would be \$16,440,000 still to be paid on pre-emption, and \$16,272,000 on railway lands, making a grand total of \$71,305,000, or very nearly enough to recoup the whole cost of the Pacific Railway, which, it was estimated, would not exceed \$75,000,000. With reference to speculators getting large blocks of lands, he did not think there was as much chance of it in the North-West as in the States, owing to the system adopted of reserving the alternate sections for homesteads and pre-emptions, so that no one could get a large block of contiguous land. He spoke of the introduction into Manitoba of the municipal system, similar to that of Ontario, and pointed out that actual settlers would have it in their own hands to prevent speculators locking up lands by putting a non-resident tax on the lands.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Anglin, Plumb, Trow and Domville, who moved in amendment:

“That this House do now pass to the Orders of the Day;”

and White (Cardwell), who moved in amendment to the amendment:

“That all the words after ‘That’ be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof:—‘the policy of the Government for the disposal of the public lands in Manitoba and the North-West is well calculated to promote the rapid settlement of that region, and to raise the moneys required for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway without further burthening the people, and that it deserves the support and approval of this House.’”

After further debate by Messrs. Scriver, Boulton, Mackenzie, McLennan, Smith (Selkirk), McDougall, Huntington, Charlton and DeCos-

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mos, Mr. White's amendment to the amendment was put and carried by 120 Yeas to 40 Nays.

On 5th May, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the following resolution to amend No. 7 of the resolutions passed last year (see A. R., 1879, p. 122), by which the 100,000,000 acres reserved were vested in Commissioners and to be held at \$2 per acre :

"That it is expedient to substitute for the seventh of the series of Resolutions relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, adopted by this House on the 12th and 13th May last, the following Resolution:—(a.) That one hundred millions of acres of land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories be appropriated for the purpose of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. (b.) That such lands shall be from time to time selected and reserved by Order of the Governor in Council as Railway lands, and shall be of fair average quality for settlement. (c.) That such lands shall be sold at prices to be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council, but in no case at a rate of less than one dollar per acre. (d.) That the proceeds of such sales, after deducting the cost of survey and management, shall be devoted exclusively to the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

The resolution passed through Committee without discussion ; but on the motion for concurrence, Mr. Blake moved in amendment :

"That the said Resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions that they have power to amend the same, by providing that the sales of Railway lands shall be on conditions of actual settlement," which was negatived: Yeas 25; Nays 76, and the resolution was then concurred in.

On 15th April Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, made his annual statement respecting the construction of the Pacific Railway. The statement was made in this manner so as to give Mr. Blake an opportunity of moving an amendment to the motion to go into Supply, of which he had given notice some days before. Sir Charles commenced his statement by a careful review of the action of both the Governments from 1871 to 1878, with reference to the Pacific Railway, to show that both were fully pledged to the construction of the road ; and claimed that while the Conservative Government in 1871 had only pledged itself to build the road in ten years, provided it did not cause an increase of taxation, the Liberal Government had gone even further than that, and had pledged the country by the Carnarvon terms to complete the road by 1890, and to spend \$2,000,000 a year in British Columbia without regard to whether or not it caused an increase of taxation. He held that when

the Conservative party returned to power in 1878, they found that much more onerous obligations had been incurred with regard to the road than had been when they resigned office in 1873. He pointed out that the late Government had had large quantities of rails transported to British Columbia, and had called for tenders for the construction of 125 miles of road there, and could scarcely credit the statement made in a previous debate by the Leader of the Opposition that the Government did not seriously contemplate putting that section under construction. Referring to the land resolutions of last year, he said that the Ministers who had visited England after friendly and frank discussion with the Imperial Government, and especially with the Colonial Minister, had found, for reasons which could easily be appreciated,\* that it was not a propitious time at which to urge a definite answer on the question of Imperial assistance in building the Pacific Railway. He would say, however, that they had received great encouragement from some of the leaders of the Opposition, as well as from the members of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration; and he did not think that the change of Government which had taken place in England would make any difference in the feeling of interest in the building of the road which had been found to exist with both parties. He was happy to say, however, that the hon. Finance Minister had been able to make such favourable terms for obtaining all the money he might need, without guarantee, that the Government proposed to continue its policy of last year, merely making some slight change in the resolutions then passed. [This refers to the amendment to the 7th resolution given above.] With reference to the ultimate selection of the Burrard Inlet route, he explained that the Pine and Peace River Passes, which it had been thought desirable last session should be more thoroughly examined, had not presented any superior facilities, and, therefore, the Government had decided on the same terminus as had been selected by their predecessors. He read several extracts to show the nature of the country through which the road could pass; and that a large portion of it was a fine agricultural country. Passing on to the letting of the contracts for the 127 miles in British Columbia, he said that the amount of the contracts was \$9,167,000, but \$1,000,000 of that was for contingencies, and he believed that by carefully watching the progress of the work, and increasing the curvature and grades if advisable, the cost could be very materially reduced from the contract figures. Turning to the prairie section, he said that a great deal of the land about which no definite

\* Meaning the approach of a General Election in England.—Ed.

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information was had a year ago had been explored, and the latest information showed that between the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the western boundary of Manitoba there were 150,000,000 acres of good land, and only 30,000,000 acres unfit for settlement. The first one hundred miles west of Winnipeg had been put under contract, and fifty miles would be completed by the first of July, while tenders had been received for the second one hundred miles. The cost of construction on the whole road, up to 31st December, 1879, had been \$10,709,257; for surveys, \$3,119,618; for Dawson route, \$22,995, and for Fort Francis Locks, \$287,795; making a total of \$14,159,665. Taking up the question of the cost of completion, he said Mr. Sandford Fleming had prepared an estimate which he considered rather over than under the mark. The distance from Lake Superior to Burrard Inlet was 1956 miles, and the estimated cost would be

406 miles from Fort William to Selkirk, including a fair allowance of rolling stock .....	\$17,000,000
1,000 miles from Selkirk, with light equipment .....	13,000,000
550 miles from Jasper Valley to Fort Moody, with light equipment	
Jasper to Kamloops, 335 miles at \$43,660	\$15,500,000
Kamloops to Yale, 125 " "	80,000 10,000,000
Yale to Fort Moody, 90 " "	38,888 3,500,000
Add for contingencies .....	1,000,000
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1,956	\$60,000,000

To this must be added \$3,119,618 for surveys and \$1,750,000 for the Pembina Branch, which would make \$64,869,618 the complete cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway, except the 600 miles from Fort William to Nipissing. From Fort William to Nipissing the work would cost about \$30,000 per mile, or say \$20,000,000, making a total of \$84,869,618; and he contended that after the statement made by the hon. the Prime Minister with reference to the estimated sales of lands no one could say that the road could not be built without increasing the burdens of the people. He was not ashamed to say that his opinion about constructing the road as a Government work had changed since the proposal was first made in 1874 by hon. gentlemen opposite. Then he considered that the responsibility was too great; but now he thought popular feeling was so strongly in favour of settling the North-West, and the certainty of the large emigration and consequent sales of lands so great, that he did not feel that there was any danger in proceeding with the work. With regard to the Sault Ste. Marie route, he said that he had opposed it, but that was before the Government had a road under

construction from Thunder Bay to Red River. Now he was glad to see that there was a prospect of the Canada Central or Pacific Junction being carried through to the Sault, as it would open up a short route between Montreal and our North-West. In conclusion, he regretted that the question of building the road should be made a party one. It was a great national work on which the future of the country to a great extent depended, and it was to be regretted that a party question should be made of it. He recognized the importance of having parties and party issues; but there was already a great party issue in the National Policy, and it would be better to confine party strife to that and not extend it to the Pacific Railway.

Mr. Blake could not agree to the proposition that this should not be made a party question. He did not believe in making party questions only of small matters; and while claiming just as much patriotism for the Liberal party as for the gentlemen in office, said it was for that very reason that he intended to propose the amendment of which he had given notice, namely, that it was desirable that the construction of the western end of the road should be postponed. He traced the history of the Union with British Columbia, and pointed out that, although not incorporated in the Act of Union—and, therefore, not legally binding on British Columbia—Parliament had, in 1871, passed a resolution that the aid to be given to the Railway should not be so great as to increase the then rate of taxation. The first Pacific Railway Act of 1872 reaffirmed this resolution. After the failure of the Allan Company and the change of Ministry, the new Premier (Mr. Mackenzie) in his speech at Lambton, in defining the Railway policy of his Government, said that the bargain made with British Columbia was one which could not be fulfilled; and that it would not do to prosecute the construction of the road faster than the resources of the country would justify. Referring to the Railway Act of 1874, he held that it contained the principle that the taxation of the older Provinces was not to be increased to build the road; and reminded the House that, in 1874, he had said that if British Columbia insisted on the fulfilment of the bond and refused to listen to reason, he for one was prepared to say "Let her go" rather than ruin the country. With reference to the Carnarvon terms, he denied that the Executive Government had the power to bind the country to them without the consent of Parliament. He had opposed the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, because he had not considered it a judicious undertaking; and he had opposed the whole Carnarvon terms, because he had not believed they could be carried out consistently with the taxation resolution, and he was firmly resolved to adhere to that. He contended that the Carnarvon

terms, to become a portion of the referring to approved by the argued, therefore become open seemed to coincide was not included re-entered the terms had failed in compensating that "it was should be distributed a time limit, work should not increase of tax carried out in the in which it was tion for delays. 1876 the House unanimous— increased in order down to the session 1871 against a House. In 18 Government terms involving a cost had been granted should Government. which the power with, he contented the work, and in miles would in year for five years but he could not starts, it is true by light steamers as far as I can population, its it begins now

terms, to become effective, needed the sanction of Parliament; the only portion of them which had been submitted to Parliament—that part referring to building the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway—had been approved by the House, but the Bill was thrown out in the Senate; he argued, therefore, that the arrangement had failed, and the whole question became open again; and he contended that the present Government seemed to coincide with that view, for he noticed that the Island railway was not included in their railway scheme. After that session he had re-entered the Cabinet on the distinct understanding that the Carnarvon terms had failed, that a sum of money should be offered British Columbia in compensation for past and future delays in building the railway, and that “it was always the understanding of the Government, and that it should be distinctly stated, that any pledge for fixed expenditure, or for a time limit, was subject to the taxation resolution, in short, that the work should not be necessarily proceeded with in case it would involve an increase of taxation.” This understanding, he held, had been fully carried out in the minute of Council of September, 1875 (which he read), in which it was agreed to offer British Columbia \$750,000 as compensation for delays. That offer had been rejected by British Columbia. In 1876 the House had, by a vote of 146 to 10—which was practically unanimous—re-affirmed, for the fourth time, that taxation should not be increased in order to construct the road in British Columbia. Thus, down to the session of 1879, he contended in effect, that the resolution of 1871 against an increase of taxation had always been adhered to by the House. In 1879 that policy had been deviated from by the present Government taking power to put under contract 125 miles of road, involving a cost of some ten or twelve millions of dollars; but this power had been granted by the House on the understanding that the Government should obtain the co-operation and assistance of the Imperial Government. This had not been obtained; and, as the condition on which the power had been granted by the House had not been complied with, he contended that the Government had no authority for prosecuting the work, and it ought not to be gone on with. The building of this 125 miles would involve the expenditure of \$2,000,000 to \$2,400,000 a year for five years, which would be a good thing for British Columbia, but he could not see what general advantage the road would be. “It starts, it is true,” he said, “at a point from which the ocean is accessible by light steamers; it runs a considerable distance into the interior, but, as far as I can observe, considering the condition of the country, its population, its capabilities for early settlement, this may be said of it, that it begins nowhere, ends nowhere, and will serve no earthly purpose.



He said that if the whole line were to be constructed at once, this portion might be of some use, but, as the case stood, it was no use whatever, as very little of the country through which it would run was fit for settlement. At the delta of the Fraser there were some 400,000 acres of land fit for settlement; east of the Fraser about 640,000 acres and west of the Fraser about 192,000; making 1,200,000 acres, not situated altogether, but separated into three divisions by hills, valleys and rivers. He contended that this area could not support a population which would make the road self-sustaining after it was built, and that it would cost \$150,000 a year, or more, to keep it running, besides the \$500,000 or \$600,000 a year interest on the cost of construction. This 125 miles was only the commencement of expenditure in British Columbia, it was only "a hostage for the many other millions to be expended there." He placed the cost of the whole western, or British Columbia, section, according to the estimates of the Chief Engineer, at \$45,000,000, on which the permanent interest charge would be \$2,250,000 a year, besides about \$1,300,000 for running expenses, and said that the question for the House to determine was whether the country could afford such a vast expenditure. He contended that it could not. He held that to complete the Thunder Bay Branch and build the prairie section to Edmonton—which was necessary if the Government expected to sell lands enough to pay for the railway, as they claimed they did—would cost about \$42,500,000, if the road was to be a first-class road; and that the 650 miles at the eastern end would cost \$32,500,000, which, added to the cost of the British Columbia section, would make the whole cost of the road \$120,000,000, to which must be added the charge for interest during construction, which he calculated would be about \$24,500,000. To this had to be added the running expense of the whole road, which the Chief Engineer had estimated at \$8,000,000 per annum. "Of course," he added, "against this sum are to be set the receipts, which will be considerable, and will, in some sections of the road, perhaps, meet expenses; but in the early days, and for a long time, the road as a whole will, I believe, be run at a loss. Thus you have a charge for interest and expenses for this Pacific Railway, which, if you add the cost of interest during construction, places it, according to any estimate you may form, wholly beyond the resources of this country to do the work in the way and at the rate that the hon. gentleman (the Minister of Railways) has suggested." He held that, as it had been commenced, that portion of the road from Thunder Bay to Selkirk should be finished as rapidly as possible, and the prairie section as far as Edmonton built as fast as the flow of immigration required it. This

he estimated interest on the Referring to by the Premier them as "abundant" to show a large population the Prime Minister western United States our own North-West had not the probability to attract the calculation on false premises, receive in the North-West, you receive such an approaching or we cannot expect of the country relieved by the conditions do not bear in everything besides they are to diminish the I declare no meeting them exhaustive con pointing out the Confederation, enter upon such of the Pacific R

To leave out the following instead of constructing postponed."

The debate Casgrain, MacBunster, Lang McDougall, Mc

he estimated would place a burden of about \$2,000,000 per annum for interest on the country, which was quite as much as it could bear. Referring to the calculations as to the receipts from sales of lands made by the Premier (see preceding pages in this chapter) he stigmatised them as "absurdly extravagant;" and entered into very elaborate calculations to show that we were not at all likely to have by any means so large a population settle in the North-West during the next ten years as the Prime Minister expected. He dwelt on the rapid development of the western United States during the last thirty years; but argued that our own North-West was not likely to be developed as rapidly, because we had not the population to draw from that they had, nor were we as likely to attract foreign emigration as the United States. He criticised the calculations of the Prime Minister, arguing that they were based on false premises, and said. "My conclusion is this, that although we may receive in the time to come a considerable revenue from our lands in the North-West, yet we cannot as prudent men expect that we will early receive such a large amount, or anything approaching it, or anything approaching one half the amount which the hon. minister suggested; that we cannot expect that the immediate charge and strain upon the resources of the country, involved in the ministerial programme, will be early relieved by the receipts from lands. \* \* \* These fantastic calculations do not bear investigation. They are based on extravagant speculations in everything tending to increase the receipts and on erroneous figures besides: they are based on untrustworthy estimates in everything tending to diminish the charge, and on erroneous figures besides; and on the whole, I declare no sane man would incur large liabilities on the chance of meeting them out of such resources." He entered into a long and exhaustive consideration of the financial condition of the country, pointing out the great increase of debt which had taken place since Confederation, and arguing that the country was not in a condition to enter upon such a gigantic undertaking as the building of the whole of the Pacific Railway; and concluded by moving in amendment:

To leave out all the words after "that" in the said motion and to insert the following instead thereof:—"the public interests require that the work of constructing the Pacific Railway in British Columbia should be postponed."

The debate was continued on 16th, 19th and 20th by Messrs. Casgrain, Mackenzie, Charlton, Anglin, Cockburn (Muskoka) and Burpee (Sunbury) who spoke in favour of the amendment; and Messrs. Bunster, Langevin, McInnes, DeCosmos, Plumb, White (Cardwell), McDougall, McLennan, Dawson, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Barnard

and Schultz who spoke against it. The House divided at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and the amendment was lost: Yeas 49; Nays 131.

By the terms of the "British North America Act, 1867," it was provided that a Supreme Court of Appeal for the whole Dominion might be established, one of the objects in creating which was that inter-provincial and constitutional questions might be referred to it. The feeling in favour of establishing the Court was not, however, very strong. In the Province of Quebec, owing to the French system of law prevailing, there was strong objection to having a Court of Appeal the majority of whose Judges would not be familiar with French law; and amongst the other Provinces there was no special desire to create a Court to which cases could be taken from their own Superior Courts. In the Speeches from the Throne in 1869, 1870 and 1873, an Act for the establishment of a Court of Appeal was announced; and during the session of 1869, and again in 1870, such an Act was introduced, but was subsequently withdrawn. In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the first session of the Mackenzie Administration (1874), the Act was again announced, but it was not introduced; and it was not until the 23rd February, 1875, nearly eight years after Confederation, that Mr. Fournier, the Minister of Justice, introduced a Bill to create a Supreme and Exchequer Court, which, after considerable discussion, was finally passed. The Act provides that all cases which had been taken to the Court of final Appeal in any of the Provinces may be appealed to the Supreme Court, except in the case of Quebec, in which Province the amount involved must be not less than \$2,000. It was also provided that by consent of both parties to a suit, or by special leave of the Supreme Court itself, cases may be taken from the Court of original jurisdiction direct to the Supreme Court, without first going to the Provincial Court of Appeal. Criminal cases may also be taken to the Court when the Court below was divided; and the Court has also jurisdiction over all *habeas corpus* cases. The Exchequer Court was given sole jurisdiction in all petitions of right; and concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of original jurisdiction in any of the Provinces in all matters affecting the Crown. All cases appealed to the Court are subject to the Prerogative of the Crown; that is to say, a suitor, after judgment has been delivered, may petition the Crown for permission to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, but permission must be granted before the appeal can be made. Nor does the Act take from a suitor in a Provincial Court the right to appeal to the Privy Council in England without going to the Supreme Court of the Dominion

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at all. The Act was to come into force by virtue of two Proclamations, one for organization, the other giving judicial power. The first Proclamation was issued on 17th September, 1875, Mr. Edward Blake being then Minister of Justice, and, on 8th October, the Hon. William Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, by His Excellency Gen. Sir W. O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., Administrator of the Government during the absence in England of the Governor General, Lord Dufferin. On the 8th November His Lordship the Chief Justice administered the oath to the following gentlemen as Puisné Judges: Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Vice-Chancellor of Ontario; Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, LL.D., a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec; Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Q.C., late Minister of Justice; Hon. William Alexander Henry, Q.C., formerly Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. Mr. Robert Cassels, jun., was appointed Registrar of the Court, and Mr. George Duval *Précis* writer. On the 10th January, 1876, the second Proclamation was issued establishing the judicial functions of the Court, and on Monday, the 5th of June, 1876, the Court met for the first time for the trial of causes.\*

In 1876 the Act was amended, one of the amendments being that the right of appeal in Extradition cases was taken away. In 1879 the Act was again amended, the chief amendments being a change of terms, and provision being made for the swearing-in of a Judge in the absence of the Chief Justice. By the Act of 1875 the terms of the Court were to commence on the third Monday in January and the first Monday in June; by the amendment another term was added, and the days of opening made the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, and the fourth Tuesday in October. During the session of 1879 Mr. Keeler (East Northumberland, Ontario) introduced an Act to abolish the Court, but it did not reach its second reading. (See A. R., 1879, p. 132.) On the 19th February, 1880, Mr. Keeler again introduced his bill to repeal the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, and Acts amending the same; and the bill came up for its second reading on the 26th February. Mr. Keeler's objections to the Court were: 1st, that it had been established without there having

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\* The first case tried was the somewhat celebrated one of James Taylor *vs.* The Queen, to test the right of the Ontario Government to tax brewers. It was argued by Mr. James Bethune, Q.C., for the appellant, and Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., and Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Q.C., for the respondent. [For a report of the case see page 65, Vol. 1, *Supreme Court Reports*.]

been any expression of public opinion in its favour, and he thought it was time enough to establish a new and expensive Court when there had been some indication by public opinion that such a Court was needed. 2ndly. He objected to the costliness of the Court, which only placed it within the reach of the rich. He believed the Court was very unpopular, especially in Quebec, and did not think it had rendered any decisions that commanded the respect of the Provinces at large. With reference to the costliness of the Court, he said that he understood that in one case, that of *Berlinguet et al. versus the Queen*, the costs of the suppliants had been \$35,000, and of the Government \$16,000, making a total of \$51,000 for the trial of one simple case. He thought that the legal gentlemen in the House were too much disposed to create new Courts; and that by abolishing one which was useless the country would save some \$60,000 per annum.

Mr. Jas. McDonald (Minister of Justice) defended the Court, holding that it was one of the requirements of the Constitution under which the Provinces were confederated; and it was an obligation which Parliament owed to the smaller Provinces, that surrendered their own rights, to some extent, and their control over their Judiciary. He considered the continuance of the Court essential to the interests of the people; and thought that "the character of its decisions since its creation had not been such as to warrant the aspersions we sometimes hear with regard to it." The debate was continued by Messrs. Kaulback, Haggart, Fiset, Mousseau, Desjardins and Landry, who supported the bill; and by Sir John A. Macdonald and Messrs. Cameron (Huron), Plumb, MacDonnell (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Brecken, Blake, Girouard (Jaques Cartier), Weldon, McCarthy, Mills, Boulton, Langevin and Bechard, who opposed the bill. Several members, however, who opposed the bill favoured very material alterations in the Court, especially the Quebec members. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Blake moved the six months hoist, which was carried by 148 Yeas to 29 Nays. On the 26th February Mr. McCarthy introduced an Act to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, which was passed without opposition. The amendments gave the Court power to amend proceedings which it did not previously possess, and also repealed Sec. 22 of the Act of 1875, under which an appeal to the Supreme Court could not be taken in cases where the Court below had granted a new trial.

On the day after the fire at Hull, (a description of which will be found in the Remarkable Occurrences), Sir John A. Macdonald brought down a

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message from His Excellency in which he recommended that \$7,000 be granted for the immediate relief of the sufferers. Sir John said that by the unanimous consent of the House, he would ask that the message be considered in Committee at once. In Committee he moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that the \$7,000 be granted, which was carried unanimously. The area covered by the fire was about half a mile square, and the destruction was so complete that large portions of it appeared as if there had never been a house on it at all. Even the ashes seemed to have burned up, and left only the bare rock on which the houses had stood.

## CHAPTER VI.

BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGES—CHANGE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE PROVINCE—BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE SALARIES OF TWO ADDITIONAL JUDGES THROWN OUT IN THE SENATE—THE BILL AGAIN INTRODUCED—MR. BLAKE'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED, AND THE BILL PASSED—ELECTION ACT AMENDMENT—BILL DEFEATED ON SECOND READING—GAMBLING IN STOCKS—BILL LAID OVER TO NEXT SESSION—FISHERIES AWARD—MOTION THAT IT BE DIVIDED BETWEEN MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC DEFEATED—PREVENTION OF CRIME—MR. BLAKE'S BILL GETS THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST—SALARIES OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES—MR. BECHARD'S BILL FOR A GENERAL REDUCTION—MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE—DR. ORTON'S BILL REGULATING MORTGAGES PASSED—ANNUITY TO WIDOW OF LATE HON. JOHN YOUNG—ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK—BILL TO GRANT \$250,000—MR. BLAKE'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED—IN SENATE SECOND READING CARRIED ON DIVISION AND BILL PASSED—INVESTIGATIONS UNDER OATH—BILL INTRODUCED—MR. BLAKE'S AMENDMENT LOST—BILL PASSED—DEATH OF HON. MR. HOLTON—RESIGNATION OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION BY HON. MR. MACKENZIE—CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY SUBSIDY—CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT—AMENDMENT REQUIRING MAJORITY OF VOTERS ON VOTERS LIST TO VOTE FOR THE ACT CARRIED IN THE HOUSE BUT THROWN OUT IN THE SENATE—PROROGATION—THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—BILLS ASSENTED TO.

DURING the session of the British Columbia Legislature in 1878, an Act known as "The Better Administration of Justice Act, 1878," was passed. (See A. R., 1878, p. 225.) At the time British Columbia entered the Union (1871), justice in the Province was administered by three Supreme Court Judges and six Stipendiary Magistrates, the latter of whom were made County Court Judges after the Union. One of these (Mr. Bushby) died, and his place was not filled. The Bar of British Columbia recommended to the Local Legislature that it would better conserve the ends of justice if the judicial system of the Province was changed, the County Court Judges abolished, and the number of Supreme Court Judges raised to five, they to perform the duties of the County Court Judges. Under the terms of the "British North America Act, 1867," Local Legislatures are given control of the constitution, organization and maintenance of the Courts, and are

responsible for salaries and the Court Judges, without the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government (Minister of Justice) for salaries of the Dominion of increased, although the Union with British Judges. Mr. would increase Columbia, where other Province.

the right to create do but to fill necessity for the said the same Confederation, Local Government exercised its power Government, with Local Legislature Bill passed through met with opposition Senators. When Hon. Mr. Cor increase the cost \$3,866 per annum to have the pre months' hoist, v

On 20th February again introduced Judges. Mr. Senators from change of system He also thought

responsible for the cost of the administration of justice, except the salaries and travelling expenses of Superior Court Judges and County Court Judges, who are appointed by the Dominion Government and paid out of the Dominion Treasury. When, therefore, the Legislature of British Columbia passed the Act of 1878, creating two new Judgeships of the Supreme Court of that Province, it became necessary for the Dominion Government to provide for the payment of the salaries of such additional Judges, and accordingly, on 17th April, 1879, Mr. McDonald (Minister of Justice) introduced a resolution in the Commons, providing for salaries of \$4,000 a year each. In introducing the resolution the Minister of Justice explained that it was not expected that the cost to the Dominion of the administration of justice in the Province would be increased, although the Government would, according to the terms of Union with British Columbia, have to pension the retiring County Judges. Mr. Mackenzie objected to the change on the ground that it would increase the expenses of the administration of justice in British Columbia, where it already cost much more in proportion than in any other Province. He did not think that because Local Governments had the right to create Courts, that the Dominion Government had nothing to do but to fill those Courts as soon as created; but considered that the necessity for the Court should be inquired into. Sir John A. Macdonald said the same objection had been raised by Mr. Blake shortly after Confederation, and continued, "unless it were clearly proved that any Local Government making this demand [for new Judges] had unjustly exercised its power, and would throw needless expense on the Dominion Government, we ought, as a rule, to accept the solemn provision of a Local Legislature, that it requires additional Judges, as correct." The Bill passed through the Commons without amendment or division, but met with opposition in the Senate from the three British Columbia Senators. When it came up for its second reading, on 6th May, 1879, Hon. Mr. Cornwall opposed it very strongly, saying that it would increase the cost of the administration of Justice in the Province by \$3,866 per annum, and that the people of the Province did not desire to have the present system changed. In conclusion he moved the six months' hoist, which was carried by 36 for, to 25 against.

On 20th February, 1880, the Minister of Justice (Mr. McDonald) again introduced the resolution providing for the salaries of the two Judges. Mr. Blake opposed the resolution, on the ground that the Senators from British Columbia had expressed the opinion that the change of system would not be satisfactory to the people of the Province. He also thought that if the change was made there would soon be a



demand for more Judges. On the motion for the first reading of the Bill, Mr. Blake made an exhaustive statement of the number of cases tried at the various terms of the Supreme Court in British Columbia, the cost of the Courts, etc.; and argued at some length, to show that there was no necessity for more Supreme Court Judges, and that the system which at present obtained was sufficient to furnish a due administration of justice. The debate was continued by the Minister of Justice, Messrs. Thompson (Cariboo), Barnard and DeCosmos, all of whom spoke in favour of the Bill; the principal arguments being that under the present system parties accused of crimes of which they were afterwards proved to be innocent were sometimes kept in jail for very long periods—in some cases nearly a year—before trial; that all the Supreme Court Judges residing in Victoria made it very expensive to hold Courts in distant parts of the Province, or to bring parties to places where the Court sat during circuit, for trial; and that by having the Judges located in their several districts—two in Victoria and three on the Mainland—justice would be much more speedily and economically administered. On the Bill coming up for its third reading, on 30th March, Mr. Blake moved the following amendment:—

“That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be Resolved: That any change in the judicial system of British Columbia should be based on the utilisation of the existing staff of eight judges; that the proposed legislation will involve the pensioning of five of those judges, in full health and vigour, at an annual cost of \$8,000, and will thus increase the expense, while it will diminish the efficiency of the administration of justice in the Province.”

The Minister of Justice said the amendment was very misleading. It stated that \$8,000 a year would be paid for pensions, but did not state that an equal amount would be saved in salaries and travelling expenses. As a matter of fact, the new arrangement would not cost the country one additional dollar. The amendment was lost, Yeas 43; Nays 98, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. In the Senate the Bill was read the first time on 2d April, and when it came up for second reading, on the 5th, Senators Cornwall and Macdonald withdrew their objections to it, and it passed without any amendment being offered.

On the 17th February Mr. Bolduc introduced a Bill to amend the Election Act of 1874, by providing that \$300 should be deposited by each candidate at the time of nomination, the amount to be returned in the event of his election, or of his having polled at least one-half of the total number of votes cast; otherwise, the amount to be applied towards defraying the expense of the election. The Bill came up for second

reading on 25th proposing the elections. The consider that showed that the parties who kn little cheap not and it worked in favour of ke if the deposit defeated candid: After some ren Langevin, Mills and Boulbee, th Nays 71.

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In the A. R. of Prince Edward appropriation of Edward Island w 20th February on the Dominion Gov on the subject of grounds that it w Treaty (1871), a

reading on 25th February, when Mr. Bolduc explained that his object in proposing the amendment was to save the country the expense of useless elections. The Act of 1874 required a deposit of \$50, but he did not consider that enough; and the returns of the last General Election showed that there had been a number of unnecessary elections caused by parties who knew they had no chance of election but wanted to gain a little cheap notoriety. The local Act in Quebec required \$200 deposit, and it worked very well. Sir John A. Macdonald said he was strongly in favour of keeping off bogus candidates; but thought it would be better if the deposit was placed at \$200, \$150 to be returned in case the defeated candidate polled one-half as many votes as the candidate elected. After some remarks from Messrs. Landry, Holton, Blake, Desjardins, Langevin, Mills, Ross (Middlesex), Thompson (Cariboo), Orton, Houde and Boulton, the motion for second reading was put and lost: Yeas 69; Nays 71.

During the session of 1879 Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) introduced a Bill to regulate the operations of stock-brokers and prevent gambling in stocks. The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce when it was decided to postpone its consideration for a session. On 27th February, 1880, Mr. Girouard again introduced his bill. In support of his Bill he pointed out that laws regulating the purchase and sale of stocks had existed in England for two centuries, and were also in force in other European countries. He dwelt at some length on the undue inflation or depression in the prices of stocks which frequently occurred on account of brokers themselves speculating; and said that while his bill was not meant to restrict legitimate purchases or sales, it was intended to prevent, as far as possible, anything like gambling in stocks. The bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, when it was very fully discussed, and on 12th April the Committee reported that as the matter was one of great importance and requiring careful consideration, it would be best to leave it over until next session.

In the A. R. 1879, p. 129, will be found some account of the claims of Prince Edward Island and the other Maritime Provinces to a special appropriation of the Fishery Award. The question, as far as Prince Edward Island was concerned, was again brought up in the House on 20th February on a motion by Mr. Brecken for correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Prince Edward Island on the subject of the award. He urged the claims of the Island on the grounds that it was a separate colony at the time of the Washington Treaty (1871), and that, although it had entered the Dominion before

the award was paid, in 1878, it was still entitled to its share as a separate colony on the same grounds as Newfoundland. The whole question as relating to the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island came up for discussion on 22nd March, on a motion by Mr. MacDonnell (Inverness) that the House should go into Committee of the Whole on the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved—That the sum of \$5,500,000 paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the United Kingdom, under the Fishery Award, was the ascertained amount of the excess in value of the privileges accorded under Articles eighteen and thirty-two of the Washington Treaty to the Citizens of the United States, over and above the privileges accorded by Articles nineteen and twenty-one of said Treaty, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. 2. Resolved—That the privileges so accorded to the Citizens of the United States consist in the “liberty to them, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable enjoyment of any part of the sea coast, in their occupancy for the same purpose.” It being understood by the High Contracting Parties, that the said liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery. 3. Resolved—That the said privileges accorded to the Citizens of the United States, were territorial rights belonging to the different Provinces to which the fisheries in which they were granted are adjacent respectively. 4. Resolved—That the disadvantages and injury suffered by reason of the granting of said privileges to the Citizens of the United States are of a local nature, and are suffered by the inhabitants of the several Provinces upon whose coasts the said privileges are enjoyed. 5. Resolved That the Government of the United Kingdom have apportioned and paid to the said Province of Newfoundland the sum of 1,000,000 as the estimated portion of the amount of said award to which the said Province was entitled, for such of the said privileges granted to the inhabitants of the United States, as are enjoyed by them on the coasts and sea-shores of Newfoundland. 6. Resolved—That the balance of the amount of the said award, viz., \$4,490,882.94, has been handed over by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of Canada.

7. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that the said other Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding that they form a part of the Confederation of Canada, have each claims and rights to distributive shares of the said amount of said award, according to the extent to which the said privileges were enjoyed on their respective sea-coasts and shores, on the same principles on which the claims and rights of Newfoundland were recognized—and that the said

claims and rights of Newfoundland were recognized—and that the said

The question was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the following resolutions:—  
The question as relating to the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island came up for discussion on 22nd March, on a motion by Mr. MacDonnell (Inverness) that the House should go into Committee of the Whole on the following resolutions:—  
1. Resolved—That the sum of \$5,500,000 paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the United Kingdom, under the Fishery Award, was the ascertained amount of the excess in value of the privileges accorded under Articles eighteen and thirty-two of the Washington Treaty to the Citizens of the United States, over and above the privileges accorded by Articles nineteen and twenty-one of said Treaty, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. 2. Resolved—That the privileges so accorded to the Citizens of the United States consist in the “liberty to them, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable enjoyment of any part of the sea coast, in their occupancy for the same purpose.” It being understood by the High Contracting Parties, that the said liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery. 3. Resolved—That the said privileges accorded to the Citizens of the United States, were territorial rights belonging to the different Provinces to which the fisheries in which they were granted are adjacent respectively. 4. Resolved—That the disadvantages and injury suffered by reason of the granting of said privileges to the Citizens of the United States are of a local nature, and are suffered by the inhabitants of the several Provinces upon whose coasts the said privileges are enjoyed. 5. Resolved That the Government of the United Kingdom have apportioned and paid to the said Province of Newfoundland the sum of 1,000,000 as the estimated portion of the amount of said award to which the said Province was entitled, for such of the said privileges granted to the inhabitants of the United States, as are enjoyed by them on the coasts and sea-shores of Newfoundland. 6. Resolved—That the balance of the amount of the said award, viz., \$4,490,882.94, has been handed over by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of Canada. 7. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that the said other Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding that they form a part of the Confederation of Canada, have each claims and rights to distributive shares of the said amount of said award, according to the extent to which the said privileges were enjoyed on their respective sea-coasts and shores, on the same principles on which the claims and rights of Newfoundland were recognized—and that the said

claims and rights of Newfoundland were recognized—and that the said

claims and rights of Newfoundland were recognized—and that the said

claims and rights of the said other Provinces have not been impaired by the fact that they form a portion of said Confederation.

The question was discussed by Messrs. MacDonnell, Flynn, Killam, Robertson (Shelburne), Yeo, Muttart, Hackett and Anglin, all of whom supported the resolutions, and the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Richey. On 7th April Mr. Richey continued the debate, arguing at considerable length in favour of the right of the Maritime Provinces to the award; his chief argument being that the "British North America Act" reserved to the separate Provinces all "lands, mines and minerals, and royalties" of the several Provinces; and that the coast and sea for three miles was a territorial right just as much as the land. He contended that by the grant of casual and territorial rights made by the Crown to the Province of Nova Scotia in 1844, the "land, mines and minerals, and royalties," were transferred to the Province in consideration of its providing for its own Civil list; and continued: "if then the fisheries be within the designation of royalties, if they were to be considered property which pertained to the Crown, I hold that under that Act, an Act having its operation during the life-time of Her present Majesty, the control of those lands, mines, minerals and royalties, were made over to the various Provinces in consideration of their assuming the charge of the Civil list of the Provinces at that time, and, except so far as the territorial rights and revenues are taken away by the Act of Confederation, they remain in the respective Provinces." He held that compensation to the whole of the Dominion had been made, under the Treaty of Washington, by the amount saved for protecting the fisheries and by the Imperial guarantee of £2,500,000 to be expended on the Pacific Railway; and argued that the Halifax award was a special compensation to those Provinces which had lost most by the free admission of American fishermen to their fisheries. In conclusion he moved that the following amendments be made to the resolutions:

"In the third Resolution all the words after 'That' be expunged, and the following inserted instead thereof:—'the privileges so accorded to the Citizens of the United States are in derogation of the rights of British subjects, which enured to the benefit of the people of the different Provinces to which the fisheries in which they were granted are adjacent, respectively.'

"In the seventh Resolution all after the word 'That' be expunged, and the following inserted instead thereof:—'in the opinion of this House the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are entitled to an appropriation of the award, in such a manner as to afford to the inhabitants of the said several Provinces the full benefit of the same in proportion to the value of the privileges conceded upon the coasts and in the waters of those Provinces, respectively.'"

Sir John A. Macdonald, while admitting that the Maritime Provinces were entitled to a fair consideration of their claim, held that they were not entitled to any special appropriation of the Fisheries Award. He said that the Washington Treaty was only for a limited number of years, and that the expense of protecting the fisheries, which had been very large before the Treaty, may again be thrown on the whole Dominion. He differed from the member for Halifax (Mr. Richey) in his interpretation of the word "royalties," holding that it could not possibly be interpreted so as to apply to the fisheries; and held that the coasts of a country belonged to the people of the whole country, to the people inland as well as to the people on the seaboard, and that as the people of the whole Dominion were taxed for the protection of the fisheries, the maintenance of lights, &c., the Fisheries Award should be applied for the benefit of the whole Dominion, and not of any particular sections. In conclusion, he moved in amendment to the main motion, that all the words after "that" he expunged, as also the proposed amendment, and the following substituted :

"By the British North America Act, 1867, the sea coast and inland fisheries in the Dominion, and the control, regulation and protection thereof, were vested in the Government and Parliament of Canada. That the responsibility and duty of regulating and protecting such fisheries were from 1st July, 1867, undertaken by the Federal Government and Legislature. That great expense was thereby cast upon and defrayed from the Dominion Treasury. That such responsibility cannot constitutionally be surrendered or transferred to any of the Provinces, and if it were possible to do so the transfer would be injurious to the best interests of the Provinces more immediately concerned in the development of the fisheries, as they would be alike legally and pecuniarily unable to bear the burthen and afford the necessary protection. That the duty of fostering and protecting the fisheries is certain to entail great expense on the Dominion in the future. That such expenditure and the public advantage to be derived therefrom are correlative, and that the portion of the Fishery Award paid over to Canada constitutionally and of right, belongs to the Dominion of Canada."

The debate was continued by Messrs. McIsaac, Ogden, Brecken, Macdonald (Kings, P. E. I.), Kaulbach, Hackett, McDonald (Pictou), Flynn, Weldon, Domville, Casgrain, Killam, Anglin, Gillmor and Girouard (Kent), until four o'clock on the morning of the 8th, when the House divided and the amendment of Sir John A. Macdonald was carried: Yeas 126; Nays 30.

On the 23rd February, Mr. Blake introduced a Bill for the more effectual prevention of crime. In introducing the Bill he referred to the great increase of crime which had taken place during the past few

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years, and urged that more stringent measures were needed. In explaining his Bill he said, "I maintain it is absolutely necessary that long terms of disciplinary imprisonment should follow repeated convictions. It is then essential that we should provide greater facilities for identifying persons who have already been convicted, and one purpose of this Bill is to provide that there shall be kept in each Province of Canada a register of convicted criminals, the particulars being supplied by the Wardens of the Penitentiaries or Reformatories, and the Sheriffs of the various districts, pursuant to instructions to be prescribed. There is also a provision authorizing the Governor in Council to make an order for the photographing of convicts. That is one set of provisions of this Bill. The second set of provisions enacts, with reference to persons proved to be for the second time convicted, that for a term of years after the expiration of their sentences on the second conviction they shall, under special circumstance, be guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment. The first circumstance is, if, being charged with gaining his livelihood by dishonest means, it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the convict is so gaining his livelihood. The second is, if, being charged with any crime, and being required by the Court to give his name and address, he refuses to do so. The third is, if he be found in any place under suspicious circumstances, such as would lead to the presumption that he was there for the purpose of committing a crime, or was waiting an opportunity of doing so; and the fourth is, if, being found in any dwelling house, warehouse, or adjoining premises, he is unable to give any reasonable grounds for his being so found. The last provision of the series is one authorizing the Court, in the case of persons more than once convicted, and against whom the previous conviction or convictions are proved, if the Court thinks fit, to award, in addition to the sentence for the crime last committed, a sentence of police supervision for a certain period of years. Every such person is required to give notice of his place of residence to the Chief of Police of his own district, to report each change of residence to that officer, and thereafter to report himself monthly—failure to comply with this provision being a punishable offence." He said that the Act was very similar to the English Act of 1869, as amended in 1871. On the Bill coming up for second reading, on 4th March, Mr. Baker opposed it. He said that the English Act was an outcome of the Penal Servitude Acts, and although it might be suitable to that country,—although public opinion there was very much divided as to its suitability or not, there was no doubt that it was wholly unsuited to Canada, where an entirely different state of society prevailed, and where we had not a "criminal

class" such as was known in densely populated countries. He said: "It is true that the facilities for the detection of crime are powerful factors in its repression; but the certainty of punishment being imposed, is a factor far more important." He proceeded to quote from the reports of the Directors of Penitentiaries to show that for the three years ending 31st December, 1876,—during the greater part of which time Mr. Blake had been Minister of Justice—no less than forty-five persons imprisoned for such serious offences as rape, murder, manslaughter, robbery and burglary had been pardoned, while the death sentences of many others had been commuted for imprisonment for long or short terms; and argued that the increase of crime referred to by the member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) was largely attributable to this excessive exercise of the Executive clemency. In conclusion he moved the six months' hoist, which, after some debate, was carried on a division.

On 14th March Mr. Bechard introduced a Bill for the reduction of the salaries of Public Functionaries, which was read a first time. The Bill provided that, from and after the expiring of the term of office of the present incumbent, the salary of the Governor-General should be reduced to \$35,000 per annum; and that after the 1st July, 1880, other salaries should be fixed as follows: Ministers, \$5,000 per annum; Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, \$6,000; Lieutenant-Governors of other Provinces, \$5,000; members of the Senate and Commons, \$600 per session of more than thirty days; Speakers of the Senate and Commons, \$3,200; all other persons in the employ of the Government having fixed annual salaries of over \$1,000, but not exceeding \$2,000, to be reduced 10 per cent.; and salaries over \$2,000 to be reduced 20 per cent. The Bill came up for second reading on 24th March, when Mr. Bechard explained that he simply wished the salaries of Ministers, etc., to be reduced to what they were previous to 1873, when a large increase had been made. He considered that the country could not afford such salaries now, although it was able to afford them in 1873. The debate was continued by Messrs. Landry, White (North Renfrew), Longley, Boulton, Jones, Arkell, Snowball, Robertson (Shelburne), Bergin, Macdonell (North Lanark), Wright and Thompson (Cariboo), after which it was adjourned and not reached again during the session.

On the 19th February Dr. Orton introduced a Bill to regulate the encumbering of real estate by mortgage, or otherwise. On the Bill coming up for second reading on 31st March, Dr. Orton said that its object was to reduce the rate of interest on real estate. It was well known that about 70 per cent. of the real estate of this country was encumbered by heavy mortgages, a very large percentage of which were held by non-

resident foreign companies. He and I think with the farmers of the provinces, to get serious losers of the money; are residents of lenders living in to show that societies, and said per cent., and mortgage was borrowed and The question was (East Hastings (Cardwell), who Platt, Mills, L (Victoria), Ch part, for various reasons, was carried, yet Committee on was completely Senate, so that original Bill was and other impor-

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resident foreign capitalists, represented by Loan and Mortgage Companies. He said: "The interest charged varies from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 per cent., and I think we might take it as an average that on the money lent to the farmers of this country the rate of interest is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. It is impossible for the farmers of this country, especially in the older Provinces, to get a good return with a burden of that kind; they must be serious losers. The great bulk of them are simply tenants of the loaners of the money; and these loaners are not residents of Canada, but they are residents of a foreign country. Our farmers are tenants of money lenders living in a foreign country." He quoted a number of instances to show that exorbitant rates were charged by Building and Loan Societies, and said his Bill was intended to fix the rate of interest at 7 per cent., and to prevent excessive charges by providing that if the mortgage was made to cover anything more than the amount actually borrowed and seven per cent. interest, it should be void and of no effect. The question was very fully discussed by Messrs. Sproule, Plumb, White (East Hastings), Bourbeau, Ross (Dundas), Arkell, Shaw, and White (Cardwell), who approved, wholly or in part, of the Bill; and Messrs. Platt, Mills, Lane, Casey, Blake, Gault, Killam, Huntington, Cameron (Victoria), Charlton and Farrow, who opposed the Bill, wholly or in part, for various reasons. On a vote being taken the second reading was carried, yeas 67, nays 60, and the Bill referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. In the Committee the Bill was completely remodelled, and was further amended in the House and Senate, so that when finally passed—on 7th May—very little of the original Bill was left, the clause fixing the rate of interest being omitted and other important changes made.

On the 12th April, 1878, the Hon. John Young died in Montreal (See A. R., 1878, p. 374.) He had for many years been Chairman of the Board of Harbour Commissioners, without salary, and as he had undoubtedly done much to increase the shipping facilities of the port, and as he died in poor circumstances, the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal desired to show their appreciation of his services by granting an annuity of \$600 per annum to his widow. This, however, was found to exceed their powers as trustees of the Harbour Commission of Montreal; and, in order to give them the power, Sir John A. Macdonald, on 22nd April, introduced a resolution, on which a Bill was subsequently founded, authorizing the Commission to set aside one thirty year bond for \$10,000 at six per cent. and pay the interest to Mrs. Young. The Bill was passed unanimously by both Houses.

Under the terms of union with British Columbia it was provided



amongst other things, that the Dominion Government should assist the Government of British Columbia in building a graving dock at Esquimalt. The dock was considered necessary for Imperial as well as Colonial purposes, and the Imperial Government consented to assist in building it. By the terms of the Act of Union the assistance from the Dominion was to take the form of a guarantee for ten years of the interest at 5 per cent. on a loan of £100,000 to be made by British Columbia for the purpose of building the dock. This arrangement was found to be insufficient, as British Columbia could not make satisfactory arrangements for having the work done; and, in November, 1873, the Government promised to substitute a grant of \$250,000 for the guarantee. Very shortly after the Macdonald Ministry resigned, and its successors did not interpret the agreement of its predecessors to be an absolute grant but as an "advance." During the session of 1874 an Act was passed, the first section of which provided that "in lieu of the guarantee of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for ten years, from the completion of the works, on such sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class graving dock at Esquimalt, as provided by the terms of the order of the Queen in Council, for the admission of British Columbia into the Union, advances may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the construction of such graving dock, upon certificates of the progress of the work, such advances not to exceed in the whole two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." Under this Act it was contended that the amounts so advanced should be added to the debt of British Columbia for which the Dominion was responsible—which would, in effect, be that the Dominion Government would pay \$250,000 in cash for British Columbia and reduce the annual subsidy to be paid that Province by 5 per cent. on that amount. To this British Columbia objected, and Mr. DeCosmos and other British Columbia members contended that the Macdonald Government had promised the money as a gift and not as a loan; and that the Mackenzie Administration after it came into power had ratified the promise. Mr. Mackenzie held that the money could only be given as an "advance;" and there the matter rested. Meanwhile British Columbia commenced the graving dock and obtained a promise of £50,000 stg. from the Imperial Government. A correspondence was opened by the Provincial with the Dominion Government with reference to the \$250,000, and Mr. Walkem, the Provincial Premier, came to Ottawa and had several interviews with the Government on the subject. The result of these negotiations was that, on 12th Feb., 1880, an Order in Council was

passed, on receipt of the Dominion Government's progress, the purpose of interest, and the Government of British Columbia to complete it, an amount of £50,000 or as completed, to be the Government's liability from the Dominion Government, the British Columbia Imperial Government. On the 31st of the Whole on the Order in Council. Mr. I.

"That all the interest thereon for a guaranty of British Columbia advance of \$250,000 would involve a liability of the former on the treasury. That

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passed, on recommendation of the Finance Minister, to the effect that the Dominion Government would pay out the \$250,000 as the work progressed, the payment to be considered as a grant in lieu of the guarantee of interest, and not as a loan; and, further, that in the event of the Government of British Columbia failing to complete the work, the Dominion Government should have power to enter upon the work and complete it, and to receive from the Imperial Government the grant of £50,000 or any other grant that might be made, the work, when completed, to be the property of British Columbia; but if the Dominion Government had to complete it, and the cost exceeded the \$250,000 from the Dominion Government, and the £50,000 from the Imperial Government, then the excess was to be charged to the debt account of British Columbia. The agreement was to be assented to by the Imperial Government and sanctioned by the Legislature of British Columbia. On the 3rd May Sir L. Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole on a series of resolutions embodying the above mentioned Order in Council, which passed through Committee. On motion for concurrence Mr. Blake moved the following amendment:

“That all the words after ‘that’ be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof:—‘the terms of Union with British Columbia provided only for a guaranty of interest for ten years, in respect of part of the cost of the British Columbia Graving Dock.’ That the Act of 1874 provided only for an advance of \$250,000, in lieu of the guaranty. That the proposed Resolution would involve a free gift of \$250,000 by Canada to British Columbia, in lieu of the former arrangement, which involved no charge on the Canadian treasury. That it is inexpedient to make such a grant.”

In support of his amendment he contended that the terms of Union only stipulated that the Dominion should guarantee the interest on the bonds for ten years. “The obvious intention was that the bonds of British Columbia for £100,000 should be issued in order to raise funds for the Graving Dock, the negotiation of the bonds to be facilitated by the interest thereon for ten years being guaranteed by Canada. But the interest was to be paid by British Columbia; it was a charge on British Columbia, and no ultimate charge on the Canadian Treasury was contemplated by this provision in the terms of Union.” The word used, both in the negotiations with the Government in 1873 and in the Act passed in 1874, was “advance,” and he held that the use of this word indicated that the money was to be a loan to be repaid, and not a grant or free gift. He argued that this was the first time the money had been spoken of as a gift, and could not see why the already great cost of British Columbia should be increased by \$250,000. The estimated cost

of the work was \$580,000, of which the Imperial Government was to pay \$250,000 and the Dominion Government \$250,000, while British Columbia only paid \$80,000; in other words, England and Canada were to build the dock and present it to British Columbia.

Sir John A. Macdonald said there never was any guarantee that the interest paid on the £100,000 was to be repaid by British Columbia. He said: "We were to guarantee that five per cent., and, if the profits of the dock were sufficient to pay the interest, our guarantee was gained. If it was not sufficient, we were to pay it. \* \* \* It was absolutely necessary, in the interest of the Canadian Pacific commercial fleet, that we should have such a dock, and therefore, we agreed to guarantee those bonds, and if the emoluments from the work would not pay the whole of the 5 per cent. we were to pay the balance or deficit. \* \* \* The work could not be completed by British Columbia; it was found the money necessary could not be raised on that guarantee, and we knew it was more than doubtful that a work so difficult in its inception could recoup us for the interest we paid. We felt that our engagement to guarantee the interest for ten years was equivalent to a promise to pay 5 per cent. for that time; and, therefore, as we wished to have this great work finished, instead of paying £5,000 a year for ten years, we agreed to pay in advance £5,000 a year as the work progressed." He contended, on the statement of the member for Victoria (Mr. DeCosmos), that Mr. Mackenzie had consented to this arrangement on his accession to power; and said that when Mr. DeCosmos made that statement in the House, in 1878, Mr. Mackenzie, who was present, did not deny it, although it suited him, for party purposes, to deny it now. With regard to the Bill of 1874, he differed from the member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) as to the interpretation of the word "advance." He said "No Court, no dictionary will say that advances mean loans. Advance means payment in advance. A loan is to be repaid; an advance is simply a portion of a sum of which the rest is to be paid when the work is done. That, I take it, any Court would view it to be *ex necessitate*. A loan is one thing, an advance before the work is done is a different thing." He contended that by the first clause of the Act of 1874 the money was absolutely pledged to British Columbia; if it were not so, the first clause was unnecessary, for the second clause gave every Province the right to an advance, on condition of repayment out of the annual subsidy, and British Columbia could have availed herself of that privilege as well as any other Province; but the first clause was special, and referred to British Columbia only. In conclusion he said that to pass the amendment would be "equal to dishonour,—to repudiation."

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Mr. Mackenzie said that in his conversations and telegrams, as well as in the Act introduced by him in 1874, he had never intended that the money should be a gift, but that it was to be advanced and repaid. He could see no reason why we should make a gift of \$250,000 without receiving any consideration for it; nor why we should pay for building a Graving Dock at Esquimalt any more than at Quebec or any other place. After some further debate, the House divided, and the amendment was lost: Yeas 42; Nays 109. The resolutions were then concurred in, and a Bill introduced, which passed without further opposition. In the Senate the Bill was opposed by Senators Scott, Penny and Power, and the second reading carried on division, 20 for to 7 against. The Bill then passed. The assent of both the Imperial and Provincial Governments was afterwards given to the arrangement made, and work on the dock has been recommenced and is being vigorously prosecuted.

On the 26th April, Mr. McDonald (Minister of Justice) introduced a Bill to authorize making certain investigations under oath. The Act authorizes "a Minister presiding over any Department of the Civil Service of Canada, with the authority of the Governor in Council, to appoint at any time a Commission, or Commissioners, to investigate and report upon the state and management of the business, or any part of the business, of such Department, either in the inside or outside service thereof, and the conduct of any person in such service, so far as the same may relate to his official duties," the Commissioners to have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, examine books, papers, &c., and report to the Department. On the second reading some exception was taken to the Bill, on the grounds that it delegated too sweeping powers to irresponsible persons; and that the machinery of the Courts and the power to issue Royal Commissions already provided ample means for investigations. On the third reading, Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, "that the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions that they have power so to amend the same as to preclude any Commissioner appointed thereunder from enquiring into criminal matters," which was negatived on a division, and the Bill passed. In the Senate, in reply to Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, Sir Alex. Campbell said the Act did not extend to the Departments of Local Governments, but Local Legislatures could pass similar Acts if they liked. The Act did not interfere at all with the Courts; it was merely for the guidance of the Ministers in arriving at the facts when charges were made against officials for dereliction of duty that demanded investigation.

Early on the morning of Sunday, 14th March, the Hon. Luther H. Holton, member for Chateauguay, died suddenly at the Russell House of disease of the heart. On the House meeting on Monday, Sir John A. Macdonald moved its adjournment out of respect to the memory of the lamented statesman. In doing so he highly eulogized the deceased, and paid a graceful tribute to his worth as a patriot and a statesman. He was followed by Mr. Mackenzie, who was unable from emotion to speak more than a few words, and Messrs. Laurier, Wright, Langevin, Coursol, Gault, Béchard, Plumb, Mousseau, Tasse and McDougall, after which the House adjourned. The Speaker and a large number of members accompanied the body from the Hotel to the railway station for Montreal, where the funeral took place on the 17th, the House again adjourning so that members might attend.

Almost from the time of the defeat of the Mackenzie Administration, on 17th September, 1878, rumours were current that the Liberal party was dissatisfied with that gentleman's leadership, and that a change would be made. When Mr. Blake was elected for West Durham, in October, 1879, these rumours took more definite shape, and it was freely stated that immediately after the meeting of the House a caucus of the Opposition would be held, and Mr. Blake chosen as leader. No caucus, however, was called, and Mr. Mackenzie continued to act as leader of the Opposition. On the morning of the 27th April, at 2 o'clock, just as the House was about to adjourn, Mr. Mackenzie rose in his place and addressed the House as follows: "I desire to say a word or two with regard to my personal relations to the House. I yesterday determined to withdraw from the position as leader of the Opposition, and from this time forth I will speak and act for no person but myself." Sir John A. Macdonald said, "Of course we, on this side of the House, have nothing to say to such a decision; but all I can say is that I hope the hon. gentleman who takes the place of the hon. member for Lambton and his party, will display the same ability, earnestness and zeal for what he thinks and believes to be for the good of the country, as have been displayed by my hon. friend who has just taken his seat." At a caucus of the Opposition, held on 29th idem., Hon. Edward Blake, member for West Durham, was elected to the leadership of the Opposition, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie.

On the 18th April, 1878, an Order in Council was passed, under the authority of the Pacific Railway Act of 1874, granting the Canada Central Railway Company a subsidy of \$12,000 per mile, upon the extension of their line westward from Pembroke, Ont., to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Lake Nipissing; in the Order it was pro-

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vided that the Company should have the option of substituting the payment by the Government of the interest, or part of the interest, on bonds of the Company, in lieu of the mileage subsidy. This agreement was submitted to Parliament and ratified by resolution on 7th May, 1878. The Company then commenced construction, and drew their subsidy as it was earned. Finding that they could obtain better terms for their bonds if guaranteed by the Canadian Government, the Company determined to avail themselves of the proviso in their contract; and on 3rd October, 1879, an agreement was entered into between the Company and the Government by which the latter guaranteed for twenty years the interest at 5 per cent. on the bonds of the Company for £500,000 *stg.* As the interest would amount to more than the subsidy, the Company deposited \$1,527,085.50 with the Government to be used for paying the interest. On 30th April, 1880, Sir L. Tilley introduced resolutions on which to found an Act embodying this agreement. In doing so he said: "By the arrangement made, they (the Company) have deposited with the Government the whole amount which was sufficient to pay the interest for twenty years as a security. We have the money in our hands now, and if the work was not completed during next year, or if it was never completed, we still have the money sufficient to pay the interest for that period." The resolutions passed after a short discussion, and a Bill founded on them was introduced and passed.

In the Senate several important Bills were introduced and passed, amongst them, one for extending for one year the "Better Prevention of Crimes Act" of 1878, commonly known as the "Blake Act"; Acts amending the Dominion Lands Acts, and amending and consolidating the Indian Acts. On the 2nd April, Senator Aikins, Secretary of State, introduced in the Senate an "Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of sub-section 2 of section 9 of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, and to further amend the said Act." Sub-section 2 of section 9 provides that polling on the Temperance Act shall not take place on the same day that an election for the House of Commons or for any Local Legislature is going on. It so happened that in one county in Ontario a Proclamation had been issued for polling on the Temperance Act when writs were issued for the Ontario local elections, and the voting on the Temperance Act fell between the day of nomination and the day of polling for the Local House. It was argued by the opponents of the Act that an "election" for the Federal or Local Houses lasted from the time candidates were nominated until after the polling had taken place; and that, therefore, even if the Temperance Act was carried it would not be legal. The Act was not carried; but the friends of

the Act, fearing that the same objection might be raised again, desired to have the Act amended so that there could not be any doubt as to its meaning. The amendment restricted the meaning of the prohibition to the day on which polling was actually taking place for a Federal or Local election; and also gave the Governor in Council power to alter the date for polling on the Temperance Act in the event of an election for either the Commons or a Local Legislature being fixed for the same day. Some other amendments were proposed, caused by slight difficulties found in the way of the practical working of the Act. The amendments passed through the Senate without very much opposition, and the Bill was sent to the Commons. On the third reading of the Bill being moved in the House by Mr. Bowell, on 3rd May, Mr. Boulton moved in amendment that the 57th section of the Act be repealed, and a new clause substituted requiring that a majority of all the voters whose names appear on the voters' list must vote for the petition in order that it may be carried. The 57th clause only requires a majority of the votes polled—the same as at any election for the Commons or Legislatures. A strong effort was made by the friends of the Bill to defeat the amendment, the principal argument used being that to pass it would be to kill the whole Temperance Act, as it would be almost impossible to get a majority of the recorded voters. It was pointed out that in the most hotly contested elections it was unusual to have more than 75 or 80 per cent. of the registered vote polled; and, also, that the amendment would really make a man vote against himself, because many men owning several parcels of property in the same constituency were registered several times on the voters' list, but as they could only vote once, any one of them voting for the Act would have all the other registrations of his own name tell against the vote he had cast. On the other hand it was argued that as the law stood a small but active minority had the power to rule the majority, and that in a law of this kind—which was really a sumptuary law—it ought to be very clearly evident that the majority desired it before it was proclaimed. The debate was participated in by Mr. Bowell, Sir L. Tilley and Messrs. Ross (Middlesex), Casey, Longley, Brecken and Gillmor, who spoke against the amendment; and Messrs. Boulton, Plumb, Hackett and White (Cardwell), who supported it, after which the amendment was carried: Yeas 96; Nays 73. In the Senate, on the following day, 5th May, on the order of the day being read for the consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons, Senator Vidal moved that consideration of the amendment be postponed until the following Tuesday—which would have the effect of throwing out the Bill, as prorogation was expected on Friday. Senator

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Botsford moved, in amendment, that the amendment of the House of Commons be agreed to, which was defeated after a short discussion, 22 voting for it and 31 against. Senator Vidal's motion was then carried, and the Bill was consequently thrown out.

On the 7th May, Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General, who gave assent to all the Bills not previously assented to, and delivered the following Speech from the Throne :

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

In relieving you from your attendance in Parliament, I desire to offer my thanks for the care and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties.

The evidences of a recovery from the long continued state of depression to which I alluded at the opening of the session are, I am glad to believe, steadily accumulating, and we may, I trust, look forward with some confidence to a prosperous year.

The measures relating to Banking and the Currency and to the amendment of the Tariff, with the other laws passed this session, will, I hope, aid in the promotion of the anticipated prosperity.

The expectations of a large immigration of valuable settlers into the North-West in which I then ventured to indulge, appear from the latest information to be fully realized.

The laws for the better organization of the North-West Territories, for the amendment of the Dominion Lands' Act, and for the more efficient management of Indian affairs, must tend greatly to the advantage of that vast and interesting region.

The measure for the consolidation of the laws concerning the Inland Revenue and the other important Acts relating to the public interests seem well adapted to promote those interests.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have so liberally voted.

I trust that the vigorous efforts made to settle the Indian bands of the North-West on their Reserves will diminish in the future the calls made on the public Treasury for aid to save them from starvation.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The appropriations made will enable my Government steadily to prosecute the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and to hasten the completion of our canal system.

In bidding you farewell, I desire to express my earnest desire for your happiness and prosperity in your several homes.



The following is a list of the Bills passed during the session and assented to, which we give in the order they appear in the *Statutes of Canada* for 1880:—

## PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. An Act to repeal the Acts respecting Insolvency now in force in Canada.
2. An Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.
3. An Act further to amend "An Act respecting the security to be given by Officers of Canada."
4. An Act to provide for the salaries of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
5. An Act further to continue in force for a limited time "The Better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878."
6. An Act respecting Dorchester Penitentiary.
7. An Act for the final settlement of claims to lands in Manitoba by occupancy, under the Act 33 Vic. Chap. 3.
8. An Act to confirm the purchase, by the Dominion, of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the agreement made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada with respect thereto.
9. An Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies to construct works to facilitate the transmission of Timber down Rivers and Streams.
10. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal years ending respectively the 30th June, 1880, and the 30th June, 1881, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.
11. An Act for the appointment of a Resident Representative Agent for Canada in the United Kingdom.
12. An Act to authorize certain investigations under Oath.
13. An Act further to amend the Acts respecting Dominion Notes.
14. An Act to repeal the Act 42 Vic. Chap. 5, for granting an annual subsidy towards certain telegraphic communication.
15. An Act to confirm a certain Order of the Governor in Council respecting the Graving Dock at Esquimalt.
16. An Act to ratify and confirm a certain agreement therein mentioned between the Government of Canada and the Canada Central Railway Company.
17. An Act to authorize the raising of a further sum to enable the Quebec Harbour Commissioners to complete their Tidal Dock.
18. An Act to amend the Act 42 Vic. Chap. 15, intituled, "An Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise."
19. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting the Inland Revenue.
20. An Act to amend "The General Inspection Act, 1874, and the Act amending it."
21. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Petroleum.
22. An Act to amend "An Act relating to Banks and Banking," and to continue for a limited time the charters of certain Banks to which the said Act applies.
23. An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
24. An Act for extending the Consolidated Act of 1879, respecting duties imposed on promissory notes and bills of exchange, to the whole Dominion.
25. An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories.
26. An Act to amend the "Dominion Lands Act, 1879."
27. An Act to repeal the Act extending "The Dominion Lands Acts" to British Columbia, and to make other provision with respect to certain Public Land in that Province.
28. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indians.
29. An Act to make better provision respecting

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the navigation of Canadian waters. 30. An Act to amend the law respecting the removal of obstructions in navigable waters by wrecks. 31. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. 32. An Act to enable the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal to pay a life annuity to the Widow of the late Hon. John Young. 33. An Act further to amend "An Act respecting the Harbour of Pictou, in Nova Scotia. 34. An Act to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act." 35. An Act to amend the law of evidence in Criminal Cases, as respects the taking and use of depositions of persons who may be unable to attend at the trial. 36. An Act respecting the administration of criminal justice in the territory in dispute between the Governments of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada. 37. An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting offences against the person," and to repeal the Act intituled "An Act to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses." 38. An Act to further amend the Act respecting Cruelty to Animals. 39. An Act respecting the Ontario Reformatory for Boys. 40. An Act respecting "The Industrial Refuge for Girls," of Ontario. 41. An Act respecting the Reformatory for Juvenile offenders in Prince Edward Island. 42. An Act relating to interest on money secured by mortgage of Real Estate. 43. An Act for the relief of Permanent Building Societies and Loan Companies.

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

44. An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Town of Emerson to construct a Free Passenger and Traffic Bridge over the Red River in the Province of Manitoba. 45. An Act respecting the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of New Brunswick. 46. An Act to authorize and provide for the winding up of the Consolidated Bank of Canada. 47. An Act to provide for the winding up of "La Banque Ville-Marie." 48. An Act to authorize and provide for the winding up of the Stadacona Bank. 49. An Act to authorize the establishment of Superannuation, Provident and Insurance Funds by the Great Western Railway Company. 50. An Act respecting the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway Company. 51. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company. 52. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Canada Central Railway Company. 53. An Act to extend the powers of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company, and to further amend the Act incorporating the said Company. 54. An Act respecting the Credit Valley Railway Company. 55. An Act to incorporate the "Pontiac Pacific Railway Company." 56. An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company. 57. An Act to incorporate the Nelson Valley Railway and Transportation Company. 58. An Act to incorporate the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company. 59. An Act to incorporate "The Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway and Steamship Company. 60. An Act respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company. 61. An Act to incorporate the Assiniboine Bridge Company. 62. An Act to amend the Act 36 Vic. chap. 108, intituled, "An Act to grant additional powers to the Quebec and Gulf

Ports Steamship Company." 63. An Act to incorporate the St. Clair and Lake Erie Navigation Company. 64. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Montreal Telegraph Company. 65. An Act to give certain powers to "La Compagnie Française du Télégraphie de Paris à New York." 66. An Act to incorporate "The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada." 67. An Act to incorporate the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. 68. An Act respecting the Montreal Assurance Company. 69. An Act to amend the Act intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Anchor Marine Insurance Company. 70. An Act to empower the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company to relinquish their Charter and to provide for the winding up of their affairs. 71. An Act further to amend the Act therein cited incorporating the Canada Guarantee Company. 72. An Act to amend "An Act respecting the Port Whitby Harbour Company." 73. An Act to incorporate "The Mail Printing Company." 74. An Act to incorporate the Dominion Travellers' Association. 75. An Act to amend and re-enact as amended the Act incorporating "The Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Canada. 76. An Act to incorporate the Baptist Union of Canada.

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## CHAPTER VII.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB—THE NATIONAL CURRENCY MOVEMENT—THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION—RESIGNATION OF MR. SANDFORD FLEMING, [C.E., ENGINEER CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY—BOUNDARIES OF CANADA—RETIREMENT OF HON. W. ANNAND, IMMIGRATION AGENT IN LONDON—TENANT FARMERS DELEGATES—PROFESSOR SHELDON'S VISIT—VISIT OF M. DELA LONDE, FRENCH DELEGATE—CANADA'S EXHIBIT AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, CARLISLE—PROFESSOR HIND'S CHARGES OF FRAUD IN PREPARING STATISTICS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE HALIFAX COMMISSION—THE FORTUNE BAY DIFFICULTY—THE HURD BILL—RECIPROCITY—TABLE OF PRECEDENCE—FLAGS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC., AFLOAT—LAND SCRIP—DEPARTURE OF SIR E. SELBY SMYTH, AND APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL LUARD—SUPERANNUATION OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND APPOINTMENT OF MR. J. G. BOURINOT—CHANGES IN THE CABINET—CALLED TO THE SENATE—GULF TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM—BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH SYSTEM—FOUR COMMISSIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY OFFERED TO CADETS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON—NAVAL CADETSHIPS—BY-ELECTIONS—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT.

In the early part of the year some slight excitement was caused in political circles by the formation in Montreal of "The Political Economy Club," of which Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., was elected President. Three or four dinners were given at the Windsor Hotel, followed by political discussions, the principal topic being the benefits to be derived by Canada from a closer Commercial Union with the United States. This caused the impression that the Club was formed for the purpose of advocating annexation, and a series of interviews with some of its leading members published in the New York *Herald* appeared to confirm this view. Most of the gentlemen interviewed, however, promptly denied that they had any annexation proclivities; and the press so generally condemned any such movement that the Club speedily collapsed. About the same time Mr. Joseph F. Perrault, ex-M.P.P., a prominent member of the Club, commenced the publication of *A Monthly Review devoted to Canadian Emancipation and Commercial Union with the United States*, in which he advocated Independence; but the idea met with no response from the people, and the magazine died from want of support.

Another movement of a political nature which attracted some attention early in the year was that in favour of a "National Currency," to which reference is made in the A. R., 1879, pp. 132, 194 and 251. Several public meetings were held, but the movement failed to meet with any

hearty response from the people; and at the last meeting, held in Toronto, on 8th December, only twenty-five persons were present.

For many years, and under different Administrations, attempts have been made to improve the Civil Service, and several Acts with a view to reform have been introduced in the House of Commons. (See A. R., 1878, p. 120; and 1879, p. 132.) During the session of 1880, the subject was again brought up by Mr. Casey, but his Bill was withdrawn on the promise of the Government that the matter should receive attention during recess. In conformity with that promise a Royal Commission was issued in June to Messrs. Donald McInnis, of Hamilton; Edmond J. Barbeau, of Montreal; Joseph C. Taché, Alfred Brunel, William White, and John Tilton, of the Inside Service, and William R. Mingaye, of the Outside Service of the Government, appointing them to inquire into the working of the Civil Service generally, and to suggest such changes as in their opinion would be beneficial. Mr. Martin J. Griffin, barrister, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission held a number of meetings and examined witnesses in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and other places, and its labours were not concluded at the end of the year.

Another important Commission was issued under date 10th June, appointing Messrs. George M. Clark, Junior Judge of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.; Samuel Keefer, C.E., of Brockville, Ont.; and Edward Miall, jun., Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Commissioners, "to make inquiry into and concerning all the facts connected with and the conduct and prosecution of the Canada Pacific Railway from its inception to the present time." The appointment of this Commission called forth much hostile criticism from a portion of the Opposition press; and it was asserted that the object of the Commission was, on the one hand, to endeavour to injure the reputation of the Mackenzie Administration; and, on the other hand, to "whitewash" some of the members of the present Government. The object of the Commission is duly set forth in the Commission appointing them as follows:

"Whereas, it appears from a report of our Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, bearing date on or about the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1880, among other things that an expenditure has been incurred from the month of April, 1871, down to the 31st day of December, 1879, and charged to the account of the Canadian Pacific Railway, amounting to the sum of \$14,287,820; that two changes in the Government of Canada have taken place during that period; that important questions have arisen and become the subject of discussion both in and out of the Parliament of Canada touching the propriety of and responsibility for large expenditures connected with this work; that allegations have been made as to divers irregularities and extravagances, neglects, and other derelictions of duty on the part of the

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At page 135 on which to found Mr. David Mills. tion to Canada

officers and others employed in the said work, and that sundry irregularities and improprieties have taken place in the obtaining of contracts for portions of said work and in the performance of the same. And whereas we deem it expedient in the interest of and as consistent with the good government of Canada to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning all the facts connected with such work, and the conduct and prosecution thereof from its inception to the present time: Now know ye, etc., etc."

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, Barrister of the Middle Temple, London, and of Osgoode Hall, Ont., was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners. The Commissioners held their first meeting for the examination of witnesses on 12th August, in Ottawa. They subsequently adjourned to Winnipeg, and examined a number of witnesses there. The Commission had not concluded its labours at the close of the year, nor presented any report to Parliament.

In connection with the Canada Pacific Railway may be mentioned the retirement of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., C.E., from the position of Chief Engineer, which he had occupied since the first inception of the road in 1872. At that time Mr. Fleming was Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, then in course of construction, and for several years he filled the position of Chief Engineer to both roads. His administration of the Canada Pacific was frequently submitted to hostile criticism by the press; and during the session of 1880—on a motion by Mr. McLennan (Glengarry), on 3rd March for papers—his policy was very severely animadverted on in the House by Messrs. McLennan, White (Cardwell) and other supporters of the Government. Under these circumstances the Government seems to have become convinced that Mr. Fleming's usefulness in the responsible position of Chief Engineer had become impaired; and, on 22nd May, an Order in Council was passed relieving him from the position of Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific and appointing him Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial, with a special view to investigating unsettled claims arising out of the construction of that road; and also appointing him Consulting Engineer of the Canada Pacific at an annual salary for both positions of \$6,000. These positions Mr. Fleming, in a letter addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, dated 7th June, 1880, respectfully declined, on the ground that the duties would not be of an engineering character, and owing to his antecedents in the matter of the unsettled claims, he did not think he was the proper person to select for their adjudication.

At page 135 of the A. R., 1878, will be found a series of resolutions on which to found an Address to Her Majesty, presented to Parliament by Mr. David Mills, then Minister of the Interior, praying for the annexation to Canada of all British territories in North America, and the

islands adjacent to such territories, not included in the Dominion (except Newfoundland and her dependencies). On the 5th November, 1879, a report of the Privy Council in favour of such annexation was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary; and, on 31st July, 1880, an Order of the English Privy Council was passed that:

“From and after the first day of September, 1880, all British territories and possessions in North America, not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all islands adjacent to any of such territories or possessions, shall (with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies) become and be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion of Canada; and become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the said Dominion, in so far as such laws may be applicable thereto.”

These territories are situated in the Arctic Ocean, and are supposed to be very valuable in mineral deposits (especially the island of Southampton); but are almost entirely uninhabited at present. Should the proposed route to England *via* Hudson's Bay be found practicable, however, and lines of steamers be established between ports on its shores and Great Britain, the value of these islands will be very great; one island Sunderland besides other mineral deposits, is said to have rich deposits of coal, which would then become of much value.

In a previous Chapter will be found the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner in London. This caused some changes in the London Office, and, on 1st September, Mr. W. Annand, who had held the position of Immigration Agent for several years, retired on a gratuity of £100 and three months salary.

At page 127 of the A. R., 1879, an account is given of the visit to Canada of a number of tenant farmers, delegates from Great Britain, on the invitation of Mr. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. The experiment was found to be so successful in attracting a superior class of immigrants with capital, that it was repeated in 1880, and the following gentlemen visited various portions of the Dominion as delegates from societies in different parts of the United Kingdom. From England: Messrs. G. Broderick, Hawes, Wensley Dale, Yorkshire; G. Curtis, Woodside, Silsden and Leeds, Yorkshire; John Sagar, Waddington, Clitheroe, Lancashire; Jessie Sparrow, Woodland Farm, Doynton, Gloucestershire; William Cubitt, Barton Abbey, North Walsham, Norfolk. From Ireland: L. Christy, Limerick; Henry Anderson, Listowell; H. Mercier, Gilford. From Scotland: Hugh McLean, Rhu Tarbert, Kintyre, Argyleshire; Peter Imrie, Candercuilt, Mayhill, Lanarkshire; D. McDiarmid, Cluny. Professor J. P. Sheldon, of the Wilts and Hants Agricultural College, England, also accepted the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, and visited Manitoba and the North-West and other parts of Canada.

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A very noticeable feature of the year 1880 was the revival in France of a fraternal feeling towards Canada, and the consequent visits of several distinguished French gentlemen with a view to the investment of French capital in various enterprises. The subject will be more fully dealt with in dealing with the Province of Quebec, as the investments related mainly to that Province; but we may mention here the visit of M. de Lalonde, of Rouen, who came as an Agricultural delegate, who travelled through several parts of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and who expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he saw.

At the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, held at Carlisle, 10th to 17th July, there was a special exhibit of Canadian products made under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Grahame, Government Immigration Agent at Glasgow. The exhibits were very hastily collected, and could scarcely be regarded as fairly representative of what Canada can produce; but they were favourably received and attracted much attention. Mr. Grahame in his report says:

“There can be no doubt the exhibit created a very favourable impression, and was visited by tens of thousands of persons during the show week. The comments of the press were very satisfactory, and the benefits to Canada from the exhibition are acknowledged on all hands to be very great.”

Some little comment was caused in the early part of the year by the publication of some letters by Professor Henry Youle Hind, of King's College, Windsor, N.S., in which he charged that fraud was used in preparing the Canadian statistics which were submitted to the Halifax Commission. Mr. Hind was employed in some subordinate position in connection with the Halifax Commission, and appears to have been dissatisfied with the treatment he received from Sir Albert Smith, the then Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. W. F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries. His charge at first was that while he was engaged by the Commission, in examining the papers entrusted to him, he discovered that fraud had been used by the Canadian authorities in preparing the statement of the quantity of fish caught in Canadian waters. Singular to say the quantity claimed by Professor Hind as correct was *less* than that embodied in the British case, as laid before the Halifax Commission, but still Mr. Hind tried to show that the Americans had been greatly defrauded because the Canadians valued their catch before the Commission at less than it appeared to be in certain Departmental Blue Books. Mr. Hind brought his charges as far back as 1878, when he wrote some letters on the subject to Sir Albert Smith, and also laid the matter before the British Government, which, however, failed to see anything to warrant interference. He next addressed M. Delfosse, Belgian Minister to Washington, who presided over



the Halifax Commission, but without any better result. He then brought the matter under the attention of the United States authorities, and the subject was inquired into by Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, who seems to have failed to find any ground for the Professor's charges, as no action was taken. As a final resort the Professor, on 6th December, published a pamphlet entitled "*Falsified Departmental Reports. A Letter to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada,*" in which he reiterates his former statement about figures being "cooked" for the Halifax Commission; and makes the further assertion that the Departmental Reports since 1871 of the trade in fish and fish products between Canada and the United States had been systematically falsified for the purpose of presenting a false case to the Commission. On the 23rd December, 1880, Mr. Whiteher, Commissioner of Fisheries, made a report to Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he gives a very full and exhaustive *resumé* of the so-called "fraudulent statistics," pointing out that the statistics of both countries were used before the Halifax Commission; but that the Commissioners depended more on the testimony of witnesses in establishing the value of the fisheries than they did on published statistics. He says: "There was no question about the volume of reciprocal trade in fish, but the incidence of taxation was disputed on both sides. The British argument on this point was supported by living testimony elicited from American and British witnesses irrespective of theoretical views or statistics of trade. Even if so disposed, it is obvious, therefore, that no purpose could have been served by either decreasing or increasing the quantities and values of fish exported and imported during any part of the dutiable or free periods. There are only two methods by which the real state of the fish trade relations between the United States and Canada could have been altered for sinister purposes. The first is by decreasing the quantity of dutiable fish exported from Canada, so as at once to diminish the value of the American market to Canadian dealers and fishermen, and to reduce the amount of Customs duties accruing thereon, the remission of which might be applicable as compensation in part for the privileges conceded by the treaty. The second is by increasing the quantity of fish subject to duty imported from the United States into Canada, showing thereby the reciprocal advantage of the Canadian market and the proportionate sum of duties remitted by Canada in reduction of the offset chargeable. The United States import returns would correct the first, and their export returns would disprove the second, and any deceptions of this nature were simply impracticable." He criticises at some length the charges made by Mr. Hind, and points out their absurdity, as changing

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the figures in the way the Professor claimed they were changed would make the Canadian case worse instead of better. He attributes Hind's charges to spite against the British Agent (Mr. Ford) and himself (Whitcher), and in conclusion says: "The most charitable construction of which the circumstances admit, is that Mr. Hind's too clever faculty for discerning 'plots' and 'intrigues' associated with the Treaty of Washington, in which quality he has indulged on former occasions, may have been playing some strange pranks with his reason."

The Fortune Bay difficulty (a very full *resumé* of which will be found in the A. R., 1878, pp. 46-51; and for 1879, p. 149) continued to attract considerable attention during the year, and at one time threatened to lead to very serious complications between the United States and Canada. The position of affairs at the commencement of the year was that the United States Government had made a demand on the British Government for \$105,000 as compensation for the loss sustained by the American fishermen whose nets were cut by the Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay. To this demand Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, replied, under date 6th April, 1880, denying that the American fishermen had any claim for compensation, as they were violating the laws of Newfoundland, at the time they were interfered with by the Newfoundland fishermen. Mr. Evarts, U. S. Secretary of State, had contended that the fishery rights acquired by the Treaty of Washington could not be in any way limited or controlled by the local laws of Newfoundland; to this Lord Salisbury replied that the local laws were in force at the time of the Washington Treaty, that they were not abrogated or abolished by the Treaty, and were binding upon United States fishermen in common with British subjects. On the 17th May President Hayes sent a special message to Congress, covering a report from Mr. Evarts on the subject of Lord Salisbury's dispatch. The report is very lengthy, and in it the Secretary fully reviews the whole case, taking the ground already assumed by him in his dispatch of September, 1878, that the Treaty of Washington gave American fishermen the right to fish as they pleased without respect to local laws, and that interference with this right very materially lessened the value of the privileges purchased under the Washington Treaty. In conclusion he recommends a policy of retaliation, and advises that the duties on fish and fish oil repealed by the Treaty of Washington be reimposed upon importations into the United States from the British Provinces. A Bill to give effect to the Secretary's recommendation was considered before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and reported to Congress on 10th June. It did not absolutely reimpose the duties, but

provided that the President, by proclamation, may do so at any time that he considered Great Britain was infringing on the rights to the inshore fisheries obtained under the Treaty of Washington; and repeal them again, as soon as the two Governments arrived at a mutually agreeable understanding as to the interpretation of the Treaty. There was strong opposition in the House to placing so much discretionary power in the hands of the President, and Congress adjourned without the Bill being passed. Meanwhile a change of Government had taken place in England, and the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone appeared more disposed to recognize the pretensions of the American Government than the Beaconsfield Administration. In an interview with Mr. Lowell, United States Minister to England, on 9th of June, Lord Granville, the new Foreign Secretary, suggested that the questions of the interpretation of the treaty and of indemnity to the fishermen should be considered separately; and Mr. Lowell, under date 12th June, conveyed to Lord Granville the great gratification of Mr. Everts at the expression by Lord Granville of the friendly disposition of the Cabinet, and added that the President would be quite ready to entertain any consideration tending to relieve the question from its present difficulties. In a dispatch to Mr. Lowell, dated 27th October, 1880, Lord Granville virtually abandons the position taken by Lord Salisbury, and admits that the Newfoundland fishermen were in the wrong. He says:

“In the first place I desire that there should be no possibility of misconception as to our views respecting the conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen in violently interfering with the United States fishermen, and in destroying or damaging some of their nets. Her Majesty’s Government has no hesitation in admitting that this proceeding was quite indefensible, and is much to be regretted. No sense of injury to their rights, however well-founded, could, under the circumstances, justify the British fishermen in taking the law into their own hands and committing acts of violence. \* \* \* As regards the claim of the United States fishermen to compensation for injuries and losses which they are alleged to have sustained in consequence of the violent obstruction which they encountered from the British fishermen at Fortune Bay on the occasion referred to, I have to state that Her Majesty’s Government are quite willing that they should be indemnified for any injuries and losses which, upon a joint inquiry, may be found to have been sustained by them, and in respect of which they are reasonably entitled to compensation. But on this point I have to observe that the claim is pushed forward by them for the loss of fish which had been caught, or which but for the interference of the British fishermen might have been caught, by means of strand fishing, a mode of fishing to which, under the Treaty of Washington, they were not entitled. Resort to the prosecution by them of strand fishing being clearly in excess of their treaty privileges, Her Majesty’s Government cannot doubt that on further consideration the United States Government will

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not be disposed to support the claim in respect of loss of fish which they had caught, or might have caught, by that process."

With reference to the interpretation of the treaty he partly abandons the position taken by Lord Salisbury, that the American fishermen were bound to respect the local laws of Newfoundland; and while differing from Mr. Evarts' conclusion that

"The fishery rights of the United States conceded by the Treaty of Washington are to be exercised wholly free from the restraints and regulations of the statutes of Newfoundland ;"

admits that

"If any such local statutes could be shown to be inconsistent with the express stipulations, or even with the spirit, of the treaty, they would not be within the category of those reasonable regulations by which American (in common with British) fishermen ought to be bound."

In conclusion he says :

"Her Majesty's Government, with a view to avoiding future discussion and future misunderstandings, are quite willing to confer with the Government of the United States respecting the establishment of regulations under which the subjects of both parties to the Treaty of Washington shall have a full and equal enjoyment of any fishery which, under that treaty, is to be used in common. The duty of enacting and enforcing such regulations, when agreed upon, would of course rest with the Power having the sovereignty of the shore and waters in each case."

The publication of this dispatch gave great satisfaction in the United States, which was given evidence to by President Hayes in his Annual Message to Congress on 6th December. There the matter rested at the close of the year.

While the Fortune Bay difficulty was attracting the attention of Congress a Bill was introduced by Mr. Hurd to make it unlawful to transport merchandize in bond from any place in the United States to another place therein through the Dominion of Canada. The reasons given for the Bill were : first, the Canadian Order in Council prohibiting the transportation of American cattle through the Dominion ; second, that Canadian railways ought to submit to the regulations imposed upon American railways engaged in inter-state commerce ; third, carrying goods through Canada in sealed cars offered an opportunity for smuggling ; fourth, it was the duty of the American Government to see that no discrimination against American railways was exercised by foreign Governments. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and given in charge of a Sub-Committee ; but while under consideration it was discovered that it was a mere stock jobbing trick, got

up to affect the price of New York Central and other Railways closely connected with Canada, and the Bill was not reported from the Committee.

At p. 21 of the A. R., for 1879, reference is made to the attempt of Mr. S. S. Cox, a member of the United States Congress from New York, to attract the attention of Congress to the subject of Reciprocity with Canada. No action was taken during the session of 1879. During the session of 1880 Mr. Cox again brought the matter before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was Chairman. Petitions in favour of Reciprocity were presented to the Committee, and several parties interested in the matter were heard. On the 2nd April Congressman Bowman, of Massachusetts, and Mr. J. C. Bates, representing the Boston Board of Trade, expressed their views before the Committee. Facts and figures were presented to show how beneficial to the United States had been the former treaty of Reciprocity during the thirteen years of its existence, in which time American trade with Canada had increased from fourteen to over eighty millions of dollars. It was shown that during that time the balance of trade was largely in favour of the United States, despite all assertions to the contrary; that a large part of the commercial communities and commercial organizations of the United States had protested against the abrogation of the treaty; and that, according to the citations that were read by Mr. Bates from the *Congressional Globe*, and according to various facts of like import referred to by him, the abrogation was brought about by the politicians for political reasons growing out of the alleged sympathy of the Canadian people and authorities with the rebellion. Mr. Bates dwelt at some length on the adoption of a National Policy by Canada, and the effect it would have on trade with the United States, the imports of goods into Canada from the United States having already fallen off 25 per cent. He contended that the action of Canada in this matter ought not to excite the pride of the people of the United States and keep them aloof from efforts to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs. The United States had for sixteen years been in the wrong, and had done nothing but repel their northern neighbours, and they were now but following the example which had so long been placed before them. He argued that the United States should take the initiative, and show a willingness to come to such an understanding in regard to commercial relations as would be mutually beneficial to the people of both countries. On the 28th April Mr. Cox reported to the House a Bill for the appointment of a Commission "to ascertain and report on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the

United States time much elapsed.

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United States and Canada can be established." The House was at this time much excited about the Fortune Bay affair, and the Bill was not passed.

In the A. R. for 1879, p. 148, reference is made to a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary, under date 3rd November, approving of the suggestions made in a Report of the Privy Council, bearing date 26th May, with reference to the precedence of Judges in the Dominion. In the *Canada Gazette* of 14th February, 1880, the amended table of precedence is published as follows:—

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.—1. The Governor General or Officer administering the Government. 2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject. 3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. 4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. 5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. 6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. 7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority. 8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority. 9. The Speaker of the Senate. 10. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. 11. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority. 12. Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet. 13. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the British North American Station, not being on the chief command; the relative rank of such officer to be determined by the Queen's Regulations. 14. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations. 15. Members of the Senate. 16. Speaker of the House of Commons. 17. Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority. 18. Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority. 19. Members of the House of Commons. 20. Members of the Executive Council (Provincial) within their Province. 21. Speaker of the Legislative Council within his Province. 22. Members of the Legislative Council within their Province. 23. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly within his Province. 24. Members of the Legislative Assembly within their Province. 25. Retired Judges of whatever Courts to take precedence next after the present Judges of their respective Courts.

The question having been raised as to the right of a Colonial Governor when absent from his Colony to receive salutes, and to use the Governor's flag, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, in a circular dated 19th April, 1880, transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General the following circular on the subject from the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty, which appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of 29th May, 1880.

FLAGS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c., AFLOAT.—Fleet Circular No. 4 M. Admiralty, 8th March, 1880. 1. My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the

Queen's Regulations Colonies, are pleased to direct that whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's Ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor or Officer administering the Govern-

ment of a Colony, the Senior Officer present may direct the special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretopgallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked provided that he, after consultation with and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such Flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879. 2. If the Senior Officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the Flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty. 3. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man of war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the Official proceeding on the Mission.

By Command of their Lordships (signed), Robert Hall. To all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

In the A. R. for 1879, Chapter V, a very full account is given of the acquisition of the North-West Territories by the Dominion Government, and of the land policy and regulations adopted for the management of that vast estate. There is one omission, however, with regard to the land policy, which is, that in order to induce settlement the Government granted a bounty of 160 acres of land to all the volunteers who participated in the expeditions to the Red River in 1870 and 1871, and also to members of the Mounted Police Force who served out the term of their enlistment and were honourably discharged. These grants took the form of "scrip," and were received by the Government in payment for lands located. Some of the volunteers settled on their lands, but the greater portion sold their scrip, and it was held in large quantities by land speculators and others who desired to secure large blocks of land. Under the old regulations a holder of this scrip could at any time take up unoccu-

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pied lands and tender his scrip in payment; but under the Land Regulations of 9th July, 1879, as amended 14th October (see A.R. for 1879, pp. 124-125), all payments for lands purchased within the railway belt had to be made in cash. This was felt to be, to some extent, an injustice to the holders of scrip, and by an Order in Council, dated 19th June, 1880, it was ordered that all outstanding scrip, as well as any that may yet require to be issued to satisfy claims so far authorized, should be accepted at its par value in the purchase of Railway and Pre-emption lands.

During the summer Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth having completed his term of service as Commandant of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, returned to England, and, on 5th August, Major-General Richard George Amherst Luard was gazetted to be the officer commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada. Sir Selby Smyth during his residence in Canada had done much to improve the militia force, and had become very popular with the volunteers and the people at large.

By an Order in Council, dated 22nd November, Mr. John George Bourinot, First Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, was appointed Clerk of the House of Commons, on and after the first of December, in place of Mr. Alfred Patrick, superannuated. It may here be mentioned that this custom of promoting the First Clerk Assistant to the Clerkship of the House, in case of vacancy, has been invariably followed since the establishment of a Legislative Chamber in Canada in 1791.

In Chapter 1 of this volume the changes of portfolios which occurred prior to the meeting of Parliament are noted. During the summer the health of Hon. Mr. Masson, President of the Council, continued feeble, and he felt obliged to retire from the Cabinet altogether. On the 29th October, Hon. L. F. G. Baby, Q.C., Minister of Inland Revenue, was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec; and to fill the two vacancies thus occasioned Messrs. Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, Q.C., M.P. for the County of Quebec, and Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q.C., M.P. for Bagot, were sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Minister of Militia and President of the Privy Council respectively. Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General, became Secretary of State; and Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, Minister of Militia, was re-appointed Postmaster General. The Cabinet at the close of the year was as follows :\*

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of the Interior (Prime Minister); Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Finance; Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Postmaster General; Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Min-

\* The names are in order of seniority.



ister of Public Works; Hon. J. C. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue; Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. John O'Connor, Secretary of State; Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice; Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs; Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate; Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. J. A. Mousseau, President of the Privy Council.

During the year the following gentlemen were called to the Senate to fill vacancies:

John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, N.B., in the room of the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, appointed Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs, of Oshawa, Ont., in the room of the late Hon. Benjamin Seymour, deceased; Jos. Northwood, Esq., of Chatham, Ont., in the room of the late Hon. George Brown, deceased.

A very important work which was commenced and nearly completed in the year 1880 was the extension of the telegraphic system of the Dominion to the islands in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and the adjacent coast, thus putting these isolated communities in connection with the whole Dominion. The improvement of the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, the great highway of Canada, has always received great attention at the hands of successive Governments; and the deepening of the channel through Lake St. Peter, the establishment of lighthouses and signal stations at various points on the North and South shore, the maintenance of humane stations, etc., has shown that whatever Government has been in power in Canada it has always felt the necessity of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence as much as possible. One great want has, however, always been felt, and that was the need of telegraphic communication with the Magdalen Islands, Anticosti and other islands in the Gulf. On these islands a number of wrecks took place annually, and the loss of life and property was very great; while ship-wrecked crews which managed to reach any of these islands experienced great hardship and suffering on account of being unable to make their position known so that aid may be sent them. In the spring of 1876, some six or seven steamers were detained for several weeks at the entrance of the Gulf by ice, and the greatest anxiety was felt as to their safety. The Boards of Trade of Quebec and Montreal petitioned for an extension of the telegraphic system, and the matter was considered in Parliament but nothing was done. During the session of 1879, an appropriation of \$20,000 for building a land line from Halifax to Canso was voted; and also a sum of \$15,000 per annum, as a subsidy to any Company which would establish and maintain telegraphic communication with the Island of Anticosti, the Magdalen Islands and Bird Rock.

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The line between Halifax and Canso, 208 miles, was built by the Dominion Telegraph Company for a subsidy of \$16,000, and is now maintained and worked by the lessees of that Company without further cost to the Government. None of the Telegraph Companies then in existence, however, could be induced to undertake the laying and maintenance of cables and land lines to and upon Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands for the subsidy offered, and the matter, therefore, remained in abeyance for a year. During the session of 1880, \$10,000 of this subsidy was capitalized and a grant of \$200,000 made for this purpose. This vote was largely due to the enlightened public spirit and energy of Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, ably seconded by Hon. Dr. Fortin, M.P. for Gaspé, who has devoted years of study to the improvement and development of the fisheries and navigation of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Immediately after the grant was made a special service known as the "Telegraph and Signal Service" was organized in connection with the Department of Public Works, and Mr. F. N. Gisborne, C.E., placed in charge of it. A contract was at once entered into with the "India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company," of London, England, for cables, and the Government steamer *Newfield* was sent to England and fitted up for receiving and laying the cables. On the 15th October, the *Newfield*, with Mr. Gisborne and Hon. Dr. Fortin on board, left Gaspé to commence laying the cable to Anticosti, 44 miles, and on the 18th the laying of the cable was successfully completed. During the fall the cables to the Magdalen Islands and Bird Rock were also laid, and land lines wholly or partly constructed. From a report lately published by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, it appears that the Government owns the following lines in the Gulf and along the Atlantic Coast:

Newfoundland Section, Port au Basque to Cape Ray Lighthouse, 14 miles; Nova Scotia Section, Low Point Lighthouse, C.B., to Lingan, 5 miles; East Coast Section, between Canso and Halifax, 208 miles; Bay of Fundy Section, connecting Grand Manan and Campobello Islands with mainland, 29 miles of land lines and 9 18-100 knots of cable; Magdalen Islands Section, 83½ miles land lines and 73 30-100 knots cable; Cape Breton Section, from Meat Cove to North Sydney, 126½ miles land lines and ½ knot cable; Anticosti Section, 214 miles land lines and 44 27-100 knots cable; Gaspé Section, from L'Anse à Fougère to Gaspé Basin, 28 miles; and from Gaspé Basin to Grand Métis, 206 miles.

The total length of land lines is 914 miles, and of cables 127 25-100 nautical miles. The total cost has been \$237,435; and the estimated cost of maintenance over revenue is \$9,150 per annum.

Another very important reform in the telegraph system was accomplished during the year, by Mr. Langevin, in the purchase from the Western Union Telegraph Company of their lines in British Columbia, and reorganizing the service there. According to the terms of Union with British Columbia the Dominion Government agreed to maintain the system of telegraphy then in existence in the Province. The Local Government had leased from the Western Union Telegraph Company their lines in British Columbia on the following terms: that the Local Government should maintain and operate the land lines and also the 16 miles of cables between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory via San Juan Island: that the Local Government should pay the Western Union Telegraph Company \$4,000 a year subsidy, and that the latter should be entitled to the receipts of the office at Victoria. This arrangement was not satisfactory; telegraphic rates were very high, the service inefficient, and the cost to the Government from \$30,000 to \$35,000 per annum. In 1879 Mr. Langevin sent Mr. Gisborne to British Columbia to reorganize the service, the result being that the Government purchased outright from the Western Union Company 430 miles of land lines and 16 knots of cables, for \$24,000. New lines were built and cables laid, and at present the Government owns and operates 676½ miles of land lines and cables, the total cost being \$85,600. On taking possession of the lines rates were at once greatly reduced, the result being that the receipts increased three-fold in one year. By the reduction of expenses and increase of revenue, a saving of nearly \$25,000 a year has been effected, and at the same time the service has been greatly improved.

Militia General Orders No. 1, 16th January, 1880, contain a notice that the Secretary of State for War had signified through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the intention of the Imperial Government to offer annually four Commissions in Her Majesty's Army to successful cadets at the Royal Military College of Canada. The Commissions to be offered are one each in the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry of the Line; but if there are no candidates for the other branches of the service, the four Commissions may be given in the Infantry alone. In accordance with the above, the following Graduates were gazetted, in General Orders No. 14, 16th July, 1880, as having elected to accept Commissions in Her Majesty's Army: Company Sergeant-Major A. B. Perry, Napanee, Ont.; Sergeant C. O. Fairbanks, Petrolia, Ont.; Company Sergeant-Major H. E. Wise, Ottawa, Ont.; Sergeant H. C. Freer, Brockville, Ont. The Commissions were offered to each graduate successively, from the highest on the list, until the limit of four had been accepted

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In the *Canada Gazette* of 24th July, appeared a circular from Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date 2nd June, 1880, notifying the Governor General that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had been obliged to reduce from seven to four the number of Naval Cadetships placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This action was caused by their Lordships having determined to limit the future entry to 55 cadets annually, in order to prevent the lists of Sub-Lieutenants and Lieutenants from exceeding the number required for the Service. A full explanation with regard to these Naval Cadetships will be found in the A. R. for 1878, p. 155.

During the year there were fourteen elections for members of the House of Commons. In three constituencies (Argenteuil, Selkirk and Brome) previously represented by members of the Opposition, supporters of the Government were returned. In no constituency previously represented by a supporter of the Government was an Opposition candidate returned.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATES.	Votes Poll'd	Cause of Vacancy.
Jan. 22	N. Lanark, O.	D. G. Macdonell, <i>Joseph Jamieson,</i>	L 1,097 C 1,000	Death of D. Galbraith, L., on 17th Dec., '79.
" 27	Cornwall, O.	Darby Bergin, M.D., <i>D. B. McLennan,</i>	C 707 L 830	Unseating of Dr. Bergin, C., on 15th Dec., '79, for bribery by agents.
Feb. 12	Argenteuil, Q.	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., <i>Thos. Christie, M.D.,</i>	C 938 L 870	Unseating of Dr. Christie, L., on 5th Jan., '80, for bribery by an agent.
" 14	Montmorency Q.	Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C., <i>J. Esdras A. de St. Georges, M.D.,</i>	C 943 L 585	Unseating of Mr. P. V. Valin, C., on 14th Jan., '80, for bribery by agents.
April 17	Chateauguay, Q.	E. Holton, <i>E. Isberge, M.D.,</i>	L 838 C 725	Death of Hon. L. H. Holton, L.
Aug. 28	Nrth Ontario, O.	G. Wheeler, <i>W. H. Gibbs.</i>	L 2,271 C 2,115	Wheeler, L., elected at G.E., 1878, was unseated and personally disqualified by Mr. Justice Armour. Appeal was made to Supreme Court, and on 10th June, 1880, the personal disqualification was removed.
" 28	Toronto W., O.	Jas. Beaty, jun., Q.C., <i>Peter Ryan,</i> <i>A. W. Wright</i> <i>F. C. Capreol</i>	C 2,097 L 1,836 49 23	Appointment of Hon. J. B. Robinson, C., to Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario.
Sep. 10	Selkirk, Man.	Thos. Scott, <i>Hon. D. A. Smith,</i>	C 735 L 577	Unseating of Hon. D. A. Smith, L., for bribery by agents.
Oct. 18	Brome, Q.	D. A. Manson, <i>S. A. Fisher,</i>	C 1,217 L 1,099	Death of E. L. Chandler, L.
Nov. 20	Quebec Cn'ty, Q.	Hon. A. P. Caron, <i>Hon. J. A. Mousseau,</i>	C Accl. C Accl.	Acceptance of office as Minister of Militia.
" 20	Bagot, Q.	Hon. J. A. Mousseau,	C Accl.	Acceptance of office as President of Privy Council.
Dec. 9	N. Oxford, O.	J. Sutherland, <i>G. R. Patullo,</i>	L 1,835 L 1,465	Death of T. Oliver, L.
" 9	Montmorency Q.	P. V. Valin, <i>A. Cloutier,</i>	C 836 C 290	Appointment of Hon. A. R. Angers, Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec.
" 9	Joliette, Q.	L. A. McConville, <i>F. B. Godin,</i>	C 1,125 L 685	Appointment of Hon. F. G. Baby, Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec.

## CHARTERED BY LETTERS PATENT.

During the year, Letters Patent of Incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877, were issued to the following Companies :

February 16th.—“The North American Chemical Company (Limited).” Capital, \$30,000, in 300 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of manufacturing salt, etc. Corporate members, George Rice, R. A. Starke, R. G. Starke, Alex. Murray, Robt. Craik, M.D., Walter Roach and Robt. Hope, all of Montreal. April 6th.—“The Montreal Milk Company (Limited).” Capital, \$25,000, in 500 shares of \$50 each; for carrying on the business of dairy farmers and fruit dealers, etc. Corporate members, J. L. Birney, Joseph Birney, Geo. C. Douglas, of Toronto; Clarkson Freeman, J. F. Freeman, of Mississauga, Ont.; J. K. Freeman, of Hamilton; Wm. Freeman, of Georgetown, Ont.; R. K. Freeman and Jas. McGregor, of Toronto. May 10th.—“The Canada Pacific Express Company (Limited).” Capital, \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of doing a general express business, and freight and passenger forwarding business, etc. Charter members, Jas. Swift, B. W. Folger, G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., of Kingston, Ont.; W. H. Lyon, J. A. M. Aikins, G. W. Gildersleeve, Jas. Anderson, E. P. Leacock, C. P. Brown, M.P.P., John S. Aikins, M.P.P. and R. L. McGeorge, of Winnipeg. May 7th.—“The Hart Emery Wheel Company (Limited).” Capital, \$10,000, in 400 shares of \$25 each; for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of grinding and polishing materials and machinery. Corporate members, J. T. Barnard, Saml. Briggs, of Hamilton; Gilbert Hart, of Detroit, Mich.; F. J. Barnard, of Victoria, B.C., and Abraham Briggs, of Halifax, Eng. May 27th.—“The Northern Transportation Company (Limited).” Capital, \$25,000, in 250 shares of \$100 each; for trading and navigating by water, with steamships and vessels, and of building, buying, and selling steamships, etc. Corporate members, Mich. Fleming, Jas. Gowans, of Sarnia, Ont.; Henry Howard, A. N. Mofatt, H. G. Barnum, of Port Huron, Mich., and J. A. Sloan, of Detroit, Mich. June 29th.—“The Canadian Telephone Co. (Limited).” Capital, \$300,000 in 3,000 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing, owning, selling, using and licensing others to use Electric Speaking Telephones, etc. Corporate members, W. H. Forbes, T. N. Vail, Chas. F. Sise, of Boston, Mass.; Andrew Robertson, Duncan McIntyre, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau and Hugh Mackay, of Montreal. June 30th.—“The British and North-West Colonization Company (Limited).” Capital, \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring and disposing of, colonizing and settling lands in the Dominion of Canada. Corporate members, Hon. John Schultz, M.D., of Winnipeg; Wm. Bannerman, M.P., of Ottawa; Wm. Elliott, M.P., of Brampton, Ont.; A. W. Bell, of Carleton Place, Ont.; J. R. Adamson, of Hamilton, Ont., and Alfred Boulbee, M.P., of Toronto. June 10th.—“The Canada Publishing Company (Limited).” Charter extended to include the manufacture of and dealing in Stationery and Stationers’ sundries. August 10th.—“The Canada Lake Superior Transit Company (Limited).” Capital, \$150,000, in 1,500 shares of \$100 each, for carrying on Steamboat or forwarding business, etc. Corporate members, A. M. Smith, W. W. Keighly, Barlow Cumberland,

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Robt. D. Perry, of Toronto, and Thos. Maitland, of Owen Sound, Ont. July 31st.—“The Niagara District Fruit Growers Stock Company (Limited).” Capital, \$10,000, in 100 shares of \$100 each; for the sale of fruit throughout the Dominion. Corporate members, A. H. Pettit, E. J. Wolverton, of Grimsby, Ont.; M. Pettit, of Saltfleet; R. N. Ball, of Niagara, and C. N. Honsberger, of Louth. Sept. 5th.—“The Trenton and Bay of Quinté Navigation Company (Limited).” Capital, \$8,500, in 425 shares of \$20 each; for purchasing and owning steamers and to run the same on the Bay of Quinté and other navigable waters in Canada, etc. Corporate members, J. A. Porte, of Trenton, Ont.; J. W. Anderson, Philip Robbin, W. G. Stafford and John Howell, of Ameliasburg, Ont. August 31st.—“The Great Northern Transit Company (Limited).” Capital, \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100 each; for carrying on a general freight and passenger business and for the carrying of mails and general forwarding, etc. Corporate members, Thos. Long, Joseph Long, J. J. Long, Chas. Cameron, P. McL. Campbell, of Collingwood, Ont.; Wm. Beatty, of Parry Sound, Ont.; J. H. Beatty, of Thorold, Ont.; Wm. Kough, John Harrison, John Corbet, George Corbet and John Simpson, of the town of Owen Sound, Ont. September 8th.—“The Imperial Oil Company.” Capital, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each, for the purchase of refineries, plant and machinery, the carrying on of the business of buying, leasing petroleum oil lands and other lands, etc. Corporate members, F. A. Fitzgerald, J. S. Fallows, Wm. Spencer, W. M. Spencer, C. N. Spencer, J. R. Minbinnick, John Geary, Thos. Dan. Hodgins, Ed. Hodgins, H. Waterman, I. Waterman, John Walker, Wm. English, T. H. Smallman and W. D. Cooper, of London, Ont., and J. L. Englehart, of Petrolia, Ont. August 10th.—“The Hull Iron Company (Limited).” Capital \$48,000, in 480 shares of \$100 each; for buying, selling, leasing, mortgaging and dealing in iron mines and iron mining properties, or any interest therein; the mining for smelting, forging, buying, selling and dealing in iron ore, etc. Corporate members, Jas. McLaren, of Buckingham, P.Q.; E. A. C. Pew, of Welland, Ont.; Jas. MacLennan, Q.C., John Boulton, of Toronto, and S. S. Hagar, of Welland, Ont. August 31st.—“The Montreal News Company.” Capital, \$10,000, in 1,000 shares of \$10 each; for selling at wholesale newspapers, magazines, books, stationery, etc. Corporate members, S. E. Dawson, W. V. Dawson, of Montreal; A. S. Irving, W. W. Copp and H. J. Clark, of Toronto. September 24th.—“The Deseronto Navigation Company.” Capital, \$20,000, in 200 shares of \$100 each, for purchasing, owning, acquiring sailing vessels and steamboats, etc., and to carry on therewith the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders, etc. Corporate members, H. B. Rathbun, E. W. Rathbun, F. S. Rathbun, W. R. Aylesworth, of Mill Point, Ont., and R. C. Carter, of Kingston, Ont. November 16th.—“The Souris Coal and Fuel Company.” Capital, \$300,000, in 3,000 shares of \$100 each, for mining for coal, lignite, and other minerals, etc. Corporate members, Hugh Sutherland, Hon. J. C. Schultz, M.P., of Winnipeg, Man.; Hon. R. F. Banks, of Baltimore, Md.; P. J. Brown, of Ingersoll, Ont.; David Young and George Brown, of Winnipeg, Man. November 13th.—“The Sarnia Transportation Company.” Capital, \$30,000, in 300 shares of \$100 each; for constructing,

acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining steam and sailing vessels or other vessels for carrying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, etc. Corporate members, Hon. T. B. Pardee, W. B. Clark, Chas. Mackenzie, M. Fleming, and C. M. Garvey, of Sarnia, Ont.—“The New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company.” Capital, \$1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring, settling, improving and cultivating lands and hereditaments in Canada, etc., etc. Corporate members, George Stephen, Montreal; Hon. Isaac Burpee, St. John, N.B.; E. R. Burpee, C. E., Fredericton, N.B.; Samuel Thorne, J. K. Tod and H. O. Northcote, New York.

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On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1871, the Government, under the auspices of John A. Macdonald, and Sir John Tilley. In the negotiations there were a number of intimations given that the Government would abandon the project and revert to their former policy of building of the railway. It was decided that the Government should receive a subsidy of \$1,000,000 per annum, and that the Mackenzie and Fort Simpson Railway Company, although it had been incorporated in 1874 to construct

## CHAPTER VIII.

PACIFIC RAILWAY—SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SPEECH AT BATH—CAPITALISTS NEGOTIATING FOR THE FORMATION OF A COMPANY—DEPARTURE OF MINISTERS FOR ENGLAND—ANNOUNCEMENT OF SIGNING PRELIMINARY CONTRACT—RETURN OF MINISTERS AND SIR JOHN'S SPEECH AT HOHELAGA—FIRST CONTRACT SIGNED—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE CONTRACT LAID ON THE TABLE—OPPOSITION OBJECTIONS—DEBATE ON THE TERMS—CHRISTMAS RECESS—PUBLIC MEETINGS—PETITIONS PRESENTED—REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT—THE NEW SYNDICATE AND ITS OFFER—SIR JOHN DENOUNCES IT—AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY OPPOSITION—CONTRACT FINALLY RATIFIED.

On the 29th June a picnic was held at Bath, Ont., under the auspices of Rev. Father McWilliams, an old personal friend of Sir John A. Macdonald, who attended the picnic accompanied by Sir L. Tilley. In the course of a speech on the political questions of the day Sir John referred to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and announced that there were a number of capitalists in Ottawa at that moment who were negotiating for the construction of the whole road. This was the first intimation given to the public that the Government was endeavouring to abandon the construction of the Pacific Railway as a public work, and revert to their original policy of having it built by a Company. It will be remembered that when British Columbia entered the Union and the building of the Pacific Railway was made one of the terms of Union, it was decided that the road should be built by a Company which should receive a subsidy in money and land from the Government. This policy was adhered to by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, until their retirement from office in 1873; and on entering upon office Mr. Mackenzie endorsed the principle that the work should be done by a Company, although he took power under the Canada Pacific Act of 1874 to construct the road as a public work, in the event of his not being



able to get any Company to undertake the work. Mr. Mackenzie advertised for a long while for capitalists and contractors to undertake the construction of the whole line, offering a subsidy of \$10,000 and 20,000 acres of land per mile, with a guarantee of four per cent. interest for twenty-five years on a sum per mile to be agreed on between the Government and the Company. No offers were received, and the construction of the road as a public work was commenced under the Administration of Mr. Mackenzie, and continued under that of Sir John A. Macdonald, with such changes of policy as will be found in the A. R. for 1879, and in a previous chapter of the present volume. The prosecution of the work under the direct management of the Government was, however, always open to very serious objections. It was felt that it threw too much patronage and power into the hands of the Government of the day, and opened the door for the perpetration of serious frauds upon the Treasury. Under the Administration of both Mr. Mackenzie and Sir John A. Macdonald charges were freely made of frauds in the matter of letting contracts and the manner of carrying them out; and experience showed that the construction of the road was almost certain to cost very much more if prosecuted as a public work than it would if carried out by a responsible private company, strong enough to have the work pushed vigourously to conclusion. It was, therefore, with a very general feeling of satisfaction that the country learned that negotiations were pending for the transferring of the work from the hands of the Government to those of a private company; and while, no doubt, fears were entertained that the Government might not be able to secure very favourable terms for the country from any body of capitalists able to carry out the enterprise, still there was a feeling that the construction of the Pacific Railway was too stupendous and important an undertaking to remain in the arena of politics, and that the terms must be very bad indeed which would not be preferable to its remaining in the hands of the Government of the day to be used for political purposes.

Shortly after the announcement made by Sir John A. Macdonald at Bath, it was unofficially stated in the press that the negotiations had assumed such a shape that a deputation of Ministers would at once proceed to England to complete there, with some of the leading capitalists of Europe, the arrangements commenced by the agents of those capitalists in Ottawa. Accordingly, on the 10th July, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir C. Tupper and Hon. J. H. Pope, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, sailed for England, and the negotiations were there resumed. From time to time vague rumours of the progress

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of the negotiations, sometimes favourable, sometimes otherwise, appeared in the Canadian papers, and hopes or fears of the success of the mission were alternately felt until the 16th September, when it was announced in the London *Times*, on the authority of the Canadian Ministers, and simultaneously in the leading Canadian papers, that a contract had been made by the Dominion Government with certain capitalists in London, Paris and America for the construction and maintenance of the Canadian Pacific Railway—the contract to be subject to the approval of Parliament.

On the same day, 16th September, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. J. H. Pope and Sir A. T. Galt sailed from Liverpool for Canada, and arrived at Quebec on 26th idem. On his way to Ottawa on the following day, Sir John was presented, at Hochelaga, with an address of welcome by the Cartier Club of Montreal, and in the course of his reply he said :

“ I have great pleasure in telling you, gentlemen—though I cannot go into the matter fully, because I am merely the agent of the Governor in Council, sent to Great Britain along with one or two of my colleagues, and must submit the arrangement we have made for the approval or rejection of the Parliament of the country—that we have made a good arrangement with a number of capitalists, not alone in England, but in Germany, France, the United States and Canada. We have made a combination of forces which will not only be quite sufficient to build the road, but will have additional influence to turn the great current of German emigration from the United States to Canada. (Cheers.) We have received security in money—satisfactory security—for the proper construction and running of the road for ten years after its completion, which will be twenty years hence. (Loud cheers.) We have made an arrangement, not that the road shall be built through a fertile district and left untouched in the wilder parts, but that it shall be constructed whether through a wild or fertile district. (Applause.) We have made an arrangement by which the land will be put upon the market and sold at once, by which means there shall be a continuance of systematic emigration to the North-West. We have secured the running of it for ten years after it is built, and when I tell you that when the road is finished it will not cost the country a bit more than the arrangement would that I made with Sir Hugh Allan in 1873 you will, I am certain, rejoice with me.”

Immediately after the return of the Ministers to Ottawa, representatives of the parties to the contract, generally known as “ The Syndicate,” arrived there also, and for over two weeks were in close consultation with the Government, arranging the details of the agreement ; and on 22nd October, it was announced that the final contract had been signed on the previous day. The precise terms of the bargain were not made public ; but from time to time statements, which appeared to be authorized,

appeared in several American and Canadian papers, giving a general outline of the agreement to the effect that a Company was to be formed to build and operate the road, that it would receive as a subsidy \$25,000,000 in cash, 25,000,000 acres of land in the Fertile Belt, and that portion of the road which had been built, or was in course of construction, by the Government. Some of the Opposition papers showed a disposition to condemn the terms before being fully aware of what they were, and clamoured for fuller information; but the greater part of the press abstained from comment until the details of the scheme were published. There was, however, a very general feeling that no time should be lost in laying the full details before the country, and it was, therefore, with a sense of general satisfaction that the proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*, calling Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on 9th December, was received. At first, there had been some question as to having an extra session in October or November, but this was objected to on the ground of expense; and the Government finally decided that, by calling Parliament together two months before the usual time, they would be able to dispose of the Pacific Railway matter, and then go on with the regular business of the House.

The third session of the Fourth Parliament of Canada was opened with the usual ceremonies, on the 9th December, by His Excellency the Governor General in person, who, in the following Speech from the Throne, gave his reasons for calling Parliament together "before the usual period:"—

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In opening this, the Third Session of the present Parliament, I have to offer you my sincere congratulations on the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed, as well as on the undoubted return of her commercial prosperity, and the substantial development of her various industries. During the recess my advisers thought the time opportune for making another attempt to carry out the declared preference of Parliament for the construction and operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway by means of an Incorporated Company, aided by grants of money and land, rather than by the direct action of the Government. Three of my Ministers therefore proceeded to England for the purpose of carrying on negotiations to that end. I am pleased to be able to inform you that their efforts were so far successful that a contract has been entered into, subject to the approval of Parliament, with men of high financial standing in Europe, the United States and Canada, for the speedy construction and permanent working of this great national enterprise. The Contract and the papers connected therewith will be submitted to you without delay, and I invoke for them your

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early and earnest consideration. With this view I have summoned you before the usual period, as no action can be taken by the Contractors to prosecute the work, and no permanent arrangement for the organization of a systematic Emigration from Europe to the North-West Territories can be satisfactorily made until the policy of Parliament with respect to the Railway has been decided. Steady progress has been made in the construction of those portions of the Railway now under contract. Two additional sections have been recently opened for traffic, one from Winnipeg to Porage la Prairie, the other from Cross Lake to Keewatin; so that there are now in all 264 miles in operation. You will be glad to learn that the measures adopted to promote economy in the working of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways have resulted in a large reduction of the difference between Revenue and Expenditure; and that the steadily increasing traffic warrants the expectation that during the current year these Railways will be self-sustaining. I have the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty's Government has generously presented to Canada, for training school purposes, the steam corvette "Charybdis," lately returned from service in the Chinese Seas. The correspondence on this subject will be laid before you. I have thought it well, in consideration of the increasing duties thrown by the development of the country upon the Civil Service, and for the more efficient organization of such service, to issue a Royal Commission to examine and report on the whole question. The Report of the Commissioners will, I believe, be ready to be laid before you at an early day; and I ask for your consideration of such Report and of the whole subject of Civil Service Reform. A measure for the enlargement of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba will be submitted to you. I greatly regret being obliged to state that the entire failure of the usual food supply of the Indians in the North-West, to which I called your attention last session, has continued during the present season, and has involved the necessity of a large expenditure in order to save them from absolute starvation. Several of the Bands have, however, already applied themselves to the cultivation of their Reserves and the care of their cattle. No effort will be spared to induce the whole of the aboriginal population to betake themselves to agricultural pursuits.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The Accounts of the last, and the Estimates for the ensuing year, will be laid before you. The Estimates will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the Public Service.

It will be satisfactory to you to know that the existing Tariff has not only promoted the manufactures and other products of the Country, but has so far increased the Revenues of the Dominion as to place it beyond doubt that the receipts of the current fiscal year will be in excess of the expenditures chargeable to Consolidated Revenue.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

Several measures of importance will be submitted to you, among them will be Bills for the winding up of Insolvent Banks and Incorporated Companies; for the amendment of the Railway Act of 1879; for the revision and consolidation of the Laws relating to Government Railways; and for the improvement, in several respects, of the Criminal Law. I am pleased to be able to inform you that there are now good hopes of our being able to place the naturalization of German settlers on a more satisfactory footing. A measure will be submitted, with all the papers connected with the matter, for your consideration. Your best attention will, I am sure, be given to the subjects I have mentioned, as well as to everything that affects the well-being and good government of the Dominion.

On the return of the Commons to their Chamber Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had appointed Mr. J. P. Leprohon, Clerk Assistant, in place of Mr. J. G. Bourinot, promoted to the Clerkship of the House.

The usual announcements were then made of vacancies which had occurred and elections which had been held since prorogation of Parliament; and the following newly elected members, having previously taken the oath, were introduced to Mr. Speaker:—

Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron, Q.C. (Quebec County), Minister of Militia and Defence, by Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.; Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Q.C., (Bagot) President of the Privy Council, by Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.; James Beaty, jr., Esq., D.C.L., Q.C. (West Toronto), by Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir L. Tilley; D. A. Manson, Esq. (Brome), by Hon. J. H. Pope (Compton) and Thos. White, Esq. (Cardwell); George Wheeler, Esq. (North Ontario), by Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. A. Mackenzie.

On the 10th the Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr. Beaty (West Toronto), seconded by Mr. Vanasse (Yamaska). Mr. Beaty made the usual running comment on the Speech, endorsing the action of the Government, and specially commending those clauses relating to the National Policy and the Pacific Railway. With reference to the latter he said that for the first time it had assumed the shape of a "limited" liability, and that the country knew now exactly how much it would cost. Mr. Vanasse followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Blake in reviewing the Speech complained that the Government took most of the credit to themselves for the bountiful harvest, and allowed very little to Providence. With reference to the Pacific Railway Contract he contended that ample time should be allowed for its discussion and for ascertaining the view of the people upon it; and held that

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no time should have been lost in making the terms of the Contract public. He criticised the statement that the Customs tariff had promoted manufactures; and dwelt particularly on the taxes on coal, coal oil and breadstuffs. He affirmed his adherence to the trade policy of the Opposition, and denounced the Government Protection Policy, contending that, instead of producing an improvement in trade, the improvement had taken place in spite of the policy.

Sir John A. Macdonald said it was not now the practice of the Imperial House of Commons to discuss general questions in moving the Address; such matters could be more intelligently discussed after specific papers and returns had been laid on the table. He defended the action of the Government in not making public the terms of the Contract with the Syndicate, as such information should first be given to Parliament; and denied that there was any necessity for appealing to the people on the Contract.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mackenzie, Pope (Compton), Cartwright (Sir R. J.), Mills, Anglin and Charlton, after which the resolutions were carried on a division, and the Address passed through the usual formal stages.

Immediately afterwards Sir John A. Macdonald presented a Message from His Excellency, transmitting the Contract entered into with the Syndicate for building and operating the Pacific Railway. The following is the full text of the Contract:—

THIS CONTRACT AND AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and herein represented and acting by the Honourable Sir CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., Minister of Railways and Canals, and George Stephen and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, in Canada; John S. Kennedy, of New York, in the State of New York; Richard B. Angus and James J. Hill, of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England, and Kohn, Reinach & Co., of Paris, France.

Witnesses: That the parties hereto have contracted and agreed with each other as follows, namely:—

1. For the better interpretation of this contract, it is hereby declared that the portion of Railway hereinafter called the Eastern section, shall comprise that part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be constructed, extending from the Western terminus of the Canada Central Railway, near the East end of Lake Nipissing, known as Callander Station, to a point of junction with that portion of the said Canadian Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, extending from Lake Superior to Selkirk on the East side of Red River; which latter portion is hereinafter called the Lake Superior section. That the portion of said Railway, now partially in course of construction, extending from Selkirk to Kamloops, is hereinafter called the Central sec-

tion; and the portion of said Railway, now in course of construction, extending from Kamloops to Port Moody, is hereinafter called the Western section. And that the words "the Canadian Pacific Railway," are intended to mean the entire Railway, as described in the Act 37th Victoria, cap. 14. The individual parties hereto are hereinafter described as the Company; and the Government of Canada is hereinafter called the Government. 2. The contractors immediately after the organization of the said Company, shall deposit with the Government \$1,000,000 in cash or approved securities, as a security for the construction of the Railway hereby contracted for. The Government shall pay to the Company interest on the cash deposited at the rate of four per cent. per annum, half-yearly, and shall pay over to the Company the interest received upon securities deposited, the whole until default in the performance of the conditions hereof, or until the repayment of the deposit, and shall return the deposit to the Company on the completion of the railway, according to the terms hereof, with any interest accrued thereon. 3. The Company shall lay out, construct and equip the said Eastern section, and the said Central section, of a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and in order to establish an approximate standard whereby the quality and the character of the Railway and of the materials used in the construction thereof, and of the equipment thereof may be regulated the Union Pacific Railway of the United States, as the same was when first constructed, is hereby selected and fixed as such standard. And if the Government and the Company should be unable to agree as to whether or not any work done or materials furnished under this contract are in fair conformity with such standard, or as to any other question of fact, excluding questions of law, the subject of disagreement shall be from time to time referred to the determination of three referees, one of whom shall be chosen by the Government, one by the Company, and one by the two referees so chosen, and such referees shall decide as to the party by whom the expense of such reference shall be defrayed. And if such two referees should be unable to agree upon a third referee, he shall be appointed at the instance of either party hereto, after notice to the other, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. And the decision of such referees, or of the majority of them, shall be final. 4. The work of construction shall be commenced at the eastern extremity of the Eastern section not later than the first day of July next, and the work upon the Central section shall be commenced by the Company at such point towards the eastern end thereof on the portion of the line now under construction as shall be found convenient and as shall be approved by the Government, at a date not later than the 1st May next. And the work upon the Eastern and Central sections shall be vigorously and continuously carried on at such rate of annual progress on each section as shall enable the Company to complete and equip the same and each of them, in running order, on or before the first day of May, 1891, by which date the Company hereby agree to complete and equip the said sections in conformity with this contract, unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, floods, or other causes beyond the control of the Company. And in case of the interruption or

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obstruction of the work of construction from any of the said causes, the time fixed for the completion of the railway shall be extended for a corresponding period. 5. The Company shall pay to the Government the cost, according to the contract of the portion of railway, 100 miles in length, extending from the city of Winnipeg westward up to the time at which the work was taken out of the hands of the contractor and the expenses since incurred by the Government in the work of construction, but shall have the right to assume the said work at any time and complete the same, paying the cost of construction as aforesaid so far as the same shall then have been incurred by the Government. 6. Unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the Government, the Government shall cause to be completed the said Lake Superior section, by the dates fixed by the existing contracts for the construction thereof: and shall also cause to be completed the portion of the said Western section now under contract, namely, from Kamloops to Yale, within the period fixed by the contracts therefor, namely, by the thirtieth day of June, 1885; and shall also cause to be completed, on or before the first day of May, 1891, the remaining portion of the said Western section, lying between Yale and Port Moody, which shall be constructed of equally good quality in every respect with the standard hereby created for the portion hereby contracted for. And the said Lake Superior section and the portions of the said Western section now under contract, shall be completed as nearly as practicable according to the specifications and conditions of the contracts therefor except in so far as the same have been modified by the Government prior to this contract. 7. The Railway constructed under the terms hereof shall be the property of the Company: and pending the completion of the Eastern and Central sections, the Government shall transfer to the Company the possession and right to work and run the several portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway already constructed or as the same shall be completed. And upon the completion of the Eastern and Central sections, the Government shall convey to the Company, with a suitable number of station buildings and with water service (but without equipment), those portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway constructed or to be constructed by the Government which shall then be completed; and upon completion of the remainder of the portion of railway to be constructed by the Government, that portion shall also be conveyed to the Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway shall become, and be thereafter the absolute property of the Company. And the Company shall thereafter and forever efficiently maintain, work and run the Canadian Pacific Railway. 8. Upon the reception from the Government of the possession of each of the respective portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Company shall equip the same in conformity with the standard herein established for the equipment of the sections hereby contracted for, and shall thereafter maintain and efficiently operate the same. 9. In consideration of the premises, the Government agree to grant to the Company a subsidy in money of \$25,000,000, and in land of 25,000,000 acres, for which subsidies the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be completed and the



same shall be equipped, maintained and operated, the said subsidies respectively to be paid and granted as the work of construction shall proceed in manner and upon the conditions following, that is to say:—*a.* The said subsidy in money is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely:—

## CENTRAL SECTION.

Assumed at 1,350 miles—		
1st.—900 miles, at \$10,000 per mile.....	\$9,000,000	
2nd.—450 “ “ 13,333 “ “ .....	6,000,000	
		\$15,000,000

## EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to \$15,384.61		
per mile.....	10,000,000	
		\$25,000,000

And the said subsidy in land is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, subject to the reserve hereafter provided for:

## CENTRAL SECTION.

1st.—900 miles, at 12,500 acres per mile.....	11,250,000	
2nd.—450 “ “ 16,666.66 “ “ “ .....	7,500,000	
		18,750,000

## EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to 9,615.35		
acres per mile.....	6,250,000	
		25,000,000

*b.* Upon the construction of any portion of the railway hereby contracted for, not less than 20 miles in length and the completion thereof so as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, together with such equipment thereof as shall be required for the traffic thereon, the Government shall pay and grant to the Company the money, and land subsidies applicable thereto, according to the division and appropriation thereof made, as hereinbefore provided; the Company having the option of receiving in lieu of cash, terminable bonds of the Government, bearing such rate of interest for such period and nominal amount as may be arranged, and which may be equivalent according to actuarial calculation to the corresponding cash payment, the Government allowing four per cent. interest on monies deposited with them. *c.* If at any time the Company shall cause to be delivered on or near the line of the said railway, at a place satisfactory to the Government, steel rails and fastenings to be used in the construction of the railway, but in advance of the requirements for such construction, the Government, on the requisition of the Company, shall, upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Government, advance thereon three-fourths of the value thereof at the place of delivery. And a proportion of the amount so advanced shall be

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deducted according to such terms and conditions from the subsidy to be there- after paid, upon the settlement for each section of 20 miles of railway, which proportion shall correspond with the proportion of such rails and fastenings which have been used in the construction of such sections. *d.* Until the first day of January, 1882, the Company shall have the option, instead of issuing land grant bonds as hereinafter provided, of substituting the payment by the Government of the interest (or part of the interest) on bonds of the Company, mortgaging the railway and the lands to be granted by the Government, running over such term of years as may be approved by the Governor in Council in lieu of the cash subsidy hereby agreed to be granted to the Com- pany or any part thereof; such payments of interest to be equivalent accord- ing to actuarial calculation to the corresponding cash payment, the Govern- ment allowing four per cent. interest on monies deposited with them; and the coupons representing the interest on such bonds shall be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of such equivalent. And the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to the extent of not more than \$25,000,000 shall be deposited with the Government, and the balance of such proceeds shall be placed else- where by the Company, to the satisfaction, and under the exclusive control of the Government; failing which last condition the bonds in excess of those sold shall remain in the hands of the Government. And from time to time as the work proceeds, the Government shall pay over to the Company: firstly, out of the amount so to be placed by the Company, —and, after the expenditure of that amount, out of the amount deposited with the Government,—sums of money bearing the same proportion to the mileage cash subsidy hereby agreed upon, which the net proceeds of such sale (if the whole of such bonds are sold upon the issue thereof), or, if such bonds be not all then sold, the net proceeds of the issue, calculated at the rate at which the sale of part of them shall have been made, shall bear to the sum of \$25,000,000. But if only a portion of the bond issue be sold, the amount earned by the Company according to the proportion aforesaid shall be paid to the Company, partly out of the bonds in the hands of the Government, and partly out of the cash deposited with the Government, in similar proportions to the amount of such bonds sold and remaining unsold respectively; and the Company shall receive the bonds so paid as cash at the rate at which the said partial sale thereof shall have been made. And the Government will receive and hold such sum of money to- wards the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds, and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be agreed upon between the Govern- ment and the Company. *e.* If the Company avail themselves of the option granted by clause *d*, the sum of \$2,000 per mile for the first eight hundred miles of the central section shall be deducted *pro rata* from the amount payable to the Company in respect of the said eight hundred miles, and shall be appropri- ated to increase the mileage cash subsidy appropriated to the remainder of the said central section. 10. In further consideration of the premises the Govern- ment shall also grant to the Company the lands required for the road bed of the railway, and for its stations, station grounds, workshops, dock ground and water frontage at the termini on navigable waters, buildings, yards, and other appurtenances required for the convenient and effectual construction

and working of the railway, in so far as such land shall be vested in the Government. And the Government shall also permit the admission, free of duty, of all steel rails, fish plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts and nuts, wire, timber and all material for bridges, to be used in the original construction of the railway, and of a telegraph line in connection therewith, and all telegraphic apparatus required for the first equipment of such telegraph line. And will convey to the Company, at cost price, with interest, all rails and fastenings bought in or since the year 1879, and other materials for construction in the possession of or purchased by the Government at a valuation; such rails, fastenings and materials not being required by it for the construction of the said Lake Superior and western sections. 11. The grant of land hereby agreed to be made to the Company, shall be so made in alternate sections of 640 acres each, extending back 24 miles deep, on each side of the railway, from Winnipeg to Jasper House, in so far as such lands shall be vested in the Government, the Company receiving the sections bearing uneven numbers. But should any of such sections consist in a material degree of land not fairly fit for settlement, the Company shall not be obliged to receive them as part of such grant, and the deficiency thereby caused and any further deficiency which may arise from the insufficient quantity of land along the said portion of railway, to complete the said 25,000,000 acres, or from the prevalence of lakes and water stretches in the sections granted (which lakes and water stretches shall not be computed in the acreage of such sections), shall be made up from other portions to be selected by the Company in the tract known as the Fertile Belt, that is to say the land lying between parallels 49 and 57 degrees of north latitude, or elsewhere at the option of the Company by the grant therein of similar alternate sections extending back 24 miles deep on each side of any branch line or lines of railway to be located by the Company, and to be shown on a map or plan thereof deposited with the Minister of Railways; or of any common frontline or lines agreed upon between the Government and the Company, the conditions hereinbefore stated as to lands not fairly fit for settlement to be applicable to such additional grants. And the Company may with the consent of the Government, select in the North-West Territories any tract or tracts of land not taken up as a means of supplying or partially supplying such deficiency. But such grants shall be made only from lands remaining vested in the Government. 12. The Government shall extinguish the Indian title affecting the lands herein appropriated, and to be hereafter granted in aid of the railway. 13. The Company shall have the right, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to lay out and locate the line of the railway hereby contracted for, as they may see fit, preserving the following terminal points, namely: from Callander Station to the point of junction with the Lake Superior section; and from Selkirk to the junction with the western section at Kamloops by way of the Yellow Head Pass. 14. The Company shall have the right, from time to time, to lay out, construct, equip, maintain and work branch lines of railway from any point or points along their main line of railway to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion. Provided always that before commencing any branch they shall

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first deposit a map and plan of such branch in the Department of Railways. And the Government shall grant to the Company the lands required for the road bed of such branches, and for the stations, station grounds, buildings, workshops, yards and other appurtenances requisite for the efficient construction and working of such branches in so far as such lands are vested in the Government. 15. For 20 years from the date hereof, no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway except such line as shall run south-west, or to the westward of south-west: nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49. And in the establishment of any new Province in the North-West Territories, provision shall be made for continuing such prohibition after such establishment until the expiration of the said period. 16. The Canadian Pacific Railway, and all stations and station grounds, work shops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the Company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any Province hereafter to be established, or by any Municipal Corporation therein, and the lands of the Company, in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown. 17. The Company shall be authorized by their Act of incorporation to issue bonds, secured upon the land granted and to be granted to the Company, containing provisions for the use of such bonds in the acquisition of lands, and such other conditions as the Company shall see fit, such issue to be for \$25,000,000. And should the Company make such issue of land grant bonds, then they shall deposit them in the hands of the Government; and the Government shall retain and hold one-fifth of such bonds as security for the due performance of the present contract in respect of the maintenance and continuous working of the railway by the Company, as herein agreed, for ten years after the completion thereof, and the remaining \$20,000,000 of such bonds shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided. And as to the said one-fifth of the said bonds, so long as no default shall occur in the maintenance and working of the said Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government shall not present or demand payment of the coupons of such bonds, nor require payment of any interest thereon. And if any of such bonds so to be retained by the Government shall be paid off in the manner to be provided for the extinction of the whole issue thereof, the Government shall hold the amount received in payment thereof as security for the same purposes as the bonds so paid off, paying interest thereon at four per cent. per annum so long as default is not made by the Company in the performance of the conditions hereof. And at the end of the said period of ten years from the completion of the said railway, if no default shall then have occurred in such maintenance and working thereof, the said bonds, or if any of them shall then have been paid off, the remainder of said bonds and the money received for those paid off, with accrued interest, shall be delivered back by the Government to the Company with all the coupons attached to such bonds. But if such default should occur, the

Government may thereafter require payment of interest on the bonds so held, and shall not be obliged to continue to pay interest on the money representing bonds paid off, and while the Government shall retain the right to hold the said portion of the said land grant bonds, other securities satisfactory to the Government may be substituted for them by the Company by agreement with the Government. 18. If the Company shall find it necessary or expedient to sell the remaining \$20,000,000 of the land grant bonds, or a larger portion thereof than in the proportion of one dollar for each acre of land then earned by the Company, they shall be allowed to do so, but the proceeds thereof, over and above the amount to which the Company shall be entitled as herein provided, shall be deposited with the Government. And the Government shall pay interest upon such deposit half-yearly, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and shall pay over the amount of such deposit to the Company from time to time as the work proceeds, in the same proportions and at the same times and upon the same conditions as the land grant—that is to say: the Company shall be entitled to receive from the Government out of the proceeds of the said land grant bonds, the same number of dollars as the number of acres of the land subsidy which shall then have been earned by them, less one fifth thereof, that is to say, if the bonds are sold at par, but if they are sold at less than par, then a deduction shall be made therefrom corresponding to the discount at which such bonds are sold. And such land grant shall be conveyed to them by the Government, subject to the charge created as security for the said land grant bonds, and shall remain subject to such charge till relieved thereof in such manner as shall be provided for at the time of the issue of such bonds. 19. The Company shall pay any expenses which shall be incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of the two last preceding clauses of this contract. 20. If the Company should not issue such land grant bonds, then the Government shall retain from out of each grant to be made from time to time, every fifth section of the lands hereby agreed to be granted, such lands to be so retained as security for the purposes, and for the length of time, mentioned in section eighteen hereof. And such lands may be sold in such manner and at such prices as shall be agreed upon between the Government and the Company, and in that case the price thereof shall be paid to, and held by the Government for the same period, and for the same purposes as the land itself, the Government paying four per cent. per annum interest thereon. And other securities satisfactory to the Government may be substituted for such lands or money by agreement with the Government. 21. The Company to be incorporated, with sufficient powers to enable them to carry out the foregoing contract, and this contract shall only be binding in the event of an Act of incorporation being granted to the Company in the form hereby appended as Schedule A. 22. The Railway Act of 1879, in so far as the provisions of the same are applicable to the undertaking referred to in this contract, and in so far as they are not inconsistent herewith, or inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of the Act of incorporation to be granted to the Company, shall apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents at the

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City of Ottawa, this twenty-first day of October, 1880. Signed, Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals; Geo. Stephen, Duncan McIntyre, J. S. Kennedy, R. B. Angus, J. J. Hill, per Pro. Geo. Stephen, Morton, Rose & Co., Kohn, Reinach & Co., by P. Du P. Grenfell.

Signed in presence of F. Braun, and Seal of the Department hereto affixed by Sir Charles Tupper, in presence of F. Braun.

The Schedule accompanying the contract is too lengthy for insertion here, but we give the following synopsis, which will be found to contain all essential particulars :

#### INCORPORATION.

1. George Stephen, of Montreal; Duncan McIntyre, merchant, of Montreal; John S. Kennedy, banker, of New York: the firm of Morton, Rose & Co., merchants, of London; the firm of Kohn, Reinach & Co., bankers, of Paris; Richard B. Angus and James J. Hill, both of St. Paul, Minn., with all other persons and corporations as shall become shareholders in the Company, shall be constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

2. The capital shall be twenty-five million dollars, in shares of \$100 each, transferable as provided by the by-laws of the Company.

3. When \$5,000,000 of the stock has been subscribed, with 30 per cent. paid up, and on \$1,000,000 being deposited in money or securities with the Finance Minister for that purpose, the contract shall be transferred to the Company without executing any deed on that behalf; the Company thereupon taking the rights and duties of the contractors. On this stock being subscribed for, the Company shall pay by the 1st May next a further instalment of 20 per cent. on the first subscription, 30 days' notice of call being sufficient, the Company to pay the balance of the \$5,000,000 on 31st December, 1882.

4. Confers general powers on the Company.

#### DIRECTORS.

5. The said George Stephen, Duncan McIntyre, John S. Kennedy, Richard B. Angus, James Hill, Henry Stafford Northcote, Pascoe du P. Grenfell, Charles Day Rose, and Baron J. de Reinach are constituted the first directors of the Company, with power to add to their number, but not to exceed fifteen; and the majority of the Directors, of whom the President shall be one, shall be British subjects; and the Board of Directors shall have all the powers conferred upon the Directors of the Company, and shall hold office until the first annual meeting of shareholders.

6. Each Director shall hold at least 250 shares. But the number of directors to be elected by the shareholders shall be such, not exceeding fifteen, as shall be fixed by by-law. The number may be altered from time to time, the votes for their election to be by ballot.

7. A majority of the Directors to form a quorum of the Board. Directors may vote and act by proxy; but no Director to hold more than two proxies,

and no meeting to be competent to transact business unless at least three Directors are present in person.

8. The Board may appoint an Executive Committee of at least three Directors. The President to be *ex officio* a member of such Committee.

9. The headquarters of the Company shall be at Montreal, but any other place within or outside of the Dominion may be chosen by by-law for the transaction of business, and one place is to be selected in each Province for a service of process on the Company.

#### SHAREHOLDERS.

10. The first annual meeting of shareholders to appoint Directors shall be held on the second Wednesday in May, 1882, at Montreal, and the annual general meeting for general business shall be held on the same day in each year thereafter, unless otherwise provided. Notice of each meeting shall be given in the *Canada Gazette* for four weeks, and by such further means as shall be decided by the by-laws.

11. Special general meetings of the shareholders may be convened in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws. Notice to be given in the *Canada Gazette*, and to state the object of the meeting.

12. A meeting of Directors or shareholders may be called before the first annual meeting, if considered expedient, on the call of the President and three Directors, such meeting to be held at London. Notices of such meeting may be given by private circular, proceedings of such meeting to be valid and binding on the Company.

13. No shareholder holding shares upon which any call is overdue and unpaid shall vote at any meeting of shareholders; and unless otherwise provided by the by-laws, the person holding the proxy of a shareholder shall be himself a shareholder.

14. No call upon unpaid shares to be more than twenty per cent. upon the amount of the shares.

#### RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINE.

15. The Company to lay out, construct, acquire, equip, maintain and work a continuous line of railway, of the gauge of four feet eight and one half inches, from the terminus of the Canada Central Railway at Callander Station, near Lake Nipissing, to Port Moody in British Columbia; also a branch line to Port William and the existing branch line from Selkirk to Pembina, and other branch lines to be from time to time located by the Company. The main line and branches to constitute the Canadian Pacific Railway.

16. The Company may construct, maintain, and work a continuous telegraph and telephone line along their railway; and may transact public business by said lines, subject to the provisions of Sections 14, 15 and 16, Chap. 67, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

#### POWERS.

17. "The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879," in so far as applicable, is incorporated with this charter.

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18. This section gives the Company the water rights of the Crown, except as refers to the east of Lake Winnipeg, and provides that the deposit of the maps and plans in the office of the Minister of Railways shall be sufficient for registration purposes.

19. The Company may take from any public lands near the railway all stone, timber, gravel and other materials needed for the construction of the railway; and also to take a greater extent of lands, whether public or private, for stations, depots, workshops, &c., than the quantity mentioned in the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879.

20. "The limit to the reduction of tolls by the Parliament of Canada provided for by the eleventh sub-section of the seventeenth section of the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, respecting tolls, is hereby extended, so that such reduction may be to such an extent that such tolls when reduced shall not produce less than ten per centum profit on the capital actually expended in the construction of the railway, instead of not less than fifteen per cent. per annum profit, as provided by the said sub-section; and so also that such reduction shall not be made unless the net income of the Company, ascertained as described in said sub-section, shall have exceeded ten per cent. per annum instead of fifteen per cent. per annum, as provided by the said sub-section, and the exercise by the Governor in Council of the power of reducing the tolls of the Company as provided by the tenth sub-section of said section seventeen is hereby limited to the same extent with relation to the profit of the Company, and to its net revenue, as that to which the power of Parliament to reduce tolls is limited by said sub-section eleven as hereby amended."

21. Sub-sections 1 and 2, section 22, of the Consolidated Railway Act not to apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Transfer of shares to be made only upon the books of the Company in person or by attorney; the form to be regulated by by-law of the Company. The funds of the Company not to be advanced on any shares or stock of the Company.

22. The 3rd and 4th sub-sections of section 22 to be modified in this application to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

23. Sub-section 16 of section 19, relating to President and Directors; sub-section 2 of section 24, relating to by-laws, notices, &c.; sub-sections 5 and 6 of section 28, relating to general provisions, and section 97, relating to Railway Fund, of the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, not to apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

24. Running powers to be given to the Ontario Pacific Junction Railway Company when that Company shall be completed to a point of junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to the Canada Central Railway Company.

25. The Company, under the authority of a special general meeting of shareholders, and as an extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may purchase, acquire or lease the Canada Central, or may amalgamate with it.

26. The Company shall have power to navigate all waters needed for connections, build wharves, &c.



## BY-LAWS.

27. Relates to the passing of by-laws, to be approved at the general meeting of shareholders.

## BONDS.

28. The Company, under authority of a special general meeting, may issue first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$10,000 per mile of the railway.

29. If an issue of bonds is made before the completion of the road, a portion of the bonds, or of the proceeds of the bonds, may be paid over to the Government, to be paid to the Company as the unfinished portions of the road are completed.

30. The Company may issue mortgage bonds to the extent of \$25,000,000 on the lands granted by the Company.

31. Instead of the Land Grant Bonds provided for in section 30 the Company may issue bonds under section 28 to such an amount as may be agreed on with the Government, the interest to be guaranteed by the Government as provided for in the Contract.

32. It shall not be necessary that the seal of the Company shall be affixed to mortgage bonds, the bonds to have the same effect as if the seal was affixed; and it may be provided that signatures to the bonds or coupons may be engraved, lithographed or stamped.

33. Define the meaning of the phrase "working expenses."

34. Bonds may be issued in either dollars, pounds sterling, or francs; and the whole or any of such bonds may be pledged, negotiated or sold upon such conditions and at such price as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

35. Every mortgage deed shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and notice published in the *Canada Gazette*.

36. Refers to the restricting of the powers of the Company under certain conditions, after the deposit of the mortgage deed with the Secretary of State.

37. The Company may issue guaranteed or preferred stock to the extent of \$10,000 per mile.

## EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS.

38. Defines the liability of the Company for the acts of any agent, officer, or servant of the Company.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

39. The Company shall, from time to time, furnish such reports of the progress of the work, with such details and plans of the work, as the Government may require.

40. As respects places not within any Province, any notice required by the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, to be given in the *Official Gazette* of a Province may be given in the *Canada Gazette*.

41. Prescribes a form of deed which may be used for transferring lands from individuals to the Company.

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It was midnight of the 10th December when the Contract was laid on the table, and almost every morning paper in the Dominion from London to Halifax, published the full text in their next morning's issue, a feat of journalistic enterprise worthy of mention. In almost every case editorial comments accompanied the Contract, and the majority of these were favourable to the terms made.

The Opposition press, however, soon displayed hostility, and endeavoured to arouse public feeling against the Contract. Public meetings were held and petitions to Parliament circulated for signatures, praying that the Contract be not agreed to; with these meetings and petitions we will deal further on in this Chapter.

At the same time that the Contract was laid before the House, Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, gave notice that on the 13th he would move:

"That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday next, to consider the following resolutions:—

1st. That it is expedient to grant and appropriate twenty-five millions of dollars according to the terms of the Contract relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway transmitted to this House by His Excellency the Governor General by his message dated December 10th.

2nd. That it is expedient to grant and appropriate twenty-five millions of acres in the North-West Territories according to the terms of the said Contract so transmitted as aforesaid.

On the day the House met (9th) Mr. Mackenzie had given notice of a motion for an

ORDER OF THE HOUSE for all papers, letters or telegrams, concerning the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, including offers made for its construction and working to the Government before the delegation of ministers left for England, and all similar offers made, while ministers were in England, by European or other contractors or capitalists, with copies of all correspondence by letter or telegraph, with any parties, respecting construction and working of the said Railway.

This notice came up on the 13th, before the notice given by Sir C. Tupper.

Mr. Mackenzie, in making his motion, said that it had been stated before the Ministers went to England that offers had been made; and, as this Contract was the most momentous question ever submitted to Parliament, he thought all the offers or proposals made should be laid before the House, so that it could judge whether the offer accepted was the best that had been made.

Sir John A. Macdonald regretted that he could not bring down the papers asked for. He explained that the Government had received a pro-

visional offer before the Ministers left for England, which was understood to be strictly provisional. A second offer was made, and it was intimated to the Government that still another offer would be made from New York and San Francisco. The Government, therefore, decided to inform all the parties that their offers would be considered in London, and a deputation of Ministers accordingly went to England, and there the matter was very fully and freely discussed in an informal manner with all parties. He said "the communications that were made in England were principally, if not altogether, verbal. Gentlemen came over again and again from Paris and sat with us in the discussion of these matters. The first offer was withdrawn. The second one it would be unfair to disclose, as the hon. gentlemen opposite will see there were persons in it, bankers and others of considerable commercial standing, who were connected with that offer. They found they were not strong enough to press it. Their offer was made, of course, with the desire of coming in if they could, and being engaged in the construction of the road, and it would hardly be fair to them to use their names and to state that those persons failed in being strong enough to undertake the work. It would affect their position. But I would say this, that the present offer is the most favourable offer, both as to money and land, that the Government and delegates received."

Mr. Mackenzie said this was the first time that offers made for a great public work had been refused to Parliament; and regretted to find that the Government intended to endeavour to force the House to a conclusion on the one offer submitted, without letting it judge for itself whether better offers had not been received. After some further discussion the House divided on Mr. Mackenzie's motion, which was negatived: Yeas 52; Nays 112.

On Sir C. Tupper moving that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Tuesday to consider the resolutions granting \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land in accordance with the terms of the Contract, Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, to substitute the following:

"In view of the magnitude and gravity of the question presented, and in order to give time for consideration by the House and country, the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday, the fifth day of January next."

In support of his motion, Mr. Blake contended that more time was necessary for the House and the country to consider this important matter before its discussion was commenced. It was late on Friday night when the Contract was laid on the table, and it was proposed to commence its discussion on Tuesday, and continue it *de die in diem* so as to com-

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plete it, if possible, before Christmas. He thought that the discussion ought not to be commenced until after the Christmas vacation, so that members might have an opportunity not only to consider the question themselves, but to take the opinion of their constituents on it.

Sir John A. Macdonald was willing to grant the gravity of the question and the immensity of the interests involved; but thought those were the very reasons why the discussion should go on at once. The Contract had been published from one end of the Dominion to the other, and the people knew what the terms were; what they wanted to know now were the reasons for or against the Contract, and these could only be given by beginning the discussion at once. If after the matter had been fully discussed, after the Government had stated its reasons for entering into the contract, Parliament thought that there should be some delay before completing the agreement then, of course, it was for the Government to yield to the wish of the House; but, in the meantime, he claimed the right of the Ministry to lay before the House the reasons for undertaking the responsibility of submitting so vast and important a measure. The House then divided on Mr. Blake's amendment, which was lost: Yeas 51; Nays 104.

As the question of adjournment over the Christmas holidays has been mentioned, it may be as well to state here that Sir John A. Macdonald stated, during the debate on the Address, that the Government considered it of so much importance to get the Contract settled by the House one way or the other, that he should ask the House to take as short a Christmas interval as possible, so as to finish the discussion in time to enable the Syndicate to make arrangements for bringing out emigrants in the spring—these arrangements having to be made in January and February. The Opposition objected to an adjournment of only two or three days, and finally it was agreed that the adjournment should be from 23rd December to 4th January.

The discussion on the terms of the Contract was commenced on the 14th December, in Committee of the Whole, on the resolutions proposed by Sir C. Tupper, he having suggested that it would be more convenient to make the explanations in Committee, where the discussion could be freer than it would be with the Speaker in the chair.

Sir C. Tupper reviewed the history of the Canada Pacific Railway from 1871 to show that, from the very inception of the matter, it had been designed that the road should be built by a Company, aided by a subsidy of money and land. This policy had been supported by all the supporters of the Government of that day, who had voted for a resolution to that effect submitted by the late Sir G. E. Cartier. An amendment to that resolution, adding the words "and not otherwise," was

proposed by Hon. A. A. Dorion (now Chief Justice of Quebec), and supported by every member of the Opposition; so that at the very beginning of the enterprise it was most emphatically declared by both the Government and the Opposition that the road should be built by a Company. He traced the history of the Allan Charter of 1872 and its failure, and the policy adopted by the Mackenzie Administration on their accession to power, claiming that they, like their predecessors, had endeavoured to have the road built by a Company; and it was only after the Mackenzie Government had failed to get any Company to undertake the work that it was commenced as a Government work. He referred to the Railway Act of 1874, passed by Mr. Mackenzie's Administration providing for granting \$10,000 cash per mile, 20,000 acres of land per mile, and a guarantee of four per cent. for twenty-five years on a sum per mile to be agreed on; and proceeded to compare the relative cost to the country of the three schemes, estimating the land in all cases at \$1 per acre. The Allan contract of 1872 he estimated at \$84,700,000; the terms offered under the Act of 1874 (which only attracted an offer for the Georgian Bay Branch, the guarantee on which was \$7,500 per mile) he calculated as being equal to \$106,387,500; and the subsidy offered to the Syndicate by the Contract on the table as being equal to \$78,000,000, as follows:

Railway constructed, or in course of construction, by the Government; total cost to complete.....	\$28,000,000
Cash subsidy.....	25,000,000
25,000,000 acres land, at \$1 per acre.....	25,000,000
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He referred to the various estimates which had been made, of the cost of constructing the road, including his own estimate of last year of \$80,000,000, which he said was not for a first-class road, and placed the cost of such a road as would have to be built under the Charter, at \$120,000,000. Proceeding to the objections which had been made to the bargain, he regretted the attacks which some papers had made on the *personnel* of the Syndicate. It was composed, he said, of gentlemen of high standing in Canada and the United States and Europe,—gentlemen of wealth, commercial standing and ability, some of whom had great experience in the kind of work they had undertaken, and who were perfectly competent and able to carry the great enterprise to a successful conclusion. He looked on the presence of some of the proprietors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway on the Syndicate as an element of great strength, not only on account of their

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experience but also because it would now be to their interest to attract settlers to our North-West, whereas heretofore it had been to their interest to induce as many as possible of our immigrants for Manitoba, who had to pass over the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway, to settle in Minnesota. Now it would be quite as much to their interest to have immigrants go to Manitoba as to Minnesota. With regard to the objection that the security of one million dollars was too small, he said that his idea was that, provided perfectly reliable parties were dealt with, the less security demanded the better: because, just in proportion as the resources of the parties were locked up, the more their power to carry on the work successfully was decreased. It was contended that the standard of the road—that of the Union Pacific—was too low, and that a higher one ought to have been selected; but he pointed out that the Union Pacific was the standard mentioned in the Allan Contract of 1872, and said that there were to-day half a dozen leading roads in the United States, of which the standard was more objectionable in grades and curves than the Union Pacific. He thought we had a better guarantee as to the character of the road that would be built than any standard that could be inserted in the Contract, in the fact that the road the Company would build would be its own property when completed, and it was, therefore, to the interest of the Company to build a good road, as they were bound to maintain and operate it. With reference to the manner in which the money subsidy was divided, he thought that the mode of division was a fair one. The Company expected to complete the 900 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains in three years, and it was of the utmost importance that they should do so in order to attract settlement. The Company would have to go to an enormous expense at first, in providing plant and rolling stock for the road as it was completed, over and above the cost of building the road, which the leader of the Opposition had last year estimated at \$20,000 per mile west of Red River. He thought, therefore, that the manner in which the subsidy was divided was fair. On the subject of the exemption from taxation of the lands for twenty years, and of the road-bed, stations, etc., he said he would frankly confess he would rather not have had those exemption clauses in; but there were two points the Government had to consider, the first was to make as good a bargain as possible for Canada, and the second was not to impose terms which, without being of material benefit to Canada, would injure the scheme in the money markets of the world where the Company would have to float its bonds. In granting these exemptions the Government was simply placing the Company in the position it (the Government) had occupied while the road was being built as a public work. Then no Province, Municipality

or Corporation could tax the lands until they had been sold and passed out of the hands of the Government; and this exemption had simply been transferred to the Company for a limited period. The moment the lands were sold they became liable to taxation. With regard to exempting the roadway and station grounds, that was only following the practice in the United States with regard to similar great works. Exception had been taken to the location of the railway by the Company; but he pointed out the fact that the location had to be approved by the Governor in Council, and he did not hesitate to say that he believed the Company would make a better location than the Government, as they had the most vital interest in getting the best and shortest route. Objection had been made to the power given the Company to build branch lines, and the cry had been raised that they had a monopoly of building lines. This he most strenuously denied; there was not one word in the contract granting any such monopoly, and the Government had the same right it ever had to grant Charters to other Companies if it wished to. More than that, he pointed out that there was no bonus whatever to be granted for these branch lines, while the Act passed under the late Administration had provided that any one who chose could build branch lines from the Canadian Pacific in the North-West, and claim from the Government a bonus equal to about \$10,000 per mile. It was said that a great enormity had been committed by prohibiting the construction of railways in the North-West, south of the Company's line; but he showed that this was the policy of the Government last year, when they had refused to grant Charters to railways which would tend to divert traffic from the trunk line of the Canada Pacific and take it to American lines. That policy was adopted in the interest of the country, so that every pound of freight possible might come over the Canadian line, and he held that it was still in the public interest that the road should have all the traffic possible, instead of allowing any of it to be diverted to other channels. On the question of rates he said that so far from yielding anything, the Government had taken more power by the Contract than they had under the Consolidated Railway Act; the Governor in Council still retained the right to fix rates, but the rate of profit which must be reached before the Governor in Council had the power to reduce rates was fifteen per cent. under the Consolidated Railway Act, while under the Charter it was only ten per cent. upon the capital actually expended by this Company. He referred to the objection taken to the clause by which, under certain circumstances, the Government might be required to receive \$25,000,000 from the Company and pay four per cent. interest on it; and said he considered the

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arrangement a most favourable one, as, if the Company did desire to deposit the money, the Government would get at par a four per cent. loan with which they could redeem some of their five and six per cent. securities, and so save a very large amount of interest. As to the objections taken to the power granted the Company to erect a telegraph line, he thought it would be nonsense to suppose that the Company could build and operate a railway of their own without having a telegraph line; there could be no fear of monopoly in the business, because the Government retained in its own hands all the lines it owned in the North-West, and would have it in its power to complete and operate them at any moment if the Company was disposed to charge excessive rates for public business over their wires. He defended the Government from the charge of being untrue to the National Policy in admitting steel rails, wire for telegraph, etc., free of duty under the Contract; and said that the Finance Minister intended to introduce a measure by which the construction of everything that can be constructed in Canada for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be provided for in our own country. He referred to the report of Prof. Macoun, that there were 250,000,000 acres of fertile land in the North-West, to show what a small portion had been given to the Company, instead of "the whole of the Fertile Belt," as some of the Opposition papers claimed; and dwelt at some length on the beneficial results to Canada of the building of this great national work and the opening up of the North-West. In closing he said: "I can only say, in conclusion, after some five-and-twenty years of public life, I shall feel it the greatest source of pleasure that the quarter of a century has afforded me, as I am satisfied that my right hon. friend beside me will feel that it crowns the success of his public life, that, while Premier of this country, his Government were able to carry through Parliament a measure of such inestimable value to the progress of Canada; so I can feel, if I have no other bequest to leave to my children after me, the proudest legacy I could desire to leave them was the record that I was able to take an active part in the promotion of this great measure by which, I believe, Canada will receive an impetus that will make it a great and powerful country at no distant date."

Mr. Blake, in replying said, that if he did not believe, as in his heart and conscience he did believe, that the proposal of the Administration was not merely fraught with great danger, but certain to prove disastrous to the future of this country, he should be glad to give it his support; and it was because he entertained the conviction that the measure was not merely dangerous, but ruinous, that he opposed it at the very outset. He repudiated all charges of inconsistency respecting his views

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expressed at the time the Georgian Bay Contract was under consideration by Parliament, and stated that it was immaterial what his views as to the value of land in the North-West had been in the past. They were now modified by information he had since obtained. All comparisons of the present price to be paid for the road with that to have been paid under previous schemes must be upon the same basis to be effective. It was not fair to take the value per acre of the 50,000,000 and 54,000,000 acres offered under the Allan Charter and the Act of 1874, as being the same as the 25,000,000 acres granted under the present Contract. In the first two instances the land was to be taken all along the line of the road, in the present instance it was the pick of the land. In the former instance half of the land would have been remote from the railway, in the present instance it is all to be contiguous to the railway. That proximity to the railway enhanced the value of lands was shown by the fact that when the Government reserved 100,000,000 acres of land for railway purposes it was divided into belts of which the nearest to the railway was valued at \$5 per acre, the next \$4, and so on down to \$1 for the remote sections. He contended, therefore, that it was not just in estimating the value of the 25,000,000 acres to put no higher price an acre on it than on 50,000,000. As to the cost of the road he said that last year, according to the Minister of Railways, the whole road would cost about \$88,600,000, and he entered into a calculation to show that the total cost of such portions as the Syndicate were to do would be only \$46,200,000, including equipment. As to the standard of the road he objected very strongly to the Union Pacific, "as the same was when first constructed," being taken as such standard, quoting from Congressional returns to show that in 1868 the Union Pacific was a wretched iron road, with wooden bridges, unballasted, and so badly built that one end of it was worn out before the other was completed. Coming back to the cost of the road he said that by the new estimates of the Minister of Railways the cost would be \$79,500,000 on account of which the Syndicate received \$25,000,000 in cash and completed road, worth \$28,300,000, so that all the Syndicate would have to provide was \$21,200,000, on account of which they received 25,000,000 acres of land. These lands were all to be within twenty-four miles of the railway, and he entered into an elaborate series of calculations to show that their value might be \$4.04, \$3.18 or \$2 per acre. At the former estimate the Company would receive \$162,000,000; at the second estimate \$141,300,000, and at the third estimate \$111,800,000. After dwelling at some length on the enormous sum to be given the Company, he objected to the surrender of the road to

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the Company. He said, "By the old plan, if we built the railway we had it. By the new, we are to pay for it handsomely, with a very large bonus to the builders, and then they are to own it." It had been claimed as one of the advantages of this scheme that it would settle definitely what we had to pay for the road, but this he denied: we had still the most difficult sections to complete and we should be building Pacific Railway for ten years yet without knowing what the ultimate cost would be. A great deal of stress had been laid on the standing and resources of the gentlemen with whom this Contract was made, their ability and business experience, etc.; but by the terms of the Charter a Company was to be incorporated and the Contract was to be transferred to it, and there was no guarantee that the gentlemen who had so much money and experience would remain in the Company. The only security we had was the \$1,000,000 deposited, and that he considered wholly inadequate. He took exception to the manner in which the land and money subsidies were divided, and entered into an elaborate calculation to show that the amount of subsidy granted on the central section was equal to four or five times the cost of constructing the road; while the subsidies to the British Columbia and Lake Superior sections, although not so great in proportion as the central section, were still more than enough to pay the whole cost of construction and leave a surplus of many millions. It had been said that the subsidy had been so divided that the prairie section should have the most liberal share, because it was desired that that section should be built immediately; and be completed in three years, if possible. He had no doubt that it would be built as fast as possible, because there was a fortune in it. Every section of twenty miles the Syndicate built gave them an immediate fortune, and, he had no doubt it would be constructed as rapidly as possible; but he had grave doubts whether the other portions would be built as rapidly. Indeed, he pointed out that the Company, after it had completed the prairie section, might abandon the others altogether, they would make such an enormous profit out of it. He took exception to the clauses relating to the guarantee of interest and issue of land grant bonds, and thought that the country might be put to very heavy loss by the Government being obliged to receive from the Syndicate large sums of money whenever they were offered, and have to pay four per cent. on them, while there may not be any possibility of the Government finding profitable employment for the money. He thought it would have been more prudent to have arranged that the Company should deposit the money in the banks to the credit of the Government, and let the Company make what agreement it could with the banks for interest. The grant of powers he considered extraordinary; there was scarcely anything the

Company did not have power to do. They were to pick their lands wherever they pleased, and those lands were to be exempt from taxation for twenty years, while the road itself, station grounds, etc., were to be exempt from taxation for ever. He specially objected to the exemption of the land from taxation for twenty years, holding that it would tend to retard settlement, that the lands would be locked up and held by the Company until their value had been enhanced by actual settlers, who would have to bear an inordinate rate of taxation to make up for the lands exempted. He said: "There can be no greater obstacle to the progress of that country by the encouragement of other settlers than that large spaces of unoccupied lands should alternate with settlers' farms." He strongly protested against the monopoly in freights which was given, and the practical absence of control over the rates to be charged. The Company would nominally be limited to ten per cent. on its "Capital," but that "Capital" would include all the completed road given it, all the money subsidy, all the land, and may amount to \$90,000,000 or \$120,000,000, so that the Company may divide a profit of \$9,000,000 or \$12,000,000 a year before the rates could be reduced, and this on an actual expenditure out of their own pockets of, perhaps, a few millions, perhaps nothing at all. He pointed out that the policy of all railway monopolies was to tax the freight all it would bear; that when prices of cereals went up and the farmers could make an extra profit, the railway companies put up their rates and reaped that extra profit instead of the farmers. He held that by creating a monopoly and preventing competition by excluding other companies from running lines south of the Company's line, the Government had practically turned the farmers of the North-West over to the Syndicate, and left them at its mercy to take as much as it pleased out of the profits of the farmer's labour. At great length he advocated the advantages of the Sault Ste. Marie route, as being the cheapest and most direct all-rail connection we could have with the North-West, and deprecated the cry that it was unpatriotic to have our freight carried through American territory. He quoted figures to show that the route *via* the Sault, which would be used in winter, was only 87 miles more to Montreal than the route north of Lake Superior, and in the summer we would have the Thunder Bay branch and water communication; by these means he expected sufficient competition to prevent excessive freight rates. In conclusion he said: "a contract might have been presented containing altogether other terms, which might have been worthy of our adoption. This Contract is worthy, in my opinion, only of our rejection. I shall not venture to hope that this House will reject it, but I do not doubt that an indignant country, although you will not give it time now to raise its voice, will take the earliest opportunity to inflict a summary

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Mr. Lang objections to the early history of last supported the work, still it anxiety in the be; and one of it settled defini As to the ability to the fact that States when that our rate of leader of the C he (Mr. Lang that we have extension of the hope, when the side will see that a large m With regard to a fair valuation country \$78,00 of gentlemen of was increased the more the p He was not su this scheme, be and advantage they had oppos way; and they Blake's objecti standard, sayin end in 1871, a that because th Pacific that we country passed

penalty upon those persons, offenders for the second time, who, having once betrayed, when entrusted with power, their country's honour, and, having been forgiven, have now taken advantage of the opportunity which a too confiding people conferred upon them, to betray in the same transaction her most vital and material interests."

Mr. Langevin resumed the debate on the 17th, dealing with the objections to the Contract raised by Mr. Blake. He briefly reviewed the early history of the Pacific Railway, and, coming down to the legislation of last session, said that although the House and the country had supported the Government in its efforts to build the road as a public work, still it would be idle to deny that there was a great feeling of anxiety in the country as to what the ultimate cost of the road would be; and one of the greatest advantages of the present Contract was that it settled definitely what the cost of the road to the country would be. As to the ability of the country to undertake so vast a work, he pointed to the fact that our population was now larger than that of the United States when they declared their Independence, and he had no doubt but that our rate of progress would be as rapid as theirs had been. The leader of the Opposition feared that the Contract would ruin the country; he (Mr. Langevin) said: "It is exactly to avoid the ruin of the country that we have come down with this scheme. It is to dispel the misapprehension of the public and Parliament that we have submitted it, and I hope, when the vote is taken, that honourable gentlemen on the other side will see that we interpreted rightly the sentiment of Parliament, and that a large majority of this House will sanction this good measure." With regard to the value put upon the lands, he considered \$1 per acre a fair valuation, and on that basis the present Contract would cost the country \$78,000,000, the Allan Contract \$84,000,000, and the scheme of gentlemen opposite, in 1874, \$104,000,000. If the price of the land was increased for this Contract it must be increased for the others, and the more the price was increased the better it made the present bargain. He was not surprised to see the honourable gentlemen opposite opposing this scheme, because they had opposed every scheme for the advancement and advantage of Canada. They had opposed the Grand Trunk Railway; they had opposed the Intercolonial; they had opposed the Pacific Railway; and they had opposed the National Policy. Passing on to Mr. Blake's objections, he defended the selection of the Union Pacific as a standard, saying that he had passed over the road himself from end to end in 1871, and found it a good road; besides, it must not be supposed that because there were grades of 80 or 90 feet to the mile on the Union Pacific that we would have the same grades on our own road where the country passed through was much easier, and the elevation to be reached

not one half that on the Union Pacific. It was useless to say that the Company would not build a good road, because it was to their interest to do so; they were going to build the road for the mere pleasure of doing so, they were going to build it to run it and make money out of it, and they could make more money out of a good road than out of a bad one. Another objection was the exemption of the road and its appurtenances from taxation. This he did not think at all unreasonable, and if it had not been granted more money would have had to be paid in subsidy. It was proper to exempt the road, because in a new country like that, where there was little or no valuable property to tax, new municipalities, created by the presence of the railway, might be tempted to heavily tax the railway as the easiest and most convenient way of raising money. He thought it was the best policy to give the Company fair terms at the start, so that there may be no danger of their failing to carry out their Contract, or having to come back to Parliament to ask for better terms. It was no new thing to exempt the road-bed of a railway; it had been done in other cases and notably in that of the Northern Pacific, where a width of 400 feet was exempted instead of 100 feet as in this instance. With regard to the exemption of the land for twenty years, he said the same argument held good; if we did not give the Company exemption we should have to give them more money. The lands were in exactly the same position as if the Government was building the road; they were liable to taxation as soon as sold to private individuals, but so long as they were unsold they were exempt. It was to the interest of the Company to sell the lands and get them under cultivation as soon as possible, so as to provide freight for their road. He did not think there would be much land along the railway, where the municipalities would be formed, left in the hands of the company; and he thought it only fair that the settlers should contribute something towards building the road instead of expecting the older provinces to bear the whole burden. In a very few years all that would be exempt from taxation would be the strip of roadway 100 feet wide, and he thought that was very little to ask the municipality to contribute to building the road. Such a strip through a township would only amount to about 72 acres. With regard to the price at which the Company might sell its lands, he said it must be remembered that the Government reserved every alternate section, and that if the Company's land was worth \$5 per acre, the Government's must be worth that also, and in that case the sale of Government land would a great deal more than recoup all the expense the Government had been to on account of the road. He denied that the Contract did not fix finally the cost of the road to the country, and maintained that we knew now exactly what the

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road would cost, viz: \$53,000,000 in money and completed road, and 25,000,000 acres of land. He dwelt at considerable length on the objections raised by the leader of the Opposition to the manner in which the land and money subsidy was divided by sections, and held that the manner in which it was distributed was perfectly fair and equitable. He could see no reason in the objection to the Company being allowed to build branch lines. This would not prevent other parties from obtaining charters to build railways in the North-West, and it would tend to rapidly settle the country, which was what was wanted. He could not understand the argument of the Opposition, that the Company would become enormously rich out of the sale of lands, and at the same time create a monopoly which would keep settlers out of the North-West. The two things were impossible together. If the lands were sold, they must be sold to settlers; and if the lands were not sold, the Company could not get rich out of their sale. That was self-evident. He could not see how the Company could become landlords of the North-West, as the Opposition claimed, when they would only have 25,000,000 acres of land, and there was more than ten times that amount of good land in the North-West. With reference to the Sault branch, he said it was not the policy of the present Government to spend millions of money on a railway to run through a foreign country. "We want a road on British soil," he said, "we want a road of our own, for the maintenance of British institutions upon this continent. We want a road that will be a benefit to Canada and the Canadians; but we do not want a road that will lead our emigrants through the United States, and have them carried away to the western prairies of the United States and lost to Manitoba and the North-West." He pointed out the different position the Leader of the Opposition had taken last year when he was bidding for the influence of the Quebec members by trying to persuade them that that Province had spent \$11,000,000 on a railway to connect with the Canadian Pacific, which expenditure the Government would render useless by building the Sault branch, and abandoning the line north of Lake Superior; and, after answering some of the other objections raised, concluded as follows: "Hon. gentlemen may or may not see that this is one of those great measures that a party even in opposition should not hesitate a moment to support. This is one of those rare opportunities that public men have to show how they can appreciate great measures, and how they can foresee the future of their country. This is a measure which we, at all events, as public men, as the representatives of the people of this country, as the representatives of the representatives in Parliament, consider will be the crowning act of our lives; and for my own part, having taken a prominent part in the bring-

ing about of the Confederation of these Provinces, and having contributed my mite to the present condition of the country, I shall be proud to have contributed also, as a member of the party, as a member of the Government, to the bringing about of a settlement of this great question; and when the day shall come for me to retire from Parliament, and go back to private life, I shall be happy that this day I had the good fortune, not only of holding a seat in this House, but also of being one of the members of the Government that were called upon to submit this great measure to this Parliament."

With the limited space at our command it would be impossible to give even the most brief synopsis of the very many able speeches delivered on this question; but must content ourselves with saying that the debate was continued on the 21st, and participated in by Sir R. J. Cartwright, and Messrs. Laurier, Fiset and Anglin, who condemned the Contract, and Messrs. McLennan, Ives and Cimon, who supported it. On the 23rd the House adjourned until 4th January.

During the recess a great many public meetings were held in the various constituencies by both supporters and opponents of the Government, and resolutions endorsing or condemning the terms of the Contract were passed. The most notable meetings were held in London, Toronto and Montreal, by Mr. Blake, and in the same places, a day or two later, by Sir C. Tupper. In almost every constituency in Ontario, and in a few in the Maritime Provinces, meetings were held; and in many instances resolutions against the Syndicate were passed. In the Province of Quebec the terms seemed to meet with general favour and outside of Montreal and Quebec there were no meetings. At most of these meetings it was proposed to distribute for signature petitions to Parliament against the ratification of the Contract. Printed petitions were distributed, and canvassers were engaged in obtaining signatures. In some districts the petitions met with considerable favour, and were largely signed; in others scarcely any names were obtained. The first petition against the Contract was from the village of Brussels, Ont., and was presented by Sir R. J. Cartwright on 21st December. After Parliament re-assembled petitions came in almost every day until after the Bill was finally passed.\*

\* The total number of petitions against the Contract, by Provinces, was as follows :

Province.	No. Petitions.	Signatures.
Ontario .....	256	19,908
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4,400
Quebec.....	3	3,430
New Brunswick.....	1	1,824
Nova Scotia.....	5	351
Total.....	266	29,913

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## POLITICAL HISTORY—1881

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### CHAPTER VIII.—(CONTINUATION OF)

#### CONCLUSION OF DEBATE ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The House reassembled on 4th January, 1881, when the debate was resumed by Mr. Cameron (Huron), and was continued on 5th. On the 7th Sir John A. Macdonald moved that the consideration of the two resolutions for granting certain moneys and lands in aid of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway should have precedence every day after routine, which was carried, and the debate continued on the 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th; the resolutions being carried on a division at 1.30 on the morning of 13th.

On the 14th Sir John A. Macdonald moved that the motion for concurrence in the resolutions should have precedence every day, and the debate was continued *de die in diem* until the 27th, when the resolutions were concurred in: Yeas 108; Nays 46.

In the *Toronto Globe* of 22nd December, 1880, appeared a letter from General M. Butt Hewson offering to form a company and build "the plains section" of the railway on lower terms than those which had been made with the Syndicate. The letter attracted little attention beyond a reference to it in the editorial columns of the *Globe*. It would seem, however, as if the offer thus made suggested the idea of forming a second Syndicate to tender for the construction of the road, for when the House reassembled it was rumoured in the lobbies of Parliament that the Opposition had "a strong card" to play which would seriously affect the vote on the Syndicate resolutions. These rumours culminated on the 7th January, when the *London Advertiser* announced in its Ottawa correspondence, that a new Syndicate was being formed which would offer to build the road for much less subsidy and on more advantageous terms generally than the Contract then before Parliament. This



new offer was at once taken up by the Opposition press, and its advantages over the existing bargain pointed out. On the other hand, the papers supporting the Government held that no new offer could be entertained; that if these gentlemen really desired to tender for the construction of the road as a whole, they should have done so *before* an agreement was concluded by the Government with another Syndicate and the terms of the agreement made public.

On Saturday, the 15th January, the offer of the new Syndicate was formally presented to Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals; and on Monday he laid it before the House. The offer had been published in full in some of the Opposition papers a few days before; and the following synopsis, taken from the *Globe*, gives the points of difference between the two offers:

1. The money subsidy asked is \$22,000,000, and the land subsidy 22,000,000 acres, the reduction of \$3,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres being entirely on the central section.
2. The Company ask no exemption from duty on materials imported for use in the construction of railway or telegraph lines.
3. They ask no exemption from municipal or Dominion taxation on their railway property or capital stock.
4. They do not ask to have the land exempted from municipal or Dominion taxation for twenty years after they obtain possession of them.
5. They do not ask for any special privileges with respect to the building of branch lines, Parliament being left free to charter new companies to run lines in any direction the public interest may call for—that is to say, they do not ask for any monopoly of the traffic of the North-West, such as the present charter confers on the Syndicate.
6. They give the Government the privilege of postponing the construction of the eastern section, in which event they are willing to construct the Sault line, 294 miles long, for a bonus of \$12,000 a mile.
7. They give the Government the option of postponing the construction of the western section, from Kamloops to Port Moody, which, under the present contract, is to be completed by the Government and handed over to the Syndicate.
8. They give the Government the option of postponing also the construction of the mountain division of the central section, 450 miles.
9. They propose to give the Government the option of assuming possession of the line or any part of it, and of all the property and assets of the Company, by paying a compensation to be agreed upon or to be settled by arbitration, in the event of failure to agree.

The mode of payment of subsidy and other details are much the same as those provided in the present Contract. The provisions of the draft Act of Incorporation of the Company are also similar to those of Schedule A appended to the Contract now before Parliament, the most important variation being a provision which tends to secure that the Company shall continue, as it is now, a Canadian or "national," and not a foreign one. One clause of the Act makes it imperative on the Company to open stock books

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for public subscription in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Winnipeg and Victoria. The Directors are also chosen, so that the interests of each Province, so far as they are represented on the Syndicate, shall be represented on the directorate. An important change in Section 20 of Schedule A of the Contract before Parliament places the Government in a much more favourable position to control rates of freight and passenger charges on the line. The following are the signatures appended so far to this tender:—W. P. Howland, A. R. McMaster, H. H. Cook, Peleg Howland, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, John Proctor, John Stuart, A. T. Wood, Hamilton; Allan Gilmour, James MacLaren, Ottawa; John Walker, D. McFie, London; P. S. Stevenson, Montreal; John Carruthers Kingston; G. A. Cox, Peterboro'; A. W. Ross, Winnipeg; P. Larkin, St. Catharines; K. Chisholm, Brampton; Alex. Gibson, Fredericton; Wm. D. Lovitt & Co., Yarmouth; Barnett & McKay, Renfrew.

On the same day that the offer of the new Syndicate was laid on the table, 17th January, Sir John A. Macdonald addressed the House on the subject. He stigmatized the new offer as "a farce," "concocted in Ottawa as a political engine;" and ridiculed the idea of its ever having been made with the slightest possible idea that the Government would seriously entertain it. Amongst the promoters of the new scheme were seven defeated Opposition politicians, and the whole thing was a "political plot." The Government had made a contract which they were in honour bound to have ratified by Parliament; and if they were not strong enough in the House to have it ratified they must resign. He designated the offer a "bogus tender," and said it was put in with the idea that the Government must stand or fall by the contract it had made. If the Government fell and the Opposition came into power, the offer of the second Syndicate exactly suited their policy, because it provided for abandoning the Lake Superior and British Columbia sections, and merely extending the road through the prairie region to the foot of the Rocky Mountains and building the Sault Ste. Marie branch. He said:

"This whole scheme, which was ostensibly to assume the responsibility of building and running the whole line from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific Ocean, is simply an impudent offer to build the prairie section, and to do it by means of political friends, who, when they get in power, will grant them all they want, and allow them to confine their exertions, their responsibilities, and all the liabilities for the future; so building an easy road across the prairies, and so connecting with the American system of railways, and carrying away the trade of the North-West by one or more American channels, to the utter ruin of the great policy under which the Dominion of Canada has been created, to the utter ruin of our hopes of being a great nation, and to the ruin of our prospect of getting possession of the Pacific trade, and connecting Asia with England by a railway passing through the dominions of England. It is as easy as rolling off a log to run a railway across the

prairies and work it; but this is an endeavour to deprive this country, to deprive Ontario, to deprive Quebec, to deprive the Maritime Provinces of all connection by railway with the North-West."

He continued at some length to compare the two schemes, contending that the one proposed by the Government would meet the wishes of the people of Canada, to have a through railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific on Canadian territory, while the other would defeat that object; and in conclusion said:

"I appeal to the members of this House as men who are patriots, as men who have the destinies of their country in their hands, not to be hoodwinked, not to be fooled, not to be led away by a disingenuous and discreditable trick. I know we can appeal to our countrymen; I know we can appeal to the patriotism of the people of Canada. We can tell them that we want a line that will connect Halifax with the Pacific Ocean. We can tell them, even from the mouth of our enemies, that out of our lands we can pay off every single farthing, every cent taken out of the pockets of the people, twenty-fold, and we will have a great Pacific Railway. This is what we will have. Let me draw a contrast! You are asked to have a railway running from the United States and to the United States. You are asked to have a line by which the trade from the East will run into the States, and by which the legitimate profits of the Lake Superior road will be destroyed. You are asked to have a line by which the trade from the West will run into the States. Mr. Speaker, the whole thing is an attempt to destroy the Pacific Railway. I can trust to the intelligence of this House, and the patriotism of this country, I can trust not only to the patriotism but to the common sense of this country to carry out an arrangement which will give us all we want, which will satisfy all the loyal legitimate aspirations, which will give us a great, an united, a rich, an improving, a developing, Canada, instead of making us tributary to American laws, to American railways, to American bondage, to American tolls, to American freights, to all the little tricks and big tricks that American railways are addicted to for the purpose of destroying our road. Look on this picture and then on that, and I know which choice will be made by the people of Canada. And, Sir, I believe before the general elections in 1883, hon. gentlemen opposite will try to make the people forget, will try to make the people disremember, to use a Western phrase, this publican plot, and will eat their own words before the people as they are trying to do now with regard to the National Policy—and in doing so they will lose the respect of the people of Canada."

Mr. Blake replied on the following day (18th), and defended the second offer, maintaining that it was made in good faith by "the strongest combination ever witnessed of Canadian capitalists." He contrasted the offer with the Contract, claiming that the former was the most advantageous by some \$12,500,000 on the land and money subsidy alone. He estimated the exemptions from Customs' duties to be worth at least \$1,000,000 in addition, which would be saved to the country

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by the new offer, and also claimed that other very great savings would be effected. He entered into an elaborate calculation to show the necessity that the Government should have full control over the rates of freight, as the imposition of an excessive rate would put the whole North-West at the mercy of the Company, and make it virtually decide what every farmer should receive as the reward of his labour. He declared he was not in favour of abandoning the construction of the Lake Superior and British Columbia sections, but merely of postponing them until the North-West should be sufficiently settled that a portion of the burden of building those sections could be borne by the people of the North-West. He condemned the exemption from municipal taxation, and urged that the Government ought to have power to assume ownership of the road if at any time such a course became desirable. He made a general comparison of the Contract and the second tender, and said that while he by no means entirely endorsed the latter, or thought it was the best offer which might be got, he was certainly of opinion that it was much better than the Contract, and, therefore, far preferable. In conclusion he moved the following amendment :

“ That the said resolutions be not now read a second time, but that it be Resolved :

That the late Government invited tenders for the construction and working of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the Act of 1874.

That no tenders were received in answer to those invitations.

That the policy of the present Government, approved by this House in the Session of 1879, was to obtain Imperial aid towards the work.

That the policy of the present Government, approved by this House in the Session of 1880, was to construct the Railway as a Government work.

That it appears that during the recess the Government determined to attempt to make a Contract for the construction and working of the Railway on wholly new conditions.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway Act provides that the works on any section or sub-section of the Railway shall not be given out to any Contractor except after tenders shall have been obtained therefor.

That the Government did not invite tenders on the basis of the said new conditions or at all.

That such new conditions were not made known by the Government at any time prior to the making of the Contract, nor until the night of the 10th December last, when the Contract was laid on the table.

That the said new conditions, not authorized or contemplated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, are of the most vital importance, and amongst the same are the following :—

1. By the Act no power is given to the Government to agree with the Contractors to construct, for the benefit of the Contractors, sections of the work to be handed over to the Contractors.

By the Contract the Government binds itself to complete the unfinished sections, to begin and finish the heaviest section now unlet, and to hand over to the Contractors for their own benefit the works, including those now in operation, and comprising over 700 miles of Railway, of which the Pembina Branch alone is yielding nearly \$70,000 a year net revenue.

2. By the Act the cash expenditure of the Government, as principal money to be paid to the Contractors, is to be \$10,000 a mile, or about \$27,000,000 for the whole line; apart from the cost of surveys which might or might not form part thereof.

By the Contract the cash expenditure of the Government, as principal money of which the Contractors receive the benefit, is to be in cash and works to be handed over to the Contractors, at least \$53,000,000, apart from the cost of surveys which do not form part thereof.

3. By the Act the land grant is to be taken so far as obtainable along or in the immediate vicinity of the whole line of Railway to the Pacific Ocean, and is to be of fair average quality, thus embracing a large proportion of land not fit for settlement.

By the Contract the land is all to be taken in the North-West Territories between Selkirk and Jasper, and is not to include any land not fairly fit for settlement.

4. By the Act the land not to be found near the Railway is to be appropriated at other places, to be determined by the Government.

By the Contract the Contractors are given large powers of selection of the land.

5. By the Act the Government is to have control of the sales of two-thirds of the land grant.

By the Contract this power is taken away.

6. By the Act the subsidy and land grant are to be payable in proportion to the value of the work done as compared with the estimated value of the whole work contracted for.

By the Contract the subsidy and land grant are to be payable in amounts wholly disproportionate on the prairie section, which is the easiest and most profitable, and is intended to be earliest completed.

7. Under the Act the property and capital stock of the Company remain liable to Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxation.

By the Contract such property and capital stock are perpetually exempted from taxation by the Dominion, new Provinces or Municipalities therein.

8. Under the Act the land grant of the Company remains subject to taxation.

By the Contract the land grant is exempted from the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxation before mentioned, until sold or occupied, for twenty years from the date of the grant.

9. Under the Act all the materials required by the Contractors remain subject to import duties.

By the Contract a large part of such materials is exempted from import duties.

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10. Under the Act Parliament and any new Provinces are in no wise hindered from authorizing the construction of other railways as the public interest may require.

By the Contract it is agreed that Parliament and any new Provinces shall not for twenty years authorize the construction of any railways running in certain directions which might interfere with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

11. By the Act the Government has unrestricted power to regulate from time to time the tariff of tolls.

By the Contract, the power of the Government to reduce an established tariff is limited to the case in which the Company is making a net revenue exceeding 10 per cent. on the capital invested in the construction of the Railway.

12. Under the Act the Government would have power to prescribe from time to time the accommodation and the trains to be provided by the Company.

By the Contract such power is not given to the Government.

13. Under the Act the Government would have power to acquire the Railway at any time the public interest might demand.

By the Contract the Government has no such power.

14. By the Act the grades of the Railway and the materials and manner of construction, and the mode of working, including the description and capacity of the rolling stock, are to be such as may be determined by the Governor in Council; and it was formerly the declared policy of Governments and Parliament that the grades should be very low.

By the Contract the Union Pacific Railway as first constructed is fixed as the approximate standard; and its grades are very high.

15. By the Act no power is given to the Company to build branch railways, save one to Georgian Bay and one to Pembina.

By the Contract power is given to the Company forever to build branch lines in various parts of the Dominion.

16. By the Contract divers other important privileges and powers are given to the Company not authorized or contemplated by the Act.

That such new conditions wholly alter the basis for tendering.

That no opportunity was given to Canadian capitalists or to the public to tender for the work on the basis of any of such new conditions.

That by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act it is provided that no Contract made under the authority of that Act for the construction of any portion of the main line of the Railway shall be binding until it shall have been laid before the House of Commons for one month without being disapproved, unless sooner approved by a resolution of the House.

That the Contract now on the Table does not come within the provisions of the said Act, and is of no force unless legalized by Parliament.

That the said Contract expressly provides that the same shall be binding only in the event of an Act of Incorporation being granted to the projected Company as set out in Schedule A to the Contract.

That Parliament is free to reject such a Bill.

That it is now proposed that Parliament shall legalize the Contract.

That this House is under no obligation to do so, and it is its duty to refuse to do so, unless satisfied that the public interest requires such a step.

That the conditions of the Contract are extremely onerous and disadvantageous to the country.

That it now appears that terms much more favourable to the country can be obtained.

That on the 14th day of January instant, only five weeks after the said new conditions were made public, an offer, which is now on the Table, was made to the Government by Canadian capitalists of high standing and ample means, credit, and business ability, comprising, Sir W. P. Howland, H. H. Cook, A. R. McMaster, Wm. Hendrie, John Stuart, John Proctor, P. S. Stephenson, John Walker, D. MacFie, Peleg Howland, A. T. Wood, Allan Gilmour, J. Carruthers, K. Chisholm, A. W. Ross, Geo. A. Cox, P. Larkin, W. D. Lovitt, Barnett & McKay, James McLaren and Alexander Gibson, to complete those parts of the Railway to be built by the Contractors, and to equip and maintain and work the whole Railway from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific Ocean, and to perform all the obligations undertaken by the Contractors on terms far less onerous to the country, in the following respects:—

1. The Contract provides for a cash subsidy of \$25,000,000, and a land grant of 25,000,000 acres.

The offer proposes to accept \$22,000,000 and 22,000,000 acres, making a saving of \$3,000,000 in cash, and 3,000,000 acres, equal, at the Government estimate of \$3.18 per acre to \$9,540,000, or a total saving of \$12,540,000 on this head.

2. The Contract provides as a Standard the Union Pacific Railway as first constructed.

The offer proposes that Railway as in 1873.

3. The Contract provides for the giving of \$9,000,000 and 11,250,000 acres for the prairie 900 miles.

The offer proposes to accept \$6,600,000 cash and 9,000,000 acres for the same work, making a saving on that part of \$2,400,000 and 2,250,000 acres, or a total saving on that part, at the Government estimate, of \$9,555,000.

4. The Contract provides for the giving of \$6,000,000 cash and 7,500,000 acres for the Western 450 miles to Kamloops.

The offer proposes to accept \$5,400,000 cash and 6,750,000 acres for the same work, making a saving on that part of \$600,000 cash and 750,000 acres, or a total saving on that part, at the Government estimate, of \$2,985,000.

5. The Contract provides that the Government shall permit the admission free of duty of all steel rails, fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts and nails, wire, timber, and all material for bridges to be used in the original construction of the railway, and of a telegraph line in connection therewith and all the telegraphic apparatus required for the first equipment of such telegraph line.

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The offer proposes to undertake the obligations without any exemptions from duty, thus affecting a further large gain to the country.

6. The Contract provides that for twenty years from the date thereof, no line of Railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from any point, at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such line as shall run south-west or to the westward of south-west; nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49; and that in the establishment of any new Province in the North-West Territories provision shall be made for continuing such prohibition after such establishment until the expiration of the said period.

The offer proposes to undertake the obligations without any such restriction, thus preventing the creation of the Legislative monopoly in favour of the Company, provided by the Contract, and preserving to Parliament and the new Provinces unfettered by the Contract their freedom to charter Railways and to create competitive routes as the public interest may require, and by this means blotting out one of the most objectionable features of the Contract.

7. The Contract provides that the Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances, required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the Company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by the municipal corporation therein.

The offer proposes to undertake the obligations without any such exemption, thereby effecting a great further public gain.

8. The Contract provides that the lands of the Company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant from the Crown.

The offer proposes to undertake the obligations without any such exemption, thereby effecting a great further public gain, and removing a most serious hindrance to the development of the North-West.

9. The Contract contains no provision giving to the Government power to acquire the Railway.

The offer proposes that the Government shall be entitled at any time after completion to acquire the Railway on terms to be settled by agreement or arbitration, thus enabling the Government, in case the public interest shall be found at any time to demand that step, to acquire the Railway with a view to its being dealt with as those interests may then require.

10. The Contract provides for the passing of an Act which would limit the power of the Governor in Council to reduce tolls once established to the case in which the Company's net profit shall exceed ten per cent. on the capital invested in the construction of the Railway.

The offer proposes that there shall be no such limitation, and that the provisions of the General Railway Act shall apply, giving the Governor in Council unrestricted power to regulate established tolls from time to time as the public interest may require.

11. The Contract makes no provision for the allotment of stock in the several Provinces.



The offer proposes that the Act to be passed shall provide for the opening of stock books in the principal cities of each Province with a view to such allotment.

That the said offer, besides its proposal for the whole line, contains certain alternative proposals in case the Government should desire to withdraw from or postpone the construction of certain parts of the line by the Contractors. That the conditions of these alternative proposals are not such as should be accepted, but the refusal to accept the same leaves untouched the offer for the whole line, which stands independent of the said alternatives.

That it appears that the said tenderers have deposited in Chartered Banks of Canada over \$1,400,000, which is held by such Banks as security that, if the tender is accepted and the Charter granted, the million of dollars to be deposited with the Government as security for construction will be deposited as proposed by the tender.

That it is not in the public interest that the Contract, according to the terms of which the \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres are proposed to be granted, should be legalized."

The debate on Mr. Blake's amendment was continued on 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th and 26th; and on a division being taken at half-past five on the morning of the latter date the amendment was defeated by a vote of 54 for to 140 against. The vote was a strictly party one, with the exception of Mr. Coupal, usually a supporter of the Opposition, who voted with the Government. As this was really the deciding vote on the question, although many subsequent votes were taken, we give below the names, and an analysis by Provinces.\*

\* YEAS.—Anglin, Bain, Béchar, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Glen, Gunn, Guthrie, Haddow, Holton, Huntington, Killam, King, LaRue, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), MacDonnell (Inverness), McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Skinner, Smith, Sutherland, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheeler, Wiser, Yeo—54.

NAYS.—Allison, Arkell, Baker, Bannerman, Barnard, Beaty, Beauchesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bill, Bolduc, Boulbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Bunting, Burnham, Carling, Caron, Cimon, Cockburn (Northumberland), Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coursol, Carrier, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Donville, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Kings), Macdonald (Sir John),

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Sir A. J. Smith moved in amendment, "That in the opinion of this House, tenders should be invited for the construction and operation of the Railway, before Parliament is asked to ratify any Contract for the same." This amendment was debated at the next session of the House and defeated: Yeas 53; Nays 113.

This was the first of a series of twenty-four specific amendments moved by members of the Opposition, all of which were voted down by majorities of from 60 to 70. It is unnecessary to give these amend-

McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), McDonald (Victoria, N.S.), Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McConville, McCuaig, McDougall, McGreevy, McInnes, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Manson, Masson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queens), Poupore, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Schultz, Scott, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Strange, Tassé, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallée, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright—140.

Did not vote.—Abbott, Blanchet (Speaker), Cameron (Victoria), DeCosmos, Flynn (Richmond, N.S.), Mackenzie, Mongenais, Perrault, Snowball, White (Hastings)—10.

There were two seats vacant, Cariboo and East Northumberland, caused by the death of Messrs. Thompson and Keeler. Of those absent Messrs. Mackenzie, Flynn and Snowball were members of the Opposition, Messrs. Mackenzie and Flynn were both very ill, and Mr. Snowball was in England.

The vote was the largest polled in this Parliament, and the Government majority was one more than on any other strictly party vote. The two most important votes previously had been on tariff resolutions: Yeas 136, Nays 53, being a majority of 83 for the Government; and on the Letellier resolutions; Yeas 136; Nays 51, being a majority of 85.

## ANALYSIS OF VOTE BY PROVINCES.

	For Amend- ment.	Against Amend- ment.	Did not Vote.	Death Vacan- cies.	Total Vote of Province.
Ontario . . . . .	23	61	3	1	88
Quebec . . . . .	15	46	4		65
Nova Scotia . . . . .	5	15	1		21
New Brunswick . . . . .	10	5	1		16
British Columbia . . . . .		4	1	1	6
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	1	5			6
Manitoba . . . . .		4			4
	54	140	10	2	206

ments, as they were all founded on the general amendment moved by Mr. Blake, which we have given in full. Five of these amendments were voted down on the 26th; and on the following day it was understood that the Government desired to have the debate closed, and the resolutions concurred in at that sitting of the House. Three divisions were taken before recess; and when the members reassembled after dinner, it was with the anticipation of a long session. Fifteen specific amendments were made and voted down by majorities of about 70. There was very little debating, the mover of the amendment made a brief address, the seconder sometimes made a few remarks, the members were called in and the amendment voted down. For twelve consecutive hours the House was in actual session, and it was but a few minutes to eight on the morning of the 28th, when the vote on the main motion that the resolutions be read a second time was carried by a vote of 108 to 46. The resolutions were then concurred in, and Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill founded on them.

On the second reading being called, on 31st, Mr. Anglin raised the point of Order that the Bill contained provisions for aid in land and works entirely beyond the scope of the two resolutions adopted by the House, and that it was consequently necessary to withdraw the Bill and introduce it in regular form. Mr. Speaker ruled against the point on the ground that the resolutions contained the words, "According to the terms of the Contract, transmitted by His Excellency by his message," and, therefore, covered everything there was in the Contract. The Bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 106 to 46.

On the Bill coming up for third reading on 1st February, Mr. Blake moved that it be referred back to Committee with power to amend Clause 3, with reference to the guaranteeing of the Company's bonds by the Government, which was negatived on a division.

Mr. Bunster moved that the Bill be so amended as to provide for the building of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island, which was negatived, Mr. Bunster alone voting for it, and 175 against it.

Mr. Mills then moved in amendment that the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be re-committed to the Committee of the Whole with instructions that they have power to add the following clause: "No amendment of this Act or of the Charter hereby authorized, which may be hereafter made, shall be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by this Act or of the said Charter," which was lost on division. The Bill was then read a third time: Yeas 128; Nays 49.

In the Senate the Bill was introduced on 2nd February by Sir Alexander Campbell, and came up for its second reading on 3rd idem.

Sir Alexander Campbell's leading feature ever offered to be read this day 10th, and 11th Macdonald, M Aikins, Dickey Contract, and Pelletier divided on Mr. and the second House went in an amendment that the Govern whole road, wh amendment. C the following cla dian Pacific R the mile, unless defeated: 14 fo

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Sir Alexander in moving the second reading briefly went over the leading features in the Contract, contending that the terms were the best ever offered to Parliament, and that the country would be greatly benefited by accepting them. Mr. Scott, leader of the Opposition, opposed the Bill in a lengthy speech, which was continued on 4th and 7th, in which he fully reviewed the history of the Pacific Railway from its inception, and argued that the terms proposed were excessive, and that it would be better to proceed with the construction of the work less rapidly. In conclusion he moved in amendment that the Bill be not now read, but be read this day three months. The debate was continued on 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th by Hon. Messrs. Cornwall, Howlan, Smith, Kaulbach, Macdonald, McLelan, Girard, Trudel, Dever, Allan, Sutherland, Aikins, Dickey, DeBoucherville, Boyd and Nelson, who supported the Contract, and Hon. Messrs. Haythorne, Reesor, Hope, Lewin, Baillargeon, Pelletier and McClelan, who opposed it, after which the House divided on Mr. Scott's amendment, which was lost: 20 for; 47 against, and the second reading was carried on same division. On 14th the House went into Committee on the Bill, when Mr. Haythorne proposed an amendment to the effect that the contract be not concurred in, but that the Government should invite tenders for the construction of the whole road, which was lost on division and the Bill reported without amendment. On the third reading being moved, Mr. Scott moved that the following clause be added to the Bill: "That the gradients in the Canadian Pacific Railway, coming east, shall not exceed fifty-three feet to the mile, unless the Governor in Council may otherwise order," which was defeated: 14 for; 37 against. Amendments were also offered as follows:

Mr. Scott, to the effect that the Government should at all times have the right to purchase the road on payment of actual cost of construction with ten per cent. added; the subsidies in land and money to be first deducted from cost of road. Lost on division.

Mr. Hope, that the Government should appoint two Directors, who should be entitled to sit and vote at all meetings of the Board of Directors. Lost on division.

Mr. Scott: "That in the opinion of this House some provision should be made in the said Bill whereby the railway systems of Quebec and Ontario would be enabled at the earliest possible period to secure connection at Sault Ste. Marie with American Railway lines now being constructed in that direction, and also with steamers running between the Sault and Thunder Bay, thus affording by the former an outlet *via* the St. Lawrence for the vast volume of American produce that would thus secure the shortest route to European markets, and giving by Lake

Superior steamers the shortest possible route, during the season of navigation, for emigration traffic between Montreal and the North West, and at least seven years sooner than will be obtained by the all-rail route under the provisions of the said bill." Lost: Yeas 17; Nays 34.

Mr. Wark: "That from and after the termination of fifteen years from the date or dates which the Pembina Branch and the line between Lake Superior and Winnipeg shall be transferred to the Company, the Government may, if they deem it necessary for the public interest, acquire the said roads, or either of them, by paying the loss, if any, sustained by running them and securing to the Company running powers over them." Lost: Yeas 17; Nays 34.

Mr. Reesor, to limit the exemption from taxation of the road-bed, etc., to twenty years instead of forever. Lost: Yeas 17; Nays 34.

Mr. Reesor, to the effect that the Government should have power to pay the Company cash in lieu of land at the rate of \$1 per acre, as such lands may become due to the Syndicate. Lost on division.

Mr. Reesor, to the effect of regulating the tolls. Lost on division.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed. On the following day, 15th February, His Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the Bill; and the contract for building the greatest public road ever undertaken in Canada became law.\*

\* It may here be noted that the transfer of the Contract made with Mr. Geo. Stephen and others on 21st Oct., 1880, for the construction and operation of the Railway, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., was duly effected on 9th April, 1881.—*Ed.*

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## CHAPTER IX.

THE ESTIMATES—THE BUDGET SPEECH—ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF—SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT'S REPLY TO THE FINANCE MINISTER—SUPPLIES—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—ACT TO AUTHORIZE EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLAR LOAN—CUSTOMS' ACT AMENDED—EXEMPTION OF PAYMENT OF EXCISE DUTIES ON BEET ROOT SUGAR—DRAWBACK ON FISH PLATES, ETC., USED ON ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT'S AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—BILL IN AMENDMENT TO INSOLVENT ACT—NORTH WESTERN BOUNDARY AGAIN—EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF MANITOBA—THE HIND CHARGES—IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SPEAKER—THE "EXODUS" FROM CANADA—THE SUPREME COURT—COURT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS—"TICKET SCALPERS"—CREDIT-FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN AND CREDIT FONCIER OF THE DOMINION—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ASIA—MR. BOULTBEE'S BILL AMENDING THE "SCOTT" ACT—THE HOUSE "BAR"—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE IRISH RELIEF FUND—MR. PATRICK'S SERVICES—PROROGATION—THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—BILLS ASSENTED TO.

On the 15th February the Estimates were laid on the table, and on the 18th Sir L. Tilley made the annual financial statement. He commenced by affirming that the most sanguine anticipations of the Government and of their supporters in Parliament and in the country, in reference to an equalization of the revenue and expenditure, had been fully realized. The deficiency of half a million dollars which had been expected in 1879-80, owing to special expenditure which Parliament had authorized, had been reduced to \$243,228, and, had it not been for the grants of \$200,000 for the relief of the Indians and of \$100,000 for the assistance of the suffering people in Ireland, would have been wiped out altogether. It was true that the Public Accounts showed the difference between receipts and expenditure to be something like a million and a half; but, in consequence of the introduction of the new tariff, in March, 1879, there had been large increases in imports and withdrawals from bond in the first three months of that year, so that \$1,300,000 had been paid in customs and excise duties in 1878-79, which properly belonged to 1879-80, and should be included in the latter year in

estimating the producing power of the new tariff. The estimated income for the current year, 1880-81, had been \$25,517,000, but, judging from the experience of seven months and a half, it would reach \$27,586,000. The expenditure would not exceed \$25,573,394, and a surplus would thus be left of over two million dollars. For the next fiscal year, 1881-82, he expected a revenue of \$27,800,000 and an expenditure of \$26,389,896, which would leave an estimated surplus of \$1,410,104. The increased expenditure was due to several causes which the Government could not control. A vote of fourteen millions being asked on capital account for the Pacific Railway, the Canals, and other Public Works, it was not surprising that \$319,605 should have to be added for interest on debt and sinking fund. The proposed expenditure on Public Works showed an increase of \$1,277,772, that department having curtailed its operations as long as a surplus was not assured, but feeling that under the present condition of the finances it could afford to devote this additional sum to necessary works throughout the country. The subsidies to the Provinces would be increased in consequence of the approaching Census, a more extended drill would add to the cost of the militia service, a subsidy was to be given to a line of steamers plying between Quebec and France, and another to a fortnightly ocean service between the Maritime Provinces and Great Britain, repairs and enlargements on railways and canals would call for an increased vote, and the growing business of the Post Office demanded a larger expenditure in that department. These items formed \$776,944 out of the total estimated increase of \$884,000.

He then proceeded to explain the proposed changes in the Tariff, the principal object being to remove some articles which were of the character of raw material in certain manufactures from the 20 per cent. to the free list. It was also proposed to give additional protection to some industries where it was felt to be desirable. These amendments would not materially affect the revenue; and it had been thought well, in view of the fact that the National Policy had not yet been fully developed, and that its results were not yet clearly established, to postpone the consideration of any large reduction in the duties. The Government had been empowered to reduce the duties on coal, lumber and grain, in the same proportion as they might be reduced by the United States, and it was impossible for them to say at what time such a reduction might be called for, especially as Congress had been asked to appoint a commission to confer with the Canadian Government on the subject. If the surplus continued, they would be only too glad to relieve the people of taxation, but at present they considered it unwise to take any step in that direction.

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The Tariff had thus proved to be revenue-producing. Next came the question if it was also protective. He alleged that it had given great impetus and stimulus to the manufacturing industries of the country, and in support of the statement cited a large number of statistics proving the increased consumption of coal, and the development of the cotton and woollen manufactures and other home industries. The prosperity which had attended the resumption of sugar refining had been beneficial to a number of persons engaged directly or indirectly in it, and new factories of various kinds had been established, as the result of the operation of the National Policy during eighteen months. The duties on agricultural produce were acceptable to the farming community, who, in common with other classes, were enjoying increased prosperity. He pointed out that the Tariff, instead of discriminating against Great Britain and in favour of the United States, as had been predicted, had resulted in producing the reverse effect, the percentage of Imports from Great Britain having increased while that from the United States had been reduced. The following table shows the state of the Imports for six years :—

	GREAT BRITAIN.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
1874-75.....	50 per cent.	42 per cent.	7 per cent.
1875-76.....	43 “	48 “	8 “
1876-77.....	41 “	53 “	5 “
1877-78.....	41 “	53 “	5 “
1878-79.....	38 “	54 “	6 “
1879-80.....	48 “	40 “	11 “

Canadian trade with Great Britain had increased in volume as well as in ratio, and the value of our securities on the English market had been enhanced by 7 or 8 per cent. The Tariff, instead of bearing heavily on the smaller Provinces, had affected Ontario and Quebec in a somewhat greater proportion than any other parts of the Union except British Columbia. He concluded by pointing to the general improvement in the condition of the country, as evidenced by our increased commerce, a change from an excess of Imports over Exports to an excess of Exports over Imports for the first time in the history of Canada, a largely increased production of coal, the greater value of bank stocks, and increased amount of bank deposits, the greater traffic on the railways, the decrease of bankruptcies, and the general restoration of commercial confidence. He submitted resolutions containing the changes proposed in the Tariff, which, as ultimately adopted, will be found on a subsequent page.



Sir R. Cartwright replied to, and criticised the budget speech on the same day. He protested against the effect of a revenue Tariff in times of depression being compared with the effect of a protective Tariff in times of prosperity, though he was quite ready to abide the result of a fair comparison between the two policies under similar conditions. He admitted that the country was much more prosperous than it was a few years ago, but denied that this was due to the fact of certain articles having been made artificially dearer, or to the beneficent inspiration known as the National Policy, for which the Finance Minister claimed the credit. The distress which had prevailed had not been confined to Canada, but had been universal; its causes had been wholly unconnected with any question of extra taxes, and in other countries an exactly opposite course to ours had been followed by precisely similar results. The surplus being chiefly due to increased importations, the Finance Minister could not claim credit for it as a result of his policy, which was to reduce importation. This increase in the revenue arose from the fact that we were able to buy more because we had more to sell; we had more to sell because we had had good harvests, and because there was a better demand; there was a better demand because there had been a scarcity in Europe and a great improvement in the United States.

Our Imports of manufactured goods had decreased while those of agricultural products had largely increased. The National Policy had not contributed to the latter increase, but had simply enhanced the cost of production of lumber, grain and animal products. He challenged the accuracy of the statement that the tariff had been a success in producing a revenue, as the former tariff would have produced larger returns, and denied that the greater taxation had produced corresponding benefits to the people at large. A protective policy did not lead to the production of cheaper goods, and increased the cost of many articles of consumption. He believed that the Government had adopted it, not because they thought it was the best thing for the country, but wholly and solely as a political cry, and predicted that its result would be to incline our people to alter their political relations, by preparing them first to enter into a commercial Zollverein, and afterwards into a political union with the United States.

The discussion which followed was of comparatively short duration, and on the 25th February the House went into Committee of Ways and Means and passed the resolutions. We here summarize the changes in the Tariff:

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## SCHEDULE A.

*Goods Subject to Duty—Amendments.*

- Agricultural implements. Mower and reaper knives added as parts of the implement.
- Books. Printed matter not specified to be subject to 30 per cent., the same rate as that for other printed matter.
- Cocoanuts. When from place of growth, 50 cents per hundred. Previous duty \$1 per hundred.
- Cordage. To include Manilla marline at 20 per cent., the article being largely made in Canada.
- Cotton, manufactures of. White or dyed jeans, coutilles, cambrics, sicilias, casbans and printed calicoes, to pay a uniform rate of 20 per cent. Previously, some were paying 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. Cottons over 36 in. wide, imported exclusively for the manufacture of oiled window shades, 15 per cent. Previously, 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.
- Glass and manufactures of. Sidelights and headlights added at 30 per cent., previously rated according to material.
- Iron and manufactures of. Axles, rivets and nuts to pay the same duty, whether of iron or steel.
- Rolled beams, channels, and angle and T iron, to be reduced from 15 to 12½ per cent.
- Wrought iron tubing, under 2 in. diameter, to be 25 per cent. instead of 15 per cent.
- Chain cables. Size of those at 5 per cent. changed from over ½ in. to over ⅜ inch.
- Lead, old, scrap and pig, to be 40 cents per 100 lbs.; bars, blocks and sheets to be 60 cents per 100 lbs. Previously, all 10 per cent.
- Leather. Kinds previously subject to 15 per cent. more clearly specified, but duty not changed.
- Finished marble, increased from 25 to 30 per cent.
- Oil cloth for floors. Duty not changed, but wording amended to avoid discrepancies in rating.
- Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground, not calcined, to be 10c. per 100 lbs. instead of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, to avoid difficulties in valuation.
- Plated ware. Cutlery, plated wholly or in part, specified to make it plain, but duty not changed.
- Printing presses, reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.
- Silk in the gum. Words "or spun, not more advanced than singles," added, to favour ribbon manufacturers.
- Spirits and strong waters. "Other denominations" to include medicinal elixirs, fluid extracts and wine preparations, at \$1.90 per gallon.
- Steel, free till January, 1883, instead of 1882.
- Canned fruits, tomatoes and meats. Rate to include the duty on the cans, and the weight on which duty is payable to include the weight of the cans. This had been previously acted upon under Order in Council.

Woolens. Shawls struck out, and horse clothing, shaped, added to prevent misapprehension. No alteration in the duty.

*Added to dutiable list.*

- Acids, sulphuric and nitric, in a combined state, 20 per cent.  
 Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water *in transitu*, 20 per cent. upon the appraised value.  
 Britannia metal in pig and bars, 10 per cent. Manufactures of, not plated, 25 per cent.  
 Clothing of any material, including horse clothing, shaped, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent.  
 German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated, 25 per cent.  
 Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges and cartridge cases, of all kinds and materials, 30 per cent.  
 Laces, braids, fringes and other trimmings, 20 per cent.  
 Musical instruments not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent.  
 Lubricating oils, 25 per cent.  
 Paints. White lead in pulp, not mixed with oil, 5 per cent.  
 Ribbons, 30 per cent.  
 Metal screws not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent.  
 Shawls of all materials except silk, 25 per cent.  
 Slates, roofing slate, black or blue, 80c. per square. Red, green and other colours, \$1 per square.  
 Telephones, telegraphic instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, and apparatus for electric lights, 25 per cent.  
 Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, 25 per cent.  
 Velveteens and cotton velvets, 20 per cent.  
 Winceys, plain, of all widths, when material is not over one-fourth wool, 20 per cent. Checked, striped or fancy, not over 25 in. wide, 20 per cent.; between 25 in. and 30 in., 2c. per square yard and 15 per cent.; over 30 in. wide, same duty as woollen goods, when the material is partly wool.  
 Cocoa matting, 25 per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

*To be added to Free List.*

- Beans, vanilla and nux vomica.  
 Belladonna leaves.  
 Educational books, imported by and for schools for the deaf and dumb.  
 Cinchona bark.  
 Ergot.  
 Horn strips, to be used in making corsets.  
 Quercitron, or extract of oak bark.  
 Medicinal roots, *viz.*, aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, valerian.  
 Forest trees, imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory for planting.  
 After "cotton seed cake" meal added.

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## SCHEDULE D.

*Added to Prohibited Articles.*

Foreign reprints of British copyright works, copyrighted in Canada, and of Canadian copyrighted works.

The greater part of the rest of the Session was occupied in voting the Supplies; the total amount, including the Supplementary Estimates, being \$27,082,257 out of consolidated revenue, and \$17,277,730 on capital account for the year ending June 30th, 1882. There was also an additional sum of \$1,214,328 voted to complete the service for the fiscal year 1880-81.

In order to provide for the expenditure on capital account which had been decided on, an Act was passed to authorize the raising of eighteen million dollars by way of loan, in addition to sums remaining unborrowed of the loans previously authorized by Parliament.

The Customs Act was amended in some respects by a bill, the most important provision of which gave power to the Governor in Council to place articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures on the free list for a limited time, and to grant a drawback on the duty paid on articles so used, or a specific sum in lieu of such drawback.

Sir L. Tilley, Finance Minister, introduced the following resolution on the 8th March:

“That in order to encourage the introduction of the manufacture of beet-root sugar into Canada, this House declares that such industry shall be exempted from the payment of excise duties for eight years, from the 1st July, 1881.”

He explained that in 1873 a resolution had been adopted exempting beet-root sugar from duty for ten years, but no action had been taken on it until quite recently. Within the past twelve months, however, several persons had expressed their intention of undertaking the manufacture, and he proposed this resolution in order to afford them the necessary encouragement. Mr. Colby proposed to add the exemption until the following September of the machinery imported for this manufacture, but an amendment to that effect which he moved was resisted by the Government on the ground that no reason existed for relieving from duty the machinery used in this specially encouraged industry greater than would apply to all other domestic manufactures. A vote was taken, the amendment being negatived by 81 to 67, and the resolution adopted in the form in which it was introduced.

On the 11th March, Sir L. Tilley introduced resolutions authorizing the Governor in Council to pay a drawback on fish plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts, nuts and iron bridges manufactured in Canada,

and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the original construction of the railway, and on telegraphic apparatus manufactured in Canada, and used in the original construction and first equipment of a telegraph line in connection with that railway, not exceeding the amount of Customs duty which would have been payable on such articles if imported. Sir R. Cartwright considered the proposal objectionable, first because the House did not know what amount would be involved, and, in the next place, because it was a direct application of the system of bounties. The Finance Minister submitted a statement showing the probable amount of duties which would be paid on these articles, if imported, to be about \$180,000, but Sir R. Cartwright pointed out that it did not include iron bridges, which would probably be used to a large extent. The reasons for the omission, Sir L. Tilley explained, was the uncertainty as to whether the company would use iron or wooden bridges. Mr. Paterson (Brant) complained that drawbacks had not been paid to manufacturers in many cases on raw material entering into their manufactures, as the Government had promised, but Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, explained that the cases to which reference was made were those where the raw material had actually been manufactured in Canada and consequently had paid no duty at all. The resolutions were agreed to, and a bill founded upon them was passed into law.

On the 16th of March, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply to consider the first Supplementary Estimates, Sir R. Cartwright complained of the large increase in the expenditure since 1878, and moved in amendment:

“That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved, That the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,158,—That the expenditure for the year 1880 was \$24,850,634,—That the estimates for the year 1882 amount to \$26,475,650,—That a very large proportion of this expenditure consists of fixed charges, or of charges of a permanent character, which, when once created, are either incapable or very difficult of reduction,—That recent legislation and the completion of existing engagements will result in a steady increase of the fixed charges within the next few years,—That experience has shown that the consequence of rapidly increasing the fixed charges is to produce great embarrassment in the public finances,—That the House views with regret the proposal of the Government to expend for the year 1882 \$1,615,016 more than the expenditure for 1880, and \$2,962,492 more than the expenditure for all purposes in 1878.

Sir L. Tilley denied that the present taxation was undue, having regard to the increase in the population which had taken place since 1878, or that it was higher *per capita* than that in the United States, besides which a large portion of the Dominion expenditure went to the

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Provinces, and saved the people from the local taxation which was necessary in the various States of the Union. Mr. Rykert made an elaborate comparison of the increase under the existing Government with that which had taken place under their predecessors, and a division was then taken, the vote being: Yeas 29; Nays 67.

The repeal of the Insolvent Act in 1880 did not affect those who were at the time subject to its provisions, and while it was now impossible for any one to go into legal insolvency, there were many undischarged bankrupts who could not be relieved unless they paid 50 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness. A bill was therefore introduced at this Session by Mr. McCuaig, to give the Judges the power to grant a discharge without conditions to all insolvents against whom no fraud had been proved. Some members, including Mr. Blake, objected to any fresh "tinkering" with the law on this subject, and the six months' "hoist" was moved by Mr. Béchard; but the House by a vote of 99 to 34 affirmed the principle of the bill, and it became law.

The interesting and much disputed question of the Boundaries of Ontario and the North-West, practically affecting the limits of Ontario only, was again made the subject of a debate on a motion for returns made by Mr. S. J. Dawson. The report of the Committee which took evidence on the subject in the Session of 1880 (see p. 68) was referred to, and the Statutes, and Royal Commissions to Governors, bearing on the matter, were quoted at length by Mr. Dawson, who argued that "Upper Canada entered Confederation with her western boundary carried simply into Lake Superior, as in the words of a long series of Commissions, and with her northern extended, as in the same commissions, to the shores of Hudson's Bay." Mr. Mills pointed out that "the arbitration was appointed, not for the purpose of establishing a conventional boundary, \* \* \* \* \* but to ascertain where the actual limits of Ontario were upon the north and the west; and the decision of the arbitrators showed what that boundary was." His opinion was in favour of a still more extended boundary for the Province, and, at all events, he argued, the Dominion had no ground of complaint. Mr. McDougall and Mr. Royal having urged the Government to take the matter in hand, the discussion closed for the time. It was to a certain extent re-opened later in the Session, on the second reading of a bill introduced by the Minister of Justice (Mr. McDonald), respecting the administration of criminal justice in the territory in dispute between the Governments of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada. This bill merely proposed to continue the Act already on the Statute-book, but it was contended by the Opposition that it should go further, and should "declare, so far as this Parliament

is concerned, what law should govern in the case of civil rights." Mr. McDonald said this matter was beyond the scope of this measure, though, as one of great importance, it would engage the attention of the Government. Mr. Mills desired to know where the Government proposed to fix the eastern boundary of Manitoba, it being understood that legislation was to be proposed enlarging that Province, but the Premier said it was first necessary to know what boundary the Legislature of Manitoba would propose.

On the 11th March, Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. This bill gave a large increase of territory to the Province, and defined its eastern boundary to be "a line drawn due north from where the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the international boundary line dividing Canada from the United States of America." The second reading was moved on the 18th March, three days before prorogation, and Mr. Mills took occasion to complain of the late period at which it was proposed for consideration. He reviewed the circumstances attending the recent arbitration by Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Francis Hincks and Chief Justice Harrison, and alleged that the intention of the Premier appeared to be to fix the eastern boundary of Manitoba at "the meridian line drawn north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers," and thus "to hand over to the Province of Manitoba a large section of country that was awarded to Ontario by the arbitrators." He accused the Prime Minister of taking this course in order "to provoke a conflict between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba on this question," and characterized the measure as "an act of spoliation, so far as Ontario is concerned." He proposed that, pending the settlement of the dispute between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario with reference to the western limit of that Province, the boundary of Manitoba should not be extended eastward beyond the limit marked out by the arbitrators, promising, if the Government would accept his amendment, to withdraw his opposition to the bill. Mr. Dawson again minutely examined the points at issue, and declared that the award did not describe the true boundaries of Ontario. Mr. McDougall deprecated a discussion at so late a period of the Session as to where the boundary of Ontario actually lay, which was by the bill left open for future adjudication, as it was generally admitted that the arbitrators had not adjusted the legal boundary. The bill was read a second time and passed through committee, and on the motion for the third reading on the same day, Mr. Mills moved the amendment which he had suggested. A vote was taken, and the amendment was negatived: Yeas 20; Nays 92.

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Mr. Dawson proposed to amend the bill by providing that "the present eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, prolonged to the Northern limit of the said Province, shall be the boundary line of the said Province on the east," which was also negatived. Mr. Blake said that by this bill the area of Manitoba would be 154,411 square miles, while the area of Ontario was 109,480 square miles, that of Quebec 193,355, New Brunswick 27,000, and Nova Scotia 21,000. He was not opposed to an extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, but believed it should take place in a westerly rather than in an easterly direction. This bill would create difficulty between the Provinces. He proposed that the bill should be amended "so as to provide some definite eastern limit beyond which Manitoba shall not be deemed to extend, pending the settlement of the western boundary of Ontario. Sir John Macdonald referred to the vague wording of the motion, and pointed out that this bill did not interfere with any right now or at any time possessed by Ontario. The arbitrators had laid down a mere conventional or convenient boundary, and the Government of the Dominion had refused to legislate in the way of ratifying the award, but this bill left the question open. On a division 17 voted for the amendment and 84 against it. Mr. Blake then moved a further amendment:—

"That the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole, with instructions that they have power to amend the same so as to provide that the existing conditions under the conventional boundary agreed upon by the Governments of Canada and Ontario in 1874 shall not, pending the settlement of the true boundary, be affected prejudicially to the interests of either of the contracting parties, or to those of the inhabitants of Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay and other parts of the territory which have been under the control of and treated as part of Ontario, and are represented in this House as part of that Province."

This having also been negatived, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The subject of Professor Hind's charges of fraud in the preparation of statistics for submission to the Halifax Fisheries Commission, which are referred to at length in this REGISTER (see p. 119), was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Robertson (Shelburne), who moved for the correspondence in relation to this matter, expressing his opinion that Professor Hind had no ground for the wholesale charges he had made against the Department and the officials, and declaring it to be the duty of the Government to give them a direct official denial. Mr. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine, said the correspondence would rather convict Mr. Hind of some improper motive than of a desire to correct errors in the returns. The absurdity of the whole thing lay in the fact



that the fraudulent alterations alleged by Professor Hind to have been made were of a character to seriously injure, instead of benefitting, the Canadian case. Sir A. J. Smith, who had been at the head of the Department when the Commission sat, declared that there was no foundation whatever for the charges. He did not know what Professor Hind's motives might be, but he would fail to entangle the two countries in difficulties, as he seemed desirous of doing. Sir Albert entered into some detail both as to the course pursued by Mr. Hind and as to the proceedings of the Commission, and concluded as follows:—"I desire to declare and affirm in my place in Parliament, that the charges and accusations made by Professor Hind are absolutely and entirely baseless, and that the case on both sides was conducted in a manner becoming to the dignity and honour of both countries." Mr. McDougall also condemned the action of Professor Hind, whom he said he had had the pleasure of knowing for many years, and of whose ability and talents he had formed a high opinion, but his impression was "that the gentleman is reaching that period of life when, either through disappointments or decadence of mental power, he is not entirely responsible for what he says." He also reminded the House incidentally that the Geneva award proved to have been greatly exaggerated, as several millions of dollars remained in the hands of the American Government until unclaimed, and remarked that any possible excess in the one award would be more than balanced by the undoubted excess in the other.

Early in the Session a petition was presented, signed by Edmund Ritter and others of Sorel, representing that there had been failure of justice in the matter of the trial of an election petition complaining of an undue return for the electoral district of Richelieu, for which Mr. Louis Huet Massue was the sitting member. On the 17th January, Mr. Laurier moved for the reading of the petition, but the debate was immediately, on the motion of Mr. Mousseau, adjourned. On its being again called on the 15th February, the Speaker pointed out that "by the Act 37 Vic. cap. 10, the House of Commons had divested itself of its original jurisdiction for the trial of all matters growing out of the election and return of members having the right to sit therein, including the withdrawal and abatement of any election petition in consequence of alleged corrupt agreement between the parties concerned," and decided that the petition could not be received "in view of the fact that it is in conflict with the letter and spirit of the law which governs the House in such cases, and does in effect question the right of an honourable member to his seat."

During the preceding summer, an animated discussion had been

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proceeding in the party press in reference to a large emigration to the United States, *via* Sarnia and Windsor, since the introduction of the National Policy, which was asserted to have taken place by the opponents of the Government, and as strenuously denied by their supporters. The "exodus," as it was termed, formed the fruitful theme of newspaper editorials, and a favourite topic at political gatherings. Statistics were culled from official documents published in the United States in proof of the large numbers who had passed through the ports named, and on the other hand it was alleged that the figures were greatly exaggerated in order to swell the apparent influx into the neighbouring Republic, and that most of those who had in fact left the country in that direction had been lumbermen and others who worked in Michigan and other States during the season and then returned to Canada. Mr. White (Cardwell), in moving for a detailed statement of those who had left by way of Sarnia and Windsor, asserted that instead of 94,000 persons having, as was alleged, crossed from Sarnia to Port Huron during 1880 to become settlers in the United States, the total number of passengers who had so crossed was less than 60 per cent. of that number, and nearly as many had come from the American to the Canadian side. Sir R. J. Cartwright stated that his information was that 99,000 persons had entered their goods at the American custom houses at all points, with the avowed intention of becoming settlers in the United States. The discussion, as usual, involved attacks on the patriotism which actuated the members who had taken part in the discussion of the question. Mr. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, said he had investigated the matter, and found that not more than 53,000 persons altogether had passed through Sarnia and Port Huron westward during the previous year. Mr. Anglin declared that several thousand persons had left St. John and Portland, N.B., during the last season, and Sir L. Tilley alleged that a large number had returned to those places in the autumn. The debate continued at great length, but resulted in nothing definite, figures being plentifully quoted on both sides and contradictory statements made.

The Supreme Court, of the establishment of which a complete account is given at page 90, was again the subject of discussion and the object of attack by some of the members from Quebec during this Session. Mr. Keeler\* again introduced a bill for the repeal of the Act constituting it, and Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) a measure to abolish its jurisdiction in disputes relating to property or civil rights, or other

\* Mr. Keeler died during the Session (see Obituary), and the bill was proceeded with by Mr. Landry.

matters within the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures, though preserving to it the power to decide on the constitutionality of Provincial Acts. The objections to the Court came principally from the French members, who considered a tribunal, in which the majority of the Judges were unacquainted with their peculiar system of jurisprudence, incompetent to review the decisions of their own Courts, though a few members from the other Provinces desired its abolition on various grounds. The Repeal bill was defeated on a division by 88 to 39, and the amending bill of Mr. Girouard was as effectively thrown out by the adjournment of the debate on the second reading on the motion of the Premier on the 9th March, which relegated it to such a position on the order paper that it was not again reached before Parliament was prorogued.

Mr. McCarthy essayed to obtain the constitution of a Court of Railway Commissioners, who should hear and determine disputes between Railway Companies, or between those Companies and private individuals, and should have a supervision over the tolls imposed by those Corporations, and submitted a measure for that purpose. The Government neither supported nor opposed the measure, but some members were decidedly inimical to it, and Mr. McCuaig moved the six months' "hoist." No decision was, however, arrived at. The debate was twice adjourned, and never resumed after the second occasion. Another measure which attracted a great deal of attention, was one to prevent the unauthorized sale of railway passenger tickets, which was introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick. The bill was directed against the sale of unused or partially used tickets at reduced rates by persons commonly known as "ticket scalpers." It was of course extremely obnoxious to the "scalpers," and after being read the first time was allowed to drop.

Two measures introduced at this Session were calculated to affect in a very important manner the business of lending money on real estate, Government bonds, and other securities of the best description. Several French capitalists had been induced to direct their attention to the Dominion as offering an extensive field for profitable and safe investment, and, owing to the extremely low price of money on the Paris Bourse, they found themselves able to make a handsome profit on loans at a rate of interest far below that which had for years been general in Canada. They at first obtained an act of incorporation from the Quebec Legislature, which guaranteed that the "*Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien*," which was the name they adopted, should be the only company which they would empower to have a Board of Directors at Paris. In return for this concession, they promised to charge a rate of

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Interest not higher than six per cent. Desiring to extend their operations, they now submitted, by the hands of Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier), a measure to the Dominion Parliament to enlarge and extend their powers. At the same time Mr. Ives introduced a bill to incorporate another Company with cognate ends, the "*Credit Foncier*" of the Dominion of Canada, which had not previously obtained Provincial legislation. The ever recurring question of jurisdiction was raised upon the second reading of these bills, which were alleged to deal with "property and civil rights," which, by the British North America Act, had been reserved to the exclusive control of the Provincial Legislatures. It was admitted, however, that the Parliament could alone deal with the matter of Interest, and as these bills contained provisions limiting legislatively the Interest to six per cent., according to the promise originally made by the first Company, it was considered that the other portions were more or less of an incidental character. Considerable discussion took place on the question, but it was decided to pass the bills, leaving it of course open to the courts afterwards to decide their constitutionality if it should be questioned. Numerous amendments were made in the standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, and in Committee of the whole House, and on the third reading attempts to give the measures the six months "hoist" were defeated without a vote being called for, and the bills passed into law.

On the 1st March, Mr. Langevin proposed resolutions providing that if Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., who had submitted a plan for the formation of a Company for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between the Pacific coast of the Dominion and Asia, which had met with the approval of the Governor in Council, and not less than five others applied for incorporation under Letters Patent, and showed that they were able and ready to establish and maintain such telegraphic communication, Letters Patent incorporating them might be issued with the exclusive privilege of landing cables on the Pacific coast for twenty years; on condition that the telegraphic communication between the two continents should be completed within five years from the date of the charter, and that the rates should be subject to approval by the Governor in Council. He pointed out the importance of such communication, in view of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and stated that Mr. Fleming had ascertained that a powerful Company could be formed if the privileges asked for were granted. The Company intended to utilize existing lines across this continent, to lay a line from Nanaimo to Quatsino, the extreme northern point of Vancouver Island, and thence to lay a direct cable to Walvis Bay, in Japan, touching at the Aleutan

Islands on the way. From Walvis Bay, the line would be extended across the island of Yesso to Satsuporo, whence it would extend to Yokohama, and Yeddo would probably be put in immediate communication with all the important telegraph lines of Asia. By means of this cable, Canada would be put in communication with the whole continent of Asia and with Australia. The resolutions were debated at some length, but were ultimately agreed to, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and passed into law.

The subject of Temperance is expected to occupy the attention of Parliament at nearly every Session, and this was no exception to the general rule. Mr. Boulton brought in a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, known as the "Scott" Act, the object of which was to make it necessary that a majority of those entitled to vote, instead of a majority of those voting, should be required to put the prohibitory law in force. The debate was, according to custom, somewhat acrimonious in tone, and the bill was defeated by the adoption of Mr. Ogden's motion for the six months "hoist" by a vote of 82 to 54. Later in the Session, a subject still more personal to members was brought under consideration by Mr. Longley, who moved, "That Mr. Speaker be requested to issue an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the precincts of this House." Many members strongly protested against the insinuations which had been circulated in the country that the behaviour and the health of members were affected by the sale of liquor in the building. It was generally agreed that the bar should be abolished and that strangers should be excluded, but objection was taken to the prohibition of the use of liquor in the restaurant. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved in amendment, "That the Speaker be requested to issue an order closing the bar within the precincts of this House for the sale of intoxicating liquors." This was agreed to by a vote of 56 to 46, and an addition was made by consent, "and that strangers be excluded from the refreshment saloon of the House of Commons, unless accompanied by a member."

Sir R. J. Cartwright proposed an amendment to the law respecting the Independence of Parliament, directed to prevent the interference of the Pacific Railway Company, or any of its members, in any Parliamentary election, or contribution by it or them to any election fund. For a breach of the provisions of the measure by the Company, he proposed to forfeit its charter, and an individual member was to lose his stock if he offended in a like manner. Mr. Langevin protested against the implied insult in the limitation of the bill to this one Company, and moved the six months "hoist," which, after some discussion, was carried. Yeas, 91; nays, 31.

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Mr. Anglin took occasion, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the 4th March, to complain that the distribution of the sum of \$100,000, voted by Parliament the previous Session for the Irish relief (see page 75), had not been made with the promptitude or in the direction contemplated by the House. He pointed out that it had been desired to apply it to the immediate relief of persons who were actually starving, but that, instead of that course being followed, the Colonial Secretary had, with the consent of the Canadian Government, devoted it to the purchase of seed, the construction of piers and harbours, the supply of fishing tackle, and "other reproductive works, such as drainage of land," all good objects *per se*, but of a nature to delay the benefit to be derived from the money by the suffering Irish. Sir John Macdonald defended the Government from any responsibility for delay, pointed out that their assent was given merely to the persons who it was proposed should distribute the money, the objects to which it was applied being entirely the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary, and expressed his confidence that the distribution had been made in the most satisfactory manner by those who were on the spot, and therefore best qualified to judge of the requirements of the people. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mills contended that the intentions of Parliament as to the destination of the grant had been frustrated, and that the Prime Minister had shown a want of courage in not expressing disapproval of the proposition of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Secretary for the Colonies.

On the last day but one of the Session, the Prime Minister alluded in complimentary terms to the long and valuable services of Mr. Alfred Patrick, the late Clerk of the House, and announced his intention of moving a resolution at the next Session expressing the sense of the House on the subject. Sir R. J. Cartwright endorsed the remarks of Sir John Macdonald, and approved of his promised action.

Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General on the 21st March, on which occasion, having given the Royal assent to all the Bills of the Session not previously passed, he delivered the following Speech from the Throne :

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In relieving you from your Parliamentary duties after a long and laborious Session, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assiduity you have shown in their performance. The measure for transferring to a Company of Capitalists the responsibility of constructing and operating the Canadian Pacific Railway will, I am assured, be followed by most favourable results, and ensure the rapid completion of this great national enterprise. It will be

the duty and the interest of the Company to use every exertion to dispose, without delay, of the lands granted in aid of their undertaking, and for that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My Ministers will, however, not relax their efforts in the same direction, and it is believed that by the united action of the Government and the Company, a large influx of valuable settlers may be confidently anticipated. Such an immigration must tend to enhance the value of the public domain in the North-West. While the system of making free grants to actual settlers will, be maintained in its integrity, the lands reserved for sale by the Crown will it is believed, be disposed of at prices sufficient, eventually, to repay the whole of the expenditure of money by the Dominion on the construction of the Railway. The extension of the Boundaries of Manitoba will confer the privilege of Local self-government on the people already resident in, or who may hereafter occupy, the area now added to the Province, and by enabling the Legislature to establish Municipal Institutions in its enlarged limits, tend greatly to add to the welfare of that interesting region. The amendment of the Naturalization Laws will, I trust, have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which emigrants from Europe have hitherto laboured, and of attracting a large influx of population from the Old World. The consolidation and amendment of the General Railway Acts, and of the Laws relating to Government Railways, has improved and systematized our Railway Legislation. I am pleased to observe that you have not been forgetful of the interests of the Indian population of the North-West. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts to induce them to forsake their nomadic habits and betake themselves to pastoral and agricultural pursuits will be successful. By no other means can their civilization be promoted, the Indians themselves rendered self-reliant and self-supporting, and the Dominion Treasury relieved of the burden of rescuing them from their apparently chronic state of destitution. The extension of our Telegraphic system by Cable in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence will aid the fisheries and the commerce of Canada and increase the safety of its waters.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted, and heartily congratulate you on the improved condition of the Revenue.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I bid you now farewell, and trust that when Parliament re-assembles we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on Canada having meanwhile enjoyed a season of peace and prosperity.

The following is a list of the Bills passed during the session and assented to, which we give in the order they appear in the *Statutes of Canada* for 1880-81:—

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## PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway. 2. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1881, and the 30th June, 1882, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service. 3. An Act to authorize the raising by way of loan of certain sums of money required for the Public Service. 4. An Act to extend the Act establishing one uniform currency for the Dominion of Canada to the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. 5. An Act to provide for the salaries of an additional Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench and an additional Judge of the Superior Court, in the Province of Quebec. 6. An Act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. 7. An Act to amend the Act thirty-sixth Victoria, chapter sixty, respecting the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. 8. An Act further to amend an Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to continue for a limited time the charters of certain banks to which the said Act applies. 9. An Act to correct a clerical error in Schedule B, to the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter twenty-two, amending "The Bank Act" and continuing the charters of certain Banks. 10. An Act further to amend the Acts forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, and forty-third Victoria, chapter eighteen, as respects duties of Customs. 11. An Act to amend the Act fortieth Victoria, chapter ten, intitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs. 12. An Act to provide for the allowance of drawback on certain articles manufactured in Canada, and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. 13. An Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens. 14. An Act to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. 15. An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-six. 16. An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Acts. 17. An Act to amend "The Indian Act, 1880." 18. An Act relating to the Canada Military Asylum at Quebec. 19. An Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada. 20. An Act to provide for the correspondence of certain provisions of the Act respecting the navigation of Canadian waters with the provisions for like purposes in force in the United Kingdom. 21. An Act in amendment of the Acts respecting Steamboats. 22. An Act to amend "The General Inspection Act, 1874," and the Acts amending it. 23. An Act to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880. 24. An Act to amend the Consolidated Railway Act. 25. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Government Railways. 26. An Act to prescribe a declaration to be taken by employees on telegraph lines under the control of the Government, and to provide for the punishment of telegraph operators and employees who divulge the contents of certain telegrams. 27. An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending Acts. 28. An Act to amend the law respecting Documentary Evidence in certain cases. 29. An Act further to continue in force for a limited time "The better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878." 30. An Act respecting Prize Fighting. 31. An Act to remove doubts as to the power to imprison with hard labour under the Acts respecting Vagrants. 32. An Act with reference to the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Central Prison for the Province of Ontario. 33. An Act to provide for the incorporation of a Company to establish a Marine Telegraph between the Pacific Coast of Canada and Asia.

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

34. An Act to incorporate "The Montreal Board of Trade and Exchange."  
35. An Act respecting *La Banque Ville-Marie*. 36. An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Exchange Bank of Canada and otherwise to amend the



Act respecting the said Bank. 37. An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. 38. An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada. 39. An Act to remove doubts as to the true construction of section twelve of "The Northern Railway Company Act, 1877." 40. An Act further to amend the Act incorporating "The International Railway Company." 41. An Act respecting the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company. 42. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company. 43. An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company. 44. An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company. 45. An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western and Sauli Ste. Marie Railway Company. 46. An Act to incorporate The Bay of Quinté Railway and Navigation Company. 47. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company. 48. An Act to incorporate "The Napierville Junction Railway and Quarry Company." 49. An Act to incorporate the Hull Mines Railway Company. 50. An Act to incorporate the European, American, Canadian and Asiatic Cable Company (Limited). 51. An Act to amend the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter sixty-one, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Assiniboine Bridge Company" and to change the name of the said Company. 52. An Act to incorporate the Moncton Harbour Improvement Company. 53. An Act to incorporate the Acadia Steamship Company (Limited). 54. An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of "The Accident Insurance Company of Canada" and to authorize the change of the name of the said Company to "The Accident Insurance Company of North America." 55. An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of Canada. 56. An Act to incorporate the "English and Colonial Insurance Company." 57. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Guarantee Company, and to change the name of the said Company to "The Guarantee Company of North America." 58. An Act to enlarge and extend the powers of the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*." 59. An Act to incorporate the *Crédit Foncier* of the Dominion of Canada. 60. An Act respecting the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 61. An Act to incorporate the Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Company. 62. An Act to incorporate the Wecking and Salvage Company of Canada. 63. An Act to incorporate the Association known as "J. Winslow Jones and Company (Limited)."

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## CHAPTER X.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION—TAKING OF THE CENSUS—POPULATION OF THE DOMINION—SYMPATHY OF CANADA FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE OVER ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD—TRANSPORTATION OF DISTRESSED IRISH TO NORTH WEST—EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES OF MANITOBA—DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS—ANNUAL MILITIA DRILL—MILITARY SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION—APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY COMMISSION—COMMERCIAL CONVENTION—"FORTUNE BAY" AFFAIR—VISIT OF GERMAN AND SWISS AGRICULTURAL DELEGATES—POLITICAL CONVENTIONS—VACANT LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIPS—MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS, &c.—CHANGES IN THE CABINET—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES—EMBARKS FOR ENGLAND—APPOINTMENTS TO THE SENATE DURING THE YEAR—CASUAL ELECTIONS DURING THE YEAR—INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES BY LETTERS PATENT.

THE Civil Service Commission [see p. 116] concluded its labours early in 1881, and its report was laid before Parliament shortly before prorogation. A minority report was afterwards submitted by Dr. Taché and Mr. Tilton, two of the Commissioners who were strongly opposed to the introduction of the system of competitive examinations.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Commission [see p. 116] continued the taking of evidence at various times and places during the year, and towards the close commenced the preparation of its report for submission to Parliament at its ensuing Session.

Under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, the Governor General issued a proclamation in December, 1880, directing the taking of the decennial Census on the 4th April, 1881, "and that the population to be recorded shall be the population in existence on the 4th of April, 1881, and that other information to be gathered shall also have reference to the said date; that the procedure to be followed for the obtaining thereof shall be after the system known by the name of the *de jure* system, or of the domiciled population." Eight schedules were to be filled, dealing with the following subjects:—No. 1, nominal return of the living; No. 2, nominal return of the deaths within the last twelve months; No. 3, real estate, public institutions and industrial establishments; No. 4, cultivated land, field products, plants, fruits, etc.; No. 5, live stock, animal products, home-made fabrics and furs; No. 6, products of the forest; No. 7, shipping and

fisheries; No. 8, mineral products. On the 18th February a proclamation issued dividing the Dominion into 192 census districts, with a Commissioner for each. The districts in most cases corresponded to the electoral divisions, there being 3 for Prince Edward Island, 19 for Nova Scotia, 15 for New Brunswick, 61 for Quebec, 84 for Ontario, 4 for Manitoba, 5 for British Columbia, and 1 for the Territories. Another proclamation, dated the 1st of April, contained a division of the districts into sub-districts for purposes of enumeration. The census was taken on the 4th April, the people being numbered, not where they happened to be on that day, but at their proper domiciles. The result showed a total population for the Dominion of 4,324,810, divided as follows:—Ontario, 1,923,228; Quebec, 1,359,027; Nova Scotia, 440,572; New Brunswick, 321,233; Manitoba, 65,954; British Columbia, 49,459; Prince Edward Island, 108,891; and the Territories, 56,446.\* The representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons is based on the division of the population of the Province of Quebec by 65, which is her fixed number of members, the other Provinces being given proportionate representation. In this case the population to each member would be 20,908, and the population of Ontario, divided by that number, would give that Province 92 representatives, or four more than she now has. The other Provinces had as many members as they were entitled to, in some cases more, but, by the British North America Act, it became imperative on the Government to provide at the next Session for the increase of the representation of Ontario.

The assassination of President Garfield, on the 2nd of July, his long and painful illness, and his death, created a profound impression in Canada, and messages of condolence were sent from all sections of the country to the bereaved family and sorrowing nation. His Excellency the Governor General was absent in the North-West at the time of the President's death, but the Deputy Governor, Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, communicated the regrets of the Canadian people to the Government at Washington, and Sir John A. Macdonald, the Prime Minister, in the name of the Governor General, caused flags to be hoisted at half-mast on all forts, public buildings and Government vessels throughout the Dominion from the day of the death till the funeral. On His Excellency reaching the confines of civilization, on his return journey, he at once sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State at Washington:—

“Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, 26th Sep., 1881.—On reaching Montana we hear with deep sorrow that our hopes are ended, by the death which all Canada will have deplored with you. (Signed), LORNE.”

\* The total expenditure on the Census up to the close of 1881, was :-\$333,015.30.

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To this the following reply was returned by the Acting Secretary of State at Washington :—

“ Department of State, Washington, 29th Sept., 1881.—To His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada. My Lord,—In the temporary absence of the Secretary of State, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram, dated at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, on the 26th instant, expressing, on your own behalf, and in the name of the Canadian people, the deep sorrow with which the news of the death of President Garfield was received. The sorrowing family of our beloved chief magistrate, and the whole American people, have seen, with overflowing hearts, the fraternal sympathy with which the people and authorities of Canada have shared in the anxious suspense of the President's weary illness, and now in their hour of common anguish, the countless tributes of affection which come to us and them from all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent witness to the brotherhood of sorrow awakened by his death. In the name of the bereaved family, and of the people of the United States, I venture to return heartfelt thanks for all, and especially for Your Excellency's touching message of condolence. I have, &c. (Signed), ROBERT R. HILL, Acting Secretary.”

The distress which prevailed in Ireland led the Government to make advantageous proposals to Her Majesty's Ministers in England, with a view to the transportation of the distressed Irish to the fertile lands of the North-West. The proposals were favourably received by the English Government, who inserted a clause in the Land Bill, which they introduced in the Imperial Parliament, making provision for assisting emigration from Ireland to the British colonies. A debate in the House of Commons demonstrated the ignorance of many members of the character of the soil and climate of Canada, though a few who had visited the country endeavoured to correct their misapprehensions. Practical steps were taken to inaugurate an extensive emigration, which was expected to take place in the following year.

The Governor General issued his proclamation on the 13th June, appointing the first of July as the day on which the Act extending the boundaries of Manitoba should come into force. An account of the measure and the discussion upon it in the Dominion House of Commons is given in the preceding chapter.

The Regulations for the sale and settlement of Dominion lands were twice changed during the year 1881. By an O. C. of 20th May the Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded, and new ones substituted. It was provided that the even-numbered sections within the railway belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, should be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions, the price of the latter being \$2.50 an acre, payable on easy terms as to time. Within

the same distance of any other railway recognized by the Government the same conditions and price were to apply, and the odd-numbered sections—which in the Canadian Pacific Railway belt belong to the Company—were to be sold for \$2.50 an acre, cash. In all townships open for sale and settlement outside the railway belt the even-numbered sections were to be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, the latter at \$2 per acre, to be paid within three years from the date of entry, and the odd-numbered sections were to be offered for sale as public lands at \$2 per acre, cash. Settlers on odd-numbered sections lying to the north of the railway belt were given the privilege of purchasing not more than 320 acres at \$1.25 per acre, cash, but three years' residence was required before the issue of the patents. Homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands were permitted to purchase not more than 20 acres each of wood lots at \$5 per acre. Lands outside the railway belt might be sold to colonization companies at \$1 per acre, or lands on the even-numbered sections within the belt at \$1.25 per acre, cash, provided they placed two settlers on each section within three years. Leases for pasturage lands were to be put up at auction at an upset price, and sold to the highest bidder, on condition that one head of stock was placed thereon for each ten acres of land.

On the 23rd December new Regulations, superseding the above, were issued, to come into force on the 1st January following. They divided the surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West into the four following classes:—

*Class A.*—Lands within 24 miles of the C.P.R., or any branch thereof. *Class B.*—Lands within 12 miles of any other railway approved by Order in Council. *Class C.*—Other lands south of the C.P.R. *Class D.*—Other lands north of the C.P.R. The even-numbered sections in all these classes were to be held for homesteads and pre-emptions, except where affected by Colonization agreements, where it might be necessary to provide settlers' wood lots out of them, or where the Minister of the Interior might see fit to withdraw them. The odd-numbered sections in Class A were reserved for the C.P.R. Company. Those in B and C were to be for sale at \$2.50 per acre, cash, and those in Class D for \$2 an acre, except when affected by Colonization agreements. The prices for pre-emption lots were fixed at \$2.50 per acre in Classes A, B and C, and at \$2 in Class D, payment to be made within three years from the date of entry. Grants to Colonization Companies were to be limited to Class D, within which the odd-numbered sections might be sold for \$2 per acre, payable, one-fifth at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal annual instalments. Two settlers were to be placed on homesteads in each even-numbered section, and two on each odd-numbered section within five years, and for thus colonizing the tract a rebate of one-half the purchase money was to be allowed. This was known as Plan No. 1. Under Plan No. 2, the land was to be sold to companies at \$2

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an acre, cash, but was to be entitled to a rebate of one-half on placing 64 *bonâ fide* settlers within each township within five years. The conditions in reference to timber and grazing lands were very similar to those previously in force, except that the provision for the auction of the leases was omitted. Town lots, coal and mineral lands, stone or marble quarries, lands with water-power, two sections in each township for school lands and two for the Hudson's Bay Company were reserved.

In the A. R. for 1879 (p. 121), reference is made to the position at that time of what has been known as the "Fortune Bay Difficulty." In a despatch from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Lowell (p. 122), His Lordship assures the latter that Her Majesty's Government are quite willing that the United States fishermen should be indemnified for any injuries and losses which, upon a joint inquiry, may be found to have been sustained by them. In fulfillment of this assurance, and upon proper inquiry, we presume, the sum of £15,000 sterling was paid over during the summer, to the American authorities by the English Government, as compensation for the alleged damages, and in final settlement of any claim under this much vexed question. "Neither side, however," it is stated, "surrendered to the other its construction of the fishery articles of the treaty of 1871."

During the summer the Minister of Agriculture caused to be invited four Agricultural Delegates from Germany, and one from Switzerland, to visit the Dominion and report upon its resources in the same way as the delegates invited in the two previous years from the United Kingdom. The delegates from Germany were: Dr. Wiedersheim, a Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Hohenheim, Wurtemberg; and Messrs. Schreiner, Glock and Eberhard, and Mr. Hauswirth from Switzerland. "These gentlemen," says the official report, "found that the Dominion offers a favourable field for the settlement of their fellow-countrymen, and have reported accordingly."

The Militia Orders, regulating the Annual Drill for 1881, permitted all city corps to perform their drill of 12 days at their local head-quarters. Of the rural corps between 15,000 and 16,000 were to be paid for drill, the selections to be made proportionately. The drill was to be limited to 12 days and take place in camp, except in districts 10, 11 and 12, where it was to take place at the local head-quarters. By an Order dated the 14th October, schools of military instruction for infantry officers were authorized to be opened at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa, and maintained for two months. The number to be admitted to each was limited to 50, and only second-class certificates were to be granted.

During the year Messrs. William Lukes and A. H. Blackeby, who had been appointed Commissioners to enquire into the working of mills

and factories, pursued an investigation of much interest in all the Provinces from Ontario eastward, and prepared a very valuable report. They dealt with the employment and education of children, the use of female labour, the hours of work, the use of dangerous appliances, the means of escape in case of fire, the general health of factory hands, over-crowding, ventilation, and other matters of interest to the health, decency and welfare of operatives.

In February, a Commercial Convention, at which Great Britain and the Colonies were represented, was held in London, England, the initiative having been taken by the Dominion Board of Trade. Resolutions were adopted declaring it "of the utmost importance for the promotion of the commercial interests of the British Empire, and preservation of its unity and integrity, to draw closer the trade relations between its various component territories;" asserting that "in all matters of Imperial or international treaties, where colonial interests are directly or indirectly involved, an endeavour should be made to ascertain the views of the colonies, and that proper weight be attached to their opinions;" and expressed the view that matters affecting "commerce and agriculture should be administered by a distinct department, under a principal Secretary of State, who should be a member of the Cabinet." An Association was formed under the title of the British and Inter-colonial Trade Tariff Union, and the members of the Convention enrolled themselves as members.

On the 29th March, a Convention of the Liberals of the Province of Quebec was held in Montreal. Ald. Grenier presided, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Blake, Huntington, Mercier, Marchand, Senator Thibaudeau, and others. It was resolved:

"That the Canadian Liberal party is exclusively political, having for its object the defence of the constitutional liberties which are the only safeguards of all religious and national interests in a country like ours, peopled by various races professing different creeds; that therefore the Liberal party not only respects our religious and civil institutions and protects their acquired rights, but still defends them against whatever may tend to destroy and obstruct their beneficial action in society." Resolutions were also adopted in favour of a development of primary instruction in the Province; affirming that "the complete autonomy of each Province" was "the only safeguard of our religious and national interests;" and advocating rigid economy in all departments of Provincial administration.

On the 22nd November, a Convention of the Liberal Conservatives of Ontario was opened in Toronto. Fourteen hundred delegates from local associations were in attendance, and the Session lasted two days. Mr. James Turner, of Hamilton, was appointed chairman, and Mr. John A. Macdonell, barrister, chief secretary. Among the speakers

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were Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir L. Tilley, Sir A. Campbell, Hon. Messrs. Caron, Pope, Bowell and Macpherson, Messrs. Plumb, White (Cardwell), Bergin, Tassé, Wallace (Norfolk), and Robertson (Hamilton), members of the House of Commons, and Mr. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P. A series of resolutions, adopted on the second day, expressed "gratification at the promptitude and energy displayed by the Government in making the National Policy the law of the land;" attributed "the country's remarkable prosperity as due in a large measure, under a favouring Providence, to the timely adoption of a wise and well-considered National Policy;" declared "that the continuance of this prosperity greatly depends on the permanence of the fostering policy of 1879;" heartily approved "the courageous and successful policy of the Government, with respect to the Pacific Railway;" expressed "gratification at the departure of the dark days of deficits and the return to a period of surpluses;" pledged the convention "to support the present Government by every legitimate means whenever it may be called upon to appeal to the country;" condemned the extravagance of the Provincial Executive, and sympathised with the Opposition in the Local Legislature; "thankfully rejoiced at the restoration to health of Sir John A. Macdonald, the trusted and honoured leader of the Liberal Conservative Party," and expressed an "abiding conviction that it is of the utmost importance to the Dominion that its connection with Great Britain be maintained."

Two Lieutenant-Governorships fell vacant during 1881, viz. :—the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province of British Columbia, which had been held since 1876, by Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C., and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Territories, of which the Hon. David Laird had been the occupant for a like period. Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall, Senator, was, on 25th June, appointed to the former, and, on the 3rd December, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the Territories, was appointed to the latter, retaining both offices.

During the summer, Sir John A. Macdonald was compelled, by the state of his health, to spend several months in England, under the care of the most eminent physicians. During his absence, the Department of the Interior was presided over by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate. Sir John Macdonald returned to Canada in the autumn, completely restored to health.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, left Halifax for England on the 13th March, and on his return arrived at the same port on the 7th May. Later in the summer, the same Minister paid an official



visit to British Columbia and Manitoba, where he was received with great honour. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, also, during the summer made an official tour of inspection of the Public Works in various parts of the Dominion. He visited Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, and was everywhere received most cordially. Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, paid official visits to several of the militia camps of exercise, as well as to the Royal Military College at Kingston, and other institutions under the care of his department. The Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition, early in July, commenced a tour of the Maritime Provinces, and delivered speeches on political subjects at most of the principal cities and towns in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. His reception, by his friends, was most warm and cordial. He was followed by Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. A. P. Caron, Hon. John Boyd and Mr. Thomas White, M.P., who replied to his addresses on behalf of the Government.

On the 20th May, Mr. James McDonald, who had held the portfolio of Minister of Justice in the Cabinet since the formation of Sir John Macdonald's new administration, in October, 1878, resigned that office, and was appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, in consequence of which the following changes became necessary: Sir Alexander Campbell left the Post Office Department to become Minister of Justice; Mr. O'Connor, Secretary of State, was again placed at the head of the Post Office Department; and Mr. Mousseau, President of the Council, was transferred from that office to the Department of State. The vacancy in the Cabinet caused by Mr. McDonald's retirement was filled by the appointment of Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan, a Senator from Nova Scotia, who became President of the Council.\* Mr. McLelan, shortly after his appointment to the Government, resigned his Senatorship and entered the House of Commons, a seat being found for him in his own Province.

In the early part of the month of July His Excellency the Governor General left Quebec for the purpose of visiting the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, neither of which he had yet visited. "The objective point of His Excellency's journey," says an official report of the event, "was the Rocky Mountains, and he travelled by rail, 5,561 miles; by waggon road, or by trail, 1,366 miles; and by water, 1,127 miles; or, in all, 8,054 miles." His Excellency was absent from the Seat of Government, on this journey, until the month of October, his official duties, in the meantime, being performed by

\*Owing to the illness of Mr. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and his consequent inability to attend to his official duties, Mr. McLelan was appointed by O. C., 2nd Augt., 1881, Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir W. J. Ritchie, who, on 6th July, had been appointed Deputy Governor for that purpose. On the 5th November His Excellency embarked at Quebec for England, and he was still absent from the country at the close of the year. The Commander of the Forces at Halifax, Sir P. L. MacDougall, was Administrator of the Government during Lord Lorne's absence from Canada, residing during most of the time in Montreal.

During the year the following appointments were made to the Senate:

Hon. Geo. Wm. Howlan of Alberton, P.E.I., and Hon. James Skead, of Ottawa, having resigned, were re-appointed to fill the respective vacancies caused by their temporary retirement; Thos. McKay, Esq., of Truro, N.S., in the room of Hon. Archibald W. McLelan, President of the Privy Council, resigned; Alex. W. Ogilvie, Esq., of Montreal, in the room of Hon. E. G. Penny, deceased; Donald McInnis, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., in the room of Hon. H. B. Bull, deceased; Thos. R. McInnis, Esq., M.D., of New Westminster, B. C., in the room of Hon. C. F. Cornwall, appointed Lieut. Governor of British Columbia.

During the year there were nine elections for the House of Commons. In one constituency (Bellechasse), previously represented by a member of the Opposition, a supporter of the Government was returned; and in two constituencies (East Northumberland and Carleton, N.B.), previously represented by supporters of the Government, members of the Opposition were returned. We append a statement of the votes polled, etc.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATES.	Votes Poll'd	Cause of Vacancy.
Mch. 19	Charlevoix, Q.	Simon Xavier Climon,	C 929	Unseating of J. S. Perrault, the sitting mem., 11 Feb., 1881, for bribery by a sub-agent.
		J. S. Perrault,	C 854	
" 19	Bellechasse, Q.	Guillaume Amyot,	C 1,066	Unseating and disqualifying of Achille Laflue, the sitting mem., 11 Feb., '81.
		L. H. Bilodeau, M.D.,	L 1,035	
" 25	E. N'berland, O.	Darius Crouter,	L 1,806	Death of J. Keeler, the sitting mem.
		W. Kennedy,	C 1,700	
" 30	Carleton, N.B.	David Irvine,	L 1,470	Death of G. H. Connell, the sitting mem.
		C. P. Connell, M.D.,	C 1,425	
" 31	Cariboo, B. C.	Jas. Reid,	C 179	Death of J. S. Thompson, the sitting mem.
		A. Munroe,	C 104	
		H. M. Bull,	C 79	
		Robert Greig,	C 62	
June 18	Pictou, N.S.	John McDougald,	C 2,382	Appt. of Hon. Jas. McDonald, Q.C., the sitting mem. to the Chief Justiceship of N.S.
		Jas. Wm. Carmichael,	L 2,174	
" 18	Colchester, N.S.	Hon. A. W. McLelan,	C 1,802	Resignation of Thos. McKay, the sitting mem.
		Chas. N. Cummings,	L 1,374	
Aug. 17	Argenteuil, Q.	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C.	C 948	Unseating of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the sitting mem.
		Thos. Christie, M.D.,	L 827	
Dec. 19	W. N'berland, O.	Geo. Guillet,	C 1,448	Appt. of Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Q.C., the sitting mem. to Consolidate the Dominion Laws.
		Geo. Waters, M.D.,	L 1,378	

Towards the close of the year there was a general expectation throughout the country of an early dissolution of Parliament, and political Con-

ventions, on both sides of politics, were busy in bringing forward candidates in the respective constituencies. It was supposed that the general election would take place before the close of the ensuing year.

CHARTERED BY LETTERS-PATENT.

During the year Letters-Patent of Incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877, were issued to the following Companies :

4th Jan. "The New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company (Limited)." Capital, \$1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of \$100 each ; for the purpose of purchasing, settling and cultivating lands in Canada, developing their resources, stocking the same, etc. Corporate members : Geo. Stephen, of Montreal ; Hon. I. Burpee, M.P., of St. John, N.B. ; E. R. Burpee, C.E., of Fredericton, N.B. Saml. Thorne, merchant ; John Kennedy Tod, banker, and Hugh Oliver Northcote, banker, all of New York. 31st Jan. "The Témiscamingue Steamboat Company (Limited)." Capital \$10,000, in 100 shares of \$100 each ; for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, etc., steamboats and other vessels, and to carry on the business of common carriers, forwarders, etc. Corporate members : David Bell, Pembroke, Ont. ; O. Latour, Hull, P.Q. ; Geo. Bryson, Mansfield, P.Q. ; John R. Booth, Ottawa ; David Moore, Hull, P.Q. ; Thos. Smith, Ottawa ; Chas. Smith, do. ; E. B. Eddy, Hull, P.Q. ; Allan Grant, Fitzroy, Ont. ; Levi Young, Ottawa ; W. C. Edwards, Clarence, Ont., all lumbermen. 31st Jan. "The Petrolia Oil Company (Limited)." Capital, \$40,000, in 1,000 shares of \$40 each ; for the buying, leasing, etc., of Petroleum lands and working the same, etc. Corporate members : R. D. Noble, Romeyn Lawyer, Petrolia, Ont., oil operators ; M. J. Woodward, do., oil refiner ; C. S. Shaw, J. C. Brennan, Ottawa, merchants. 21st Feb. "The Canada Co-operative Supply Association (Limited)." Capital, \$150,000, in 30,000 shares of \$5 each ; for the purchase of every description of goods, produce, merchandise, etc., and of the sale thereof to shareholders, etc. Corporate members : John Stoughton Dennis, Richard Pope, Wm. Wilson, all of Ottawa ; A. R. C. Selwyn, W. P. Lockwood, Montreal. 28th Feb. "The Canada Clock Company (Limited)." Capital, \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each ; for the purpose of manufacturing and selling clocks. Corporate members : Jas. Simpson, merchant ; John Harvey, wood dealer ; A. Rutherford, insurance agent ; F. Mackelcan, Q.C. ; J. M. Gibson, barrister ; Wm. Bell, barrister ; W. D. Long, wool dealer ; Ed. Scheuer, merchant, all of Hamilton, Ont. 15th March. "The Canada Lithographic and Card Company (Limited)." Capital, \$75,000, in 750 shares of \$100 each ; for the purpose of carrying on of a general lithographic, engraving and printing business, etc. Corporate members : Sir Hugh Allan, Kt. ; H. W. Atwater, merchant ; Wm. Johnson, do ; Alex. J. Auchterlonie, do ; G. J. Gebhardt, do, all of Montreal. 24th March. "The Toronto and Rapid City Land and Trading Company (Limited)." Capital, \$40,000, in 400 shares of \$100 each ; for the purpose of acquiring certain lands near Rapid City, and surveying, laying out, improving and building upon the same, etc. Corporate members : Arch. Young, land agent ; Alex. Gemmell, merchant

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Jno. F. Taylor, manufacturer; Lewis Bentley, druggist; M. B. Jackson, barrister; Warring Kennedy, merchant; Jno. Downey, barrister, all of Toronto. 1st April. "The North West Navigation Company (Limited)." Capital, \$250,000, in 2,500 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of carrying on a forwarding and trading business, etc. Corporate members: Jas. A. Grahame, Winnipeg; C. J. Brydges, Montreal; Andrew Allan, do.; A. T. Drummond, do.; C. S. Drummond, Winnipeg; Wm. Lawson, Dundee, Scot.; Andrew Whitton, do.; Wm. McKenzie, do. 14th April. "The Barrie Loan and Savings Company (Limited)." Capital, \$250,000, in 2,500 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of lending and borrowing money, etc. Corporate members: Nath. Dymont, Barrie, lumber merchant; Thos. Shortreed, do, do; Robt. Laidlaw, do, do; Jno. M. Stevenson, Dept Clk. Crown and Pleas, do; Jas. Edwards, do, postmaster; Wm. Laidlaw, do, barrister. 5th May. "The Cochrane Ranch Company (Limited)." Capital, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of the breeding and raising of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., in the North-West Territories, etc. Corporate members: Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Montreal, Senator; Duncan McEachran, do., veterinary surgeon; Jas. A. Cochrane, Compton, Esq.; Jas. Walker, Galt, farmer; Jno. W. Browning, Longueuil, farmer. 11th May. "The Cantin Forwarding Company (Limited);" for the purpose of the running of lines of freight steamers, tug-boats, etc., connecting the Provinces of Canada with the United States, etc. Corporate members: Augustin Cantin, Montreal, shipbuilder; Jas. B. Cantin, do., do.; Louis Fortin, do., forwarder; Chas. A. Cantin, do, shipbuilder; Jas. C. Simpson, do, accountant. 3rd June. "The Dominion Abattoir and Stock Yards Company (Limited)." Capital, \$200,000, in 4,000 shares of \$50 each, for the purpose of erecting, owning, and conducting abattoirs or slaughter houses, of slaughtering all kinds of animals, etc. Corporate members: Ed. Charters, Montreal, butcher; P. Claude, do., leather manufacturer; Wm. Strachan, do., soap and oil maker, etc. 19th Apl., 1880. "The St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company." Capital, \$25,000, in 1,000 shares of \$25 each; for owning, chartering and running steamboats and steam ferries on Lake Ontario, etc. Corporate members: Wm. Nickle, B. W. Folger, M. H. Folger, and F. A. Folger, all of Kingston, Ont., steamboat owners; C. Hinckley, sen., Cape Vincent, N.Y.; C. Hinckley, jun., Kingston, mariners, 11th June. "The Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada (Limited)." Capital \$1,000,000, for purposes or objects within the purview of the Act. First directors: Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G., President; John Fiskin, Vice-President; Noah Barnhart, Wm. Geo. Gooderham, Dr. Jas. Thorburn, Danl. Lamb, R. S. Wood. 25th June. "The Midland Elevator and Forwarding Company (Limited)." Capital \$100,000, in 1000 shares \$100 each, for the purpose of carrying on in Canada the business of elevating and storing wheat, grain and other produce, and the construction, owning, leasing, etc., of the necessary elevators, etc. Corporate members: G. A. Cox, Peterborough, insurance agent; E. S. Vinden, Port Hope, commission merchant; Ed. Peplow, do. do.; Lewis Ross, do., merchant; Hy. Read, do., accountant. 27th July. "The Farm and Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Company (Limited)." Capital \$50,000, in 500

shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing and selling churns and other farm and dairy utensils, etc. Corporate members: Matthew Whiting, Brantford, Ont., Esq.; W. J. Scarfe, do., manufacturer; H. McK. Wilson, do., barrister; A. D. Cable, Montreal, broker; M. F. Hall, Brantford, broker; R. C. Smyth, do., barrister. 29th July. "The Petrolia Waggon Manufacturing Company (Limited)." Capital \$20,000, in 200 shares of \$100 each; for making, manufacturing, etc., selling, buying, etc., waggons, carriages, sleighs, etc. Corporate members: Jas. Kerr, Petrolia, Ont., lumber merchant; Jno. Fraser, do., dry goods merchant; Wm. Milner, Strathroy, Ont., waggon maker; Jno. Hewer Moore, Ont., mill-owner. 2nd Augt. "The Grape Sugar Refining Company of Canada (Limited)." Capital \$100,000, in 1000 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of manufacturing, refining, buying and selling of starch, glucose, grape, cane, etc., and other sugars and syrups to be made from corn and other materials, etc. Corporate members: E. A. C. Pew, Welland, Esq.; A. D. Breed, New York, banker; Jon. Turner, Burlington, Ia., sugar refiner; Hon. R. W. Scott, Ottawa, Q.C.; H. Brightman, New York, banker; Jas. McLaren, Buckingham, P.Q., banker; S. S. Hagar, Welland, Esq. 6th Augt. "The Dominion Safety Switch Company (Limited)." Capital \$100,000, in 2000 shares of \$50 each; for manufacturing and selling in Canada "the Dominion Safety Switch;" etc. Corporate members: A. B. Chaffee, Montreal, Esq.; P. A. Peterson, do., C.E.; W. P. Hunt, Boston, Mass., manufacturer; Ed. Gordon, Hyde Park, Mass., do.; J. A. Duggan, Quincy, Mass., do. 10th Augt. "The Kingston Charcoal and Iron Company (Limited)." Capital \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each, for manufacturing and dealing in iron and steel and the products thereof. Corporate members: C. F. Gildersleeve, Kingston, steamboat owner; Hy. Cunningham, do., iron manufacturer; J. S. Muckleston, do., hardware merchant; G. M. Macdonnell, do., barrister; John Bell Carruthers, do., banker; Sir R. J. Cartwright, do., K.C.M.G.; G. A. Kirkpatrick, do., M.P.; Jas. Williamson, do., professor; Wm. Harty, do., merchant; B. Caldwell, T. B. Caldwell, woolen manufacturers; W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., lumber merchant, of Lanark, and others. 7th Sept. "The Nova Scotia Glass Company (Limited)." Capital \$50,000, in 5,000 shares of \$10 each; for manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of glassware, in Canada. Corporate members: A. Walker, New Glasgow, N.S., banker; A. C. Bell, do., M.P.P.; Jas. Eastwood, do., jeweller; Graham Fraser, do., manufacturer, and others. 9th Sept. "The Canada Mutual Telegraph Company." Capital \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each, for establishing, erecting, constructing, maintaining and working a line or lines of telegraphic communication from and to any place or places throughout Canada, either by land or water, with all the powers and privileges incident to or connected with or necessary for the maintaining and working of such telegraphic lines, etc. Corporate Members: David Geo. Hatton, Peterborough, Ont., solicitor; Robt. A. Morrow, do., Esq.; Thos. T. Turnbull, Montreal, merchant; G. B. Williams, Lafayette, Ind., Esq.; J. F. Olmstead, Washington, D.C., Esq. 28th Oct. "The Dominion Sugar and Syrup Company (Limited)." Capital \$20,000, in 200 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing, refining, buying and selling of starch, glucose, grape, cane and other

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sugars and syrups, etc. Corporate members: G. J. O'Doherty, barrister; Wm. McKay, painter; J. B. O' Doherty, merchant; H. F. McCarthy, druggist; J. E. Esmonde, merchant; G. P. Brophy, C.E.; J. Boyden, merchant; W. E. Brown, do.; J. C. Roger, printer; P. H. Chabot, merchant, all of Ottawa. 28th Oct. "The Black Diamond Steamship Company of Montreal, (Limited)." Capital \$300,000, in 3000 shares of \$100 each; for the purchase, building, holding, working, and selling of steamships, etc. Corporate members: Hugh McLennan, merchant; T. H. Hodgson, do.; G. M. Kinghorn, do.; Abner Kinghorn, do.; Thos. B. Brown, do., all of Montreal. 12th Nov. "The High River Stock Company (Limited)." Capital \$200,000, in 2000 shares of \$100 each; for breeding, raising, buying and selling cattle, horses, sheep and other stock, and the carrying on stock raising in all its branches. Corporate members: Andrew Allan, gentleman; Robt. A. Smith, do.; Jno. Cassils, merchant; Frank Stephen, do; T. D. Milburne, gentleman, all of Montreal. 3rd Dec. "The Windsor Cotton Company (Limited)." Capital \$200,000, in 4,000 shares of \$50 each, for the manufacturing and selling of cotton yarns, threads and fabrics of every description, etc. Corporate members: E. Churchill & Sons, Hantsport, N.S., ship owners; J. E. Newcomb, do., merchant; W. Curry, Windsor, N.S., barrister; G. P. Payzant, do., merchant; B. Smith, do., shipowner; M. Curry, do., merchant; J. A. Shaw, do., druggist; W. H. Blanchard, do., barrister; W. Dimock, do., merchant; J. Dart, D.C.L., do., Presdt. King's College; W. Lawson, do., Cashier Commercial Bank, and others. 3rd Dec. "A. Harris, Son & Company (Limited)." Capital \$250,000, in 2500 shares of \$100 each; for carrying on the business of manufacturing, buying and selling agricultural implements, machinery and other manufactures. Corporate members: J. Harris, A. Harris, J. K. Osborne, manufacturers; J. N. Shenston, gentleman; F. Grobb, mechanic, all of Brantford, Ont.

## CHAPTER XI.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT, 1880-81—ONTARIO—QUEBEC  
(WITH RETURNS OF GENERAL ELECTION 1881)—NOVA SCOTIA—NEW  
BRUNSWICK—MANITOBA—BRITISH COLUMBIA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS, 1880-81.

ON the 7th March, 1880, the newly-elected Legislature of Ontario met, and were directed by the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Lieut. Governor, to elect a Speaker. On the motion of Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Wells, who had been the Speaker of the previous Legislature, Chas. Clarke, Esq., member for Centre Wellington, was chosen Speaker, and on the following day presented himself to, and was formally acknowledged by, the Lieut. Governor. His Honour then opened the Session with a speech, in which he congratulated the House on the abundant harvest, and the indications of a tendency to a revival of the lumber industry; referred to his late visit to the Thunder Bay district; expressed a hope that the award of the Boundary Arbitrators would receive legislative recognition from the Dominion Parliament at its next Session; proposed the appointment of a Commission to enquire into various matters affecting the agricultural interests of the Province; and foreshadowed measures to bring the Boys' Reformatory more thoroughly into harmony with its original design and intention; to provide for the permanent management of the Agricultural College; to consolidate the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and provide for the adoption of a uniform and improved system of practice and pleadings; to extend the jurisdiction of the Division Courts; to compel railway companies to provide means for diminishing the danger to brakemen; and to amend the law in reference to local taxation and exemptions. He also commended to the attention of members the consideration of the erection of new Provincial buildings, those in use having been designed to meet the needs of the Legislature when Ontario comprised a population but little over 200,000. The address in reply to the speech was moved by Mr. McLaughlin, and seconded by Mr. Waters, and was agreed to without any long discussion. On the 13th January, a credit vote was granted for \$378,050 for the service of the Government

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until the Estimates were finally passed, the vote having been recommended by message on the previous day. The Estimates for 1880, and to complete the service of 1879, were brought down on the 28th January. The total expenditure for all purposes was estimated at \$2,413,673, against \$2,288,630 for 1879. The estimate of current expenditure for 1880 was \$2,066,196. On the 29th Mr. Wood made his financial statement. The receipts for 1879 had been \$2,250,269, and the expenditure \$2,285,282. The assets of the Province were \$5,141,396, and the liabilities to Railways, Municipalities, Quebec (share of Common School Fund), and on account of Land Improvement Fund, amounted to \$842,368, leaving the surplus at \$4,309,028. The estimated receipts for 1880 were \$2,316,719, including \$1,196,872 from the Dominion Government, and \$450,000 from Crown Lands. On the 3rd March, the House almost unanimously (Mr. Miller, member for Muskoka and Parry Sound, alone voting nay) agreed to a series of resolutions introduced by the Attorney General (Mr. Mowat), which, after reciting the history of the boundary award, expressed regret at the failure of the Government of Canada to recognize its validity and to submit legislation on the subject to the Canadian Parliament, declared it to be the duty of the Provincial Government to provide for the due administration of justice in the added territory, and supported the Executive in the assertion of the rights of Ontario as determined by the award. An Act was passed authorizing the erection of new Provincial buildings, for which the expenditure of not more than \$500,000 was authorized, and certain lands ordered to be set apart for the creation of a fund from their sale to recoup the amount expended. In pursuance of the suggestion of Lord Dufferin that the territory surrounding Niagara Falls should, by the joint action of the Dominion of Canada and the State of New York, be created an International Park, an Act was passed giving authority to the Dominion Minister of Public Works to acquire land, make contracts, and otherwise act as might be necessary in carrying out the object in view. During the Session the House voted \$20,000 towards relieving the distress in Ireland, \$10,000 to meet expenses incurred in maintaining the rights of Ontario in the disputed territory, and \$5,000 to defray the expenses of the Agricultural Commission. The Legislature was prorogued on the 5th March, the Lieut. Governor giving the Royal assent to 47 private bills, and 35 public measures, including an Act to extend the jurisdiction of Division Courts, an Act to abolish priority among execution creditors, an Act respecting municipal assessments and exemptions, an Act respecting Coroners' Inquests, an Act respecting the Agricultural College, and an Act respecting the Ontario Reformatory for Boys.



On the 3rd April, an Order in Council was passed, appointing a number of Commissioners, with the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, as Chairman, to enquire into various matters effecting the agricultural interests of the Province. The Commissioners met on the 14th of April, and divided the subjects of enquiry under the following heads, each of which was allotted specially to some of their number :—1. The soil, climate, topographical features, cultivable area and products of the several sections of the Province, and the progress and condition of husbandry in Ontario ; 2. Grain-growing in its several agricultural and economical aspects, drainage and manures, and the recuperation of impoverished lands ; 3. Stock-raising, dairying, stock laws and fencing ; 4. Fruit-growing, forestry, insects and insectivorous birds, and bee-keeping ; 5. Cultivation of special crops, such as flax, etc. ; 6. Labour and labour-saving appliances, ownership of land, as compared with renting, agricultural book-keeping and agricultural education ; 7. Agricultural Associations, grants and shows and functions of the Bureau of Agriculture. The mode adopted was to take oral evidence in various parts of the Province, and to obtain answers to lists of questions which were issued by the Commissioners. The result was to obtain a mass of information of an important and interesting character, and to enable the Commissioners to compile a very valuable report on the subject confided to them for examination. They rather reported facts which came under their notice than offered suggestions or recommendations, and their report, with the evidence obtained, filled five bulky volumes.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on the 13th January, 1881, by a Speech from the Lieut. Governor (Hon. John B. Robinson), who now met the House for the first time since his appointment. He congratulated the Legislature "on the revival of commercial prosperity, the result of the abundant harvest of last year, of the revival of the trade abroad, and of the increased demand for lumber." He complained that the Dominion Government had "taken no step to obtain, and hitherto shown no intention of seeking to obtain from the Parliament of Canada, legislation confirming the award determining the northerly and westerly boundaries of Ontario," the result of their inaction being "to defer the settlement and organization of a large extent of country, to deprive the inhabitants of that district of those safeguards of peace and order which they, in common with all others, are entitled to enjoy, and to withhold from the people of Ontario the benefits which the possession of that territory would afford." Reference was also made in the speech to the connection of the Ontario railway system with the Canadian Pacific Railway ; to the work of the Agricultural Commission ; and to the failure of the Government yet to

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secure satisfactory plans for the new Provincial buildings; measures were promised for the consolidation of the Superior Courts of Justice; establishing uniformity in pleading and practice; for making provision for the greater safety of railway employees and the public; for protecting the public interest in rivers and streams; for giving increased stability to Mutual Insurance Companies; and for dealing with the question of market fees; and the consideration of biennial instead of annual sessions for legislation was commended to the serious consideration of the Legislature. The address was moved on the following day by Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Dryden, and adopted on the 18th. On the 21st a vote of credit was taken for \$346,250, pending the passage of the Estimates, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Lieut.-Governor. The Estimates were submitted on the 26th January. The proposed expenditure on current account was \$2,034,823, on capital account \$228,691, and on refund account \$45,677, making a total of \$2,309,191. The Supplementary Estimates amounted to \$16,925, besides a sum of \$18,000 advanced on account of the Mercer Estate to meet an additional expenditure on the Reformatory, and \$30,000 which was voted for the expense of legislation and salaries of Government officers in the month of January, 1882. The total amount voted in the Supply Bill for all purposes was \$2,374,116. Mr. Wood, the Provincial Treasurer, made his annual financial statement on the 27th January. The total receipts for 1880 had been \$2,451,935, or \$135,216 more than the estimate, and \$208,272 in excess of the expenditure, which amounted to \$2,243,662. The assets remained at about the same figure as in the previous year.

The Judicature Act, which was the most important measure of the Session, and one of the most important ever passed by this Legislature, was introduced by Mr. Mowat on the 19th January. It followed to a great extent English precedent in the fusion of the courts of law and equity, and the assimilation and simplification of the pleadings and practice. The bill contained ninety-one clauses, and the schedule 494 rules of court, with 184 appendices, the whole covering 207 closely printed pages of the Statutes. The Superior Courts of the Province, *viz.*, the Courts of Appeal, Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas, were consolidated into one Supreme Court of Judicature, which was separated into two divisions—the High Court of Justice, comprising the Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas Divisions, corresponding to the Courts previously bearing those names; and the Court of Appeal, retaining its former name. The Judges of the several divisions of the High Court were all called Justices of the High Court,

except the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Chancellor of Ontario, who retained their titles and became the Presidents of the three divisions respectively, the President of the High Court being the senior President of a division. It was provided that law and equity should be concurrently administered in any division of the High Court, terms were abolished, and power given to sit at any time and in any place; the power of a single Judge was extended and the right of appeal limited. The rules of court tended greatly to the simplification of the procedure. The bill was read the second time on the 25th January, occupied nine days in committee, and was reported and read the third time on the 3rd of March. It became necessary, under this Act, to reappoint all the Superior Court Judges with their new titles, which was done in 1881. (See Dominion Appointments.)

The bill for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks provided that all persons should have, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to float saw logs and other timber, rafts and other crafts down all rivers, creeks and streams, in respect of which the Legislature had authority to give the power. Persons who had made improvements on the rivers or streams were to be entitled to reasonable tolls for the use of their improvements, to be fixed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, but were not to have any exclusive right in the streams. The bill was retroactive in its effect. It evoked a considerable amount of discussion, as it was said injuriously to affect the case of one of the parties to the suit of Caldwell and McLaren, then pending before the courts, who claimed the right to a certain stream on which he had made improvements of which this measure would deprive him. An amendment was moved by Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, declaring that the bill was "calculated to interfere with important private interests, without making adequate compensation for such interference," but it was defeated by 56 to 23, Mr. Caldwell being one of the majority. The bill was read the third time and passed, and received the assent of the Lieut.-Governor on the 4th March. It was afterwards disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 19th May.

On the 3rd March Mr. Mowat moved a series of resolutions, expressing regret that the Government of Canada had not obtained legislation from the Canadian Parliament, ratifying the award of the arbitrators on the northerly and westerly boundaries of the Province, and reaffirming the determination of the House "to give its cordial support to the Government of Ontario in any steps it may be necessary to take to sustain the award and to assert and maintain the just claims and rights of the Province as thereby declared and determined." A division took

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place, but only one member, Mr. Baskerville, voted against the resolutions, which were supported by the leaders of the Opposition as well as of the Government. The vote stood 75 yeas to 1 nay.

The bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Ontario West and Ontario East was again introduced by Mr. Merrick, and referred to the Committee on Private Bills, which reported the preamble not proven, on the ground "that special legislation in the premises is not desirable or necessary." An attempt was made to recommit the bill with instructions, but it was defeated by a large majority.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 4th March, when the Lieutenant-Governor gave the Royal Assent to 59 private and 31 public bills, including an Act to consolidate the Superior Courts, establish a uniform system of pleading and practice, and make further provision for the due administration of Justice; an Act to make provision for the safety of railway employes and the public; an Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks; an Act for further improving the school law; an Act respecting the University and Colleges at Toronto; an Act respecting aid to certain railways; an Act to amend the Registry Act, the Municipal Amendment Act of 1881, and the Assessment Amendment Act of 1881.

The Quebec Legislature was opened on the 28th May, 1880, by a Speech delivered by the Hon. Theodore Robitaille, Lieutenant-Governor, who referred to the recent visit of H. R. H. Prince Leopold; to the commencement of a return to prosperity; to the probable success of phosphate mining and the manufacture of beet root sugar, which had been specially protected; to the Dominion Exhibition, which had been held in the Province; and to the acquisition by the Province of the eastern section of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. He adverted to the exhaustion of the Consolidated Railway Fund by the construction of the Provincial Railway, which necessitated a new loan; and promised measures for amending the License Act; for regulating mines; for consolidating the Railway Act and assimilating it to the law of the Dominion; for consolidating the Provincial Statutes and modifying the constitution of the Courts. The address in reply to the speech was proposed in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, seconded by the Hon. Mr. LaBruère, and in the Assembly by Mr. Champagne, seconded by Mr. Wurtele. On the 16th June, Mr. Robertson, the Provincial Treasurer, introduced his budget. The total revenue for 1878-79 had been \$2,038,797, and the expenditure £2,715,980. The estimated expenditure for 1879-80 had been \$2,595,661, of which \$2,421,591 had been expended up to the 31st of May, one month before

the close of the fiscal year. The estimated expenditure for 1880-81 was \$2,891,032, and the revenue \$2,772,665, the anticipated deficit being less than that of previous years.

During the Session 162 bills were introduced, of which 112 were passed. A measure for the collection of the Municipal Loan Fund became law, and it was estimated that \$200,000 would be derived from this source during the ensuing year. A reduction in the number of officials and the consequent cost of Civil Government was commenced, and was to be gradually extended. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, passed a mining law which tended to the more rapid development of the extensive ore deposits of the Province. A bill was passed dividing the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, and providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railways, who should exercise a portion of the functions hitherto exercised by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. A resolution was agreed to requesting the Federal Government to prolong for ten years the exemption of beet-root sugar manufactured in the Dominion from excise duty, and a bonus was granted to a Company for its production. A number of French bankers, with whom were associated the Provincial Premier and other Canadians, were incorporated under the name of the *Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian*, "to supply real estate owners in this Province who may desire to borrow upon hypothecary securities, with the means of paying their indebtedness by long term annuities, and with the right to issue and negotiate obligations or bonds, bearing interest yearly, and repayable at par or with prizes or premiums." It was provided that the interest to be charged should not exceed the legal interest in the Province, and the Company was granted a privilege for fifty years by the Government, "binding itself not to authorize the formation within the limits of its territory of any other landed credit society in any way represented in France." The Legislature prorogued on the 24th July, when the Lieutenant-Governor gave the Royal assent to bills for the better protection of hypothecary creditors; respecting coroners' inquests; to provide for employing prisoners outside the walls of gaols; to amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Court; to authorize the consolidation of the General Statutes of the Province; respecting Lunatic Asylums; to amend the law respecting the Court of Queen's Bench; respecting mines; respecting the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund; to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; and respecting the division of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

The Legislature reassembled on the 28th April, 1881, the Speech from the Throne containing references to the renewed activity in all

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branches of industry and the marked progress of the Province; to the effect of the operations of the *Crédit Foncier* in lowering the rate of interest; the establishment of the beet sugar industry in three counties; the enlarged working of the phosphates of the Province; and the establishment of a line of steamers between Quebec and France, aided by a subsidy from the Federal Government. The Legislature was congratulated on the return of many emigrants and the influx of foreign immigration; the success of the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal was commented upon; and the construction of a network of railways covering the Province was pointed to as a gratifying result of the subsidies granted by the Legislature. The Lieut.-Governor announced that "few measures of a public nature would be submitted, the legislation of last Session" being "for the moment adequate to the needs of the public service." But one bill was promised, being for the purpose of extending the duration of the Provincial Parliament. The address in reply to the Speech was moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Webb, and in the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. Sawyer. No amendment was moved in either House. Mr. Robertson, the Treasurer, made his financial statement on the 30th May. The revenue had been about \$100,000 less than was anticipated, and the expenditure \$30,000 less than the appropriation. The deficit for the year 1879-80 had been \$296,168, which was less than that in the three preceding years. The revenue for the year 1881-82 was estimated at \$2,745,095, and the expenditure at \$2,733,953. One subject which had been the cause of considerable dispute was the proposal of the Laval University of Quebec to extend its operations to Montreal by the establishment of a *succursale* in the latter city. The contending parties came before the Legislature in connection with a bill which was introduced in the interest of the University, and passed into law. It provided that "whereas certain persons have raised doubts with reference to the right of Laval University to give a University course elsewhere than at Quebec," it was enacted that "Laval University is empowered to increase the number of its chairs of Arts and other faculties within the limits of the Province of Quebec." The opponents of the bill were not satisfied with the result, and appealed to Rome, whence a decree was published in favour of the University. Another appeal was had, and the discussion continued with more or less publicity till the close of the year. Some journalists who disputed the authenticity of the alleged Papal decree, and imputed interested motives to the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, through whom it was communicated, brought themselves under episcopal censures, and one in par-

ticular, Mr. F. Houde, M.P., found himself compelled to relinquish the direction of the *Nouveau Monde* newspaper of Montreal.

An Act was also passed amending that of the previous Session so as to provide that the appointment of a Commissioner of Railways should not have the effect of increasing the number of Executive Councillors. Under the provisions of this Statute, on the 5th July, Mr. Chapleau became Commissioner of Railways, Mr. J. J. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council, succeeding him as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. The duration of the Legislative Assembly was extended by statute from four to five years. An agreement having been arrived at between the Government and the City of Montreal, in settlement of the dispute caused by the change in the location of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and the former having arranged to build a direct line from Hochelaga station to the Quebec Gate barracks in Montreal, on condition that the city ceded the property required for the station, etc., at that point, and contributed \$50,000 towards the construction of a bridge at Hull, a bill was passed through the Legislature to give effect to the bargain which had been made. The Legislature was prorogued on the 30th June, when these and other Acts, amounting in all to 93, received the Royal assent.

The Legislature was dissolved by proclamation issued on the 7th November. The nominations for the new House of Assembly took place on the 25th November, and the elections on the 2nd December. The contest, though brief, was spirited, and resulted in the return of a very large majority of Government supporters. We subjoin a statement of the votes polled in the several constituencies, the names of the unsuccessful candidates being in italics:—

## ARGENTEUIL.

c. William Owens, merchant (Stonefield), 889.

*l. Ald. Francis E. Gilman, LL.B., advocate (Montreal), 689.*

## BAGOT.

c. Antoine Casavant, farmer (St. Dominique), 1186.

*l. Narcisse Blais, do (St. Pie), 1019.*

## BEAUCE.

c. Jean Blanchet, Q.C. (Quebec),—acclamation.

## BEAUCHARNOIS.

c. Célestin Bergevin, farmer (St. Timothée), 975.

*c. P. V. DeBoucherville, M.D. (Beauhar-  
nois), 340.*

## BELLECHASSE.

c. N. H. E. Faucher de St. Maurice, author (Quebec), 992.

*l. Pierre Boutin, farmer (St. Raphael), 962.*

## BERTHIER.

c. Joseph Robillard, trader (Lanoraie), 1087.

*c. L. Pelland, farmer (Berthier), 913.*

## BONAVENTURE.

c. Joseph *alias* Louis Joseph Riopel, N. P. (New Carlisle), 1337.

*l. Chas. Leonard Cyr, merchant (Carleton), 685.*

## BROME.

c. Hon. Wm. Warren Lynch, Q.C. (Quebec), 997.

*l. William Warne, gentleman (Bolton), 981.*

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ham), 165

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Johns), 33

JACQUES

*c. Narel*

Laurent),

JOLIETTE

*c. Vince*

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\* Decla

Explanation.—c stands for conservative ; l for liberal.—ED.

## CHAMBLY.

c. Michel Dosthée Stanislas Martel, M.D. (Chambly Basin), 780.

*l. Joseph Raymond Fournier dit Préfontaine, B.C.L., advocate (Montreal), 671.*

## CHAMPLAIN.

c. Robert Trudel, N.P. (Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan),—acclamation.

## CHARLEVOIX.

c. Onesime Gauthier, farmer, (St. Urbain), 1033.

*l. Mathias Chouinard, advocate (Quebec), 716.*

## CHATEAUGUAY.

*l. Edouard Laberge, M.D. (Ste. Philomene), 795.*

*c. A. N. LePailleur, N.P. (Chateauguay), 536.*

## CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

*l. Elle Saint Hilaire,\* 1254.*

*c. P. H. Dumais, 1182.*

## COMPTON.

c. William Sawyer (Sawyersville), 1411.

*l. Aeneas McMaster (Scotstown), 904.*

## DEUX-MONTAGNES.

c. Charles L. Champagne, advocate (St. Eustache), 802.

*c. B. Beauchamp, farmer (St. Hermas), 710.*

## DORCHESTER.

c. Nicodeme Audet (St. Anselme), 920.

*c. Louis Napoleon Lavoche, contractor (St. Anselme), 691.*

## DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

*l. William John Watts, B.C.L., advocate (Drummondville), 1751.*

*c. F. Préfontaine, merchant (South Durham), 1652.*

## GASPE.

c. Hon. Edmund James Flynn, LL.D., advocate (Quebec),—acclamation.

## HOCHELAGA.

c. Louis Beaubien, advocate (Montreal),—acclamation.

## HUNTINGDON.

*l. Alexander Cameron, M.D. (Huntingdon),—acclamation.*

## IBERVILLE.

*l. Alexis Louis Demers, farmer (St. George), 834.*

*c. Alfred N. Charland, advocate (St. Johns), 332.*

## JACQUES CARTIER.

c. Narcisse M. LeCavalier, N.P. (St. Laurent),—acclamation.

## JOLIETTE.

c. Vincent Paul Lavallee, M.D. (St. Felix de Valois), 797.

\* Declared elected by Judge Routhier.

*l. Auguste Guilbault, 709.*

*c. Edouard Guilbault, merchant (Joliette), 517.*

## KAMOURASKA.

*l. Charles Antoine Ernest Gagnon, N.P. (Riviere Ouelle),\* 1089.*

*i.c. George Richard, 1088.*

## LAPRAIRIE.

c. Leon Benoit Alfred Charlebois, trader (Laprairie), 624.

*l. S. A. Longtin, M.D. (Laprairie), 448.*

## L'ASSOMPTION.

c. Joseph Marion, N.P. (St. Paul l'Ermite),—acclamation.

## LAVAL.

c. Hon. Louis Onésime Loranger, Q.C. (Quebec),—acclamation.

## LEVIS.

c. Hon. Etienne Theodore Paquet, N.P. (Quebec), 1517.

*c. Isidore Noel Belleau, LL.B., Advocate (Levis), 1488.*

## L'ISLET.

c. Charles Marcotte (L'Islet), 831.

*l. Jean Baptiste Dupuis (St. Roch des Aulnets), 563.*

## LÔTRINIÈRE.

*l. Henri Gustave Joly, advocate (Quebec),—acclamation.*

## MASKINONGE.

c. Edouard Caron, farmer (Riviere-du-Loup en haut), 1035.

*c. J. Marchand, 412.*

## MEGANTIC.

*l. George Irvine, Q.C. (Quebec), 1239.*

*c. Edward John Hemming, D.C.L., advocate (Drummondville), 786.*

## MISSISQUOI.

c. Elijah Edmond Spencer (Freighsburg), 916.

*c. Ernest Racicot, advocate (Sweetsburg), 593.*

*c. Josiah S. Brigham, M.A., M.D., (Phillipsburg), 542.*

## MONTCALM.

c. Jehu Bte. Trefflé Richard (St. Liguori), 933.

*c. Octave Magnan, farmer (St. Alexis), 715.*

## MONTMAGNY.

c. Louis Napoleon Fortin, M.D. (Cap St. Ignace),\* 740.

*l. Nazaire Bernatchez, 736.*

\*Declared elected by Judge H. T. Taschereau, after counting voting ballots, 9 Dec., 1881.

\*Declared elected by Judge Angers, after counting voting ballots, 12 Dec., 1881.



## MONTMORENCY.

c. Louis George Desjardins, journalist (Quebec), 792.

*i. Charles Langelier, LL.L., advocate (Quebec), 758.*

## MONTREAL CENTRE.

*i. George Washington Stephens, advocate (Montreal), 854.*

*c. Charles Peers Davidson, Q.C., (Montreal), 756.*

## MONTREAL EAST.

*c. Louis Olivier Taillon, advocate (Montreal), 2953.*

*i. Joseph X. Perrault, advocate (Montreal), 2229.*

## MONTREAL WEST.

*i. James McShane, cattle trader (Montreal), 2714.*

*c. Charles Joseph Doherty, advocate, (Montreal), 2616.*

## NAPIERVILLE.

*c. François Xavier Paradis, trader (St. Michel), 662.*

*i. Laurent David Lafontaine, M.D. (St. Edouard), 800.*

## NICOLET.

*c. Charles Edouard Houde, merchant (St. Celestin), 1305.*

*i. c. L. T. Dorais, 1294.*

## OTTAWA JOUNTY.

*c. Louis Duhamel, M.D. (Wright), 1888.*

*i. Charles Deelin, merchant, (Aylmer), 1265.*

## PONTIAC.

*c. Thomas Bryson (Mansfield), 1057.*

*i. Norman McCuaig, 776.*

## PORTNEUF.

*c. Jean Docile Brousseau, publisher (Quebec), 1519.*

*i. Francois Chas. Stanislas Langelier, Q.C. (Quebec), 1280.*

## QUEBEC CENTRE.

*i. Remi Ferdinand Rinfret dit Malouin, M.D. (Quebec), 853.*

*i. Joseph Ferdinand Peachy, architect, (Quebec), 732.*

## QUEBEC EAST.

*i. Joseph Shehyn, merchant (Quebec),—acclamation.*

## QUEBEC WEST.

*c. Felix Carbray, merchant (Quebec), 692.*

*i. Owen Murphy, commission merchant (Quebec), 601.*

## QUEBEC COUNTY.

*c. Pierre Garneau, merchant (Quebec),—acclamation.*

## RICHMOND AND WOLFE.

*c. Jacques Picard, N.P. (Wotton), 1503.*

*i. c. John Greenshields (Shipton), 937.*

## RICHELIEU.

*c. Léon Leduc, manufacturer (Sorel), 1105.*

*i. Louis Morasse, 824.*

## RIMOUSKI.

*c. Louis Napoléon Asselin, advocate (St. Germain), 1463.*

*i. Joseph Parent, farmer (Notre Dame du Sacre-Cœur), 1391.*

## ROUVILLE.

*c. Etienne Poulin, farmer (Ste. Marie de Monnoir), 847.*

*i. Flavier Guillaume Bouthillier, LL.B., advocate (Montreal), 757.*

## ST. HYACINTHE.

*i. Honoré Mercier, advocate (Montreal),—acclamation.*

## ST. JOHNS.

*i. Felix Gabriel Marchand, N.P. (St. Jean d'Iberville),—acclamation.*

## ST. MAURICE.

*c. François Severe Lesieur Desaulniers, journalist (Yamachiche), 801.*

*i. Simon Remington, merchant (St. Etienne des Gros), 691.*

## SHEFFORD.

*c. Isidore Fregeau, M.D., (Lawrenceville), 1229.*

*i. T. B. DeGrosbois, M.D. (Roxton Falls), 1223.*

## SHERBROOKE.

*c. Hon. James Gibb Robertson (Quebec),—acclamation.*

## SOULANGES.

*c. William Duckett, trader (Coteau Landing), 656.*

*i. G. Raoul L. H. G. S. DeBeaujeu, gentleman (Coteau du Lac), 580.*

## STANSTEAD.

*c. John Thornton, (Coaticook), 1205.*

*i. Henry Lovell do. 983.*

## TEMISCOUATA.

*c. George Honoré Deschênes, farmer (St. Epiphane),—acclamation.*

## TERREBONNE.

*c. Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, LL.D., Q.C.,—acclamation.*

## THREE RIVERS.

*c. Severe Dumoulin, advocate (Three Rivers), 452.*

*i. Arthur Turcotte, advocate (Three Rivers), 401.*

## VAUDREUIL.

*c. Emery Lalonde, farmer (St. Marthe),—acclamation.*

## VERCHE

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## VERCHERES.

*l. Abraham Bernard, farmer (Belœil),\**  
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*c. Joseph Regnier Brillon, N.P. (Belœil),*  
745.

## YAMASKA.

*c. Jonathan Saxton Campbell Wurtele,*  
D.C.L., Q.C. (Montreal), 1296.  
*l. R. Gladu, 960.*

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on the 26th February, 1880, when the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, in the Speech from the Throne congratulated the Legislature on the plentiful harvest, the moderate success of the fisheries, and an improvement in the coal, lumber and shipping industries; expressed the hope that, owing to the guarantee of the debentures of the Western Counties Railway Companies by the Government, the railway between Digby and Yarmouth would be speedily completed and opened; intimated that legislation would be asked in view of the adoption of a more vigorous policy in relation to the Eastern Railway Extension; stated his belief that the exertions made to obtain a share of the Fishery Award would not be without avail; informed the Legislature that Her Majesty's Government had not so far seen fit to sanction the proposal made to alter the Provincial Constitution by abolishing the Legislative Council; and promised various measures of Provincial importance. The Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer showed that the expenditure for 1879 had been \$611,424, of which \$517,032 had been ordinary expenditure, and \$94,392 on account of road service, and the receipts \$655,969, leaving a surplus of \$44,545. There had, however, been a balance against the Province at the commencement of the year of \$118,331, which was thus reduced to \$73,786. The liabilities of the Province included this deficit, together with \$229,905, loan due Provincial Railway Account, and \$50,000, loan from Subsidy Advance from 1880, making a total of \$353,691. The debts due to the Province amounted to \$247,851. The revenue for 1880 was estimated at \$490,240, and the ordinary expenditure at \$486,798. Several special expenditures had increased the total in 1879, and had been met by the loan from the Provincial Railway Account. The Legislature was prorogued on the 10th April, when the Lieut.-Governor gave his assent to 76 bills, including measures to amend the County Incorporation Act; respecting railways; to amend the law as to mines; to amend the law relating to Crown Lands; to amend the law in relation to suits against absent or absconding debtors, and in relation to the sale of lands under execution; and to amend the law of Public Instruction; and various bills having reference to the constitution and practice of the Courts. A bill to amend the law relating to witnesses and evidence was not assented to. \*

On the 3rd March, 1881, the Legislature again assembled. The

\* Declared elected by Judge Jetté, after counting voting ballots, 10 Dec., 1881.

Lieut.-Governor stated that the year had "been marked by substantial progress in the development of some of the most important industries of the Province, and by generally increased prosperity of its people;" alluded to the discoveries in the gold fields; and the increased sales of coal which had resulted from the encouragement given to the coal mines; congratulated the Province on a reduction of the deficit which had been made by the exercise of the strictest economy; and mentioned the opening of the railway to the Strait of Canseau, and the reopening of the line between Digby and Yarmouth; though the whole of the Western Counties Railway had not, as had been hoped, been completed. The Treasurer's Account current for 1880 showed the ordinary expenditure to have been \$439,338, and that for road service \$103,818, making a total of \$543,156. The receipts had amounted to \$576,544, leaving a balance of \$33,388, which reduced the existing deficit from \$73,786 to \$40,398. The total liabilities had been reduced to \$333,299, and the debts due to the Province had increased to \$270,652. For 1881, the Treasurer estimated the revenue at \$505,987, the increase being principally anticipated from mines and crown lands, and the expenditure at \$503,953. Seventy-four bills passed both Houses during the Session and received the assent of the Lieut.-Governor. They included bills in amendment of the Mining Laws, the Law of Public Instruction, the County Incorporation Act, the County Court Consolidation Act, and the law for the encouragement of agriculture; a bill to enable the city of Halifax to subsidize a graving dock; and a bill respecting the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*. A measure was also passed amalgamating the office of Queen's Printer with that of the Commissioner of Public Works. The Legislature was prorogued on the 14th April.

The question of the abolition of the Legislative Council was for some time before the Legislature of the Province. The example of the large Province of Ontario, which entered Confederation with only one chamber, with which she had since managed to conduct her affairs, and the subsequent action of other Provinces in the Union, were appealed to as worthy of the imitation of Nova Scotia, and in 1879 [see A. R., 1879, p. 179] the Government introduced a measure to do away with the Upper House, which passed the Assembly, but was rejected by the chamber most affected. The Legislative Assembly then adopted an address to the Queen, praying that the B. N. A. Act, 1867, might be so amended as to allow the Lieut.-Governor in Council to appoint a sufficient number of Legislative Councillors to carry into effect the will of the elected body. The Legislative Council presented a counter address, and the Executive Council passed a minute endorsing the view

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of the Assembly. These were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, through the Governor General, by whom the following reply was received:—

“DOWNING STREET, 25th July, 1879. MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 179, of the 23rd of June, enclosing an address to the Queen from the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, praying that certain steps therein indicated may be taken with a view to the abolition of the Legislative Council on account of the financial difficulties of the Province, together with a counter address from the Legislative Council, and also a minute of the Executive Council in support of the address from the Legislative Assembly. The prayer of the Legislative Assembly is to the effect that by an Act of the Imperial Parliament the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia may be empowered to increase the number of Legislative Councillors, in order that a measure for the abolition of the Council may be passed through the Houses of the Provincial Legislature giving effect to the alleged wishes of the people. 2. I should have been glad to have been favoured by your Lordship with such observations as the means of information at your disposal might have suggested in regard to the circumstances which gave rise to the proposal for effecting the considerable change recommended in the first mentioned address. 3. Under sections 88 and 92 of the “British North America Act of 1867,” the power of amending the Constitution of the Province has been vested in the Provincial Legislature, and the circumstances, as placed before me, do not lead me to conclude either that an alteration of the Constitution has been proved to be necessary, or that sufficient attempts have been made to remove the evils complained of by well-directed measures of reform and retrenchment. 4. You might indeed not improperly have yourself intimated to the Lieut.-Governor of the Province that, in such circumstances, the prayer of the Legislative Assembly could not meet with your support in transmitting the addresses to Her Majesty’s Government, and I shall be obliged by your requesting him to inform the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature that I have laid their addresses before Her Majesty, but that, for the reason given above, I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to give any directions in favour of the prayer of the petition from the Legislative Assembly. 5. You should also direct him to communicate a copy of this despatch to his Executive Council. I have, &c. (signed), M. E. HICKS BEACH. To Gov. General, the Right Hon. Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.”

In forwarding this despatch to the Lieut.-Governor, the Secretary of State of Canada (Mr. O’Connor) requested His Honour to cause a report to be made on the subject for the information of the Governor General. A full report was forwarded by the Provincial Secretary on the 22nd July, 1880, enumerating in detail the advantages which it was believed would arise from the abolition of the second House. It is worthy of remark that the Secretary of State asked for information on the 4th September, 1879, that the report was not made till the 22nd

July following, and was not forwarded to the Ottawa Government till the 19th March, 1881. In reply Mr. Secretary O'Connor said:

"His Excellency is advised that a full opportunity has not as yet been had for endeavouring to restore harmony between the two Houses. It seems not improbable that within a reasonable period the mere effluxion of time will place at the disposal of the Government, for the time being, in Nova Scotia, a considerable number of seats in the Legislative Council, and it is, therefore, considered inadvisable that the frame-work of the constitutional Act of the Dominion should, on so grave a point as the composition of the Legislature of the Province, be lightly interfered with, and in this instance it does not appear that sufficient ground has, so far, been shown for a further reference or recommendation to Her Majesty's Government from that of the Dominion. His Excellency will nevertheless be prepared to submit the additional papers now presented to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, should the Government of Nova Scotia desire it."

The Government of Nova Scotia then approached the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with a view to taking concerted action for the abolition of the Legislative Councils of the three Provinces. The Government of New Brunswick expressed its readiness to join Nova Scotia in the matter, and that of Prince Edward Island, while expressing itself in favour of the abolition of the Upper House in that Province, pointed out that it was there elective, and asked the Nova Scotia Government to indicate the course it proposed should be adopted. A conference of the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took place, and on the 17th October the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia again strongly expressed the views of his Government on the Federal Ministry. In this position the matter stood at the close of 1881.

Another matter of very great importance to the Province was the consolidation of the Provincial Railways, and a contract entered into between the Government and a syndicate of capitalists in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. After protracted correspondence on the subject, the House of Assembly, by a unanimous vote on the 13th April, 1880, empowered the Government "to enter into negotiations with any person or persons for the purpose of effecting a sale of the interests possessed by the Province in the said railways, or any of them, upon the best terms that can be obtained, having regard to the ability of the contractors to carry out their engagements and to provide satisfactory security therefor, and to contract for the completion of such roads or any of them, and for the construction and working of a railway on the Island of Cape Breton, to connect with the Eastern Extension Railway and Ferry at the Strait of Causo; such contract to be subject

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to the approval of the Legislature." A company of English capitalists was formed, under the name of the "Nova Scotia Railway Company," and a contract was entered into for the carrying out of the desired object, by which the Government was to receive \$1,350,000 for its interest in the railways, the whole of the Provincial lines were to be consolidated under one management, and to be worked upon a system and under a tariff to be approved by the Government, the unfinished lines were to be completed, and new lines were to be constructed from Canso to Louisburg or some other Atlantic port, from the town of Pictou to a junction with the Intercolonial Railway, and from the Windsor junction to Dartmouth, making altogether 500 miles of railway, and \$250,000 was to be lodged with the Government as security, and to be forfeited in case of non-performance of the contract.

On the 25th February, 1880, a fire broke out in the Legislative buildings of New Brunswick at Fredericton, and destroyed them. The Legislature had been summoned to meet on the following day, but in consequence of this catastrophe it was immediately prorogued till the 9th March, on which day it assembled in the Normal School, and the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Lieut.-Governor, delivered a Speech, opening the Session. He referred in encomiastic terms to his predecessor, the late Hon. E. B. Chandler; alluded to the visit of the Governor General and the Princess Louise to the Province, during the previous summer; congratulated the Legislature on "the abundant success which attended the labours of the agriculturist during the past season;" spoke of the necessity of making such arrangements as would ensure the success of the approaching Provincial Exhibition at St. John; stated that his Government had made a grant towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the tornado which devastated the County of Kent in August; informed the Legislature that a settlement of the pending claims between the Federal Government and the Province appeared to be approaching; promised that tenders for new Legislative Buildings would be laid before them; and that measures would be presented relating to schools, to the keeping of the Public Accounts, and to necessary provisions consequent on the repeal of the Insolvent Law. During the Session the Governor in Council was authorized to enter into a contract for the erection of a new Legislative Building, in the city of Fredericton, at a cost not to exceed \$75,000, which he was empowered to raise by way of loan. The Public Accounts showed that the receipts for the year ending October 31st, 1879, had been \$567,605 and the expenditure \$616,131, thus changing a surplus of \$40,920 at the commencement of the year into a deficit of \$48,526 at its close. The

income for 1880 was estimated at \$597,895, and the expenditure at \$567,129. On the 23rd April the Lieut.-Governor prorogued both Houses, and assented to 53 bills, including measures, in amendment of the law relating to the solemnization of marriage, and to remove doubts as to marriages in certain cases; to amend the law relating to the arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors; to amend the law relating to agriculture, and establish a Board of Agriculture; and various amendments of the Acts relating to the Courts.

During the recess, the Government entered into a contract for the erection of new Legislative Buildings at a cost of \$68,880, the remains of the old building to become the property of the contractor. The building was to be completed on or before the 1st October, 1881.

The Legislature again assembled in the Normal School on the 8th February, 1881. The Lieut.-Governor, in opening the Session, referred to the abundant harvest, and expressed the belief that the progress of the Province in general prosperity had again commenced. The Board of Agriculture had received the generous confidence of the agriculturists of the Province. The visit of the English agricultural delegates was alluded to in congratulatory terms, and the recent Provincial Exhibition was declared to have been one of the most successful ever held in the Province. The increasing export of cattle and sheep to the markets of Great Britain, demanded a cheaper and more expeditious mode of transportation than existed, and the hope was expressed that the Federal Government might grant a subsidy in aid of a line of steamers for that purpose. Bills were promised relating to the trial of causes in the Supreme Court, county valuations for the purposes of assessment, and the amendment of the law in regard to the issue of Provincial debentures. The receipts for the year 1880 had been \$675,284, and the expenditure \$609,671, the balance being sufficient to discharge the deficit of the previous year, and leave a surplus of \$17,087. The receipts for 1881 were estimated at \$567,100, and the expenditure at \$579,113. Sixty-eight bills were passed into law during the Session, including those promised in the speech, and several others of public importance.

In Manitoba, Mr. Maxime Goulet entered the Government on the 3rd January, 1880, as Minister of Agriculture, in the room of Mr. Taylor, who had resigned. The newly-elected Legislature was convened on the 22nd of the same month, when Lieut.-Governor Cauchon directed the House to elect a Speaker, and Mr. Gilbert McMicken was unanimously chosen to that office. The Lieut.-Governor then delivered the Speech from the Throne, congratulating the House on the prosperity of the Province; the attention which Manitoba and the North-West were

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attracting in the Mother Country; the success which had attended the exhibition of Manitoba products in the leading Canadian cities; and the happy issue of the efforts of the delegation which had visited Ottawa and obtained from the Federal Government an increase of the Provincial subsidy, a settlement of all outstanding accounts, an assurance that a vote would be asked at the next Session of the Parliament, for the erection of buildings for the Legislative Assembly, a Government House for the Province, and a Dominion Lunatic Asylum and Hospital at Winnipeg. Measures were promised to complete the municipal organization, provide for the drainage of low lands, and simplify the making of the electoral lists. The sum of \$203,359 was voted for the public service for the year 1880. On the 13th February the House adopted an address to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that the boundaries of the Province were too circumscribed, and should be extended easterly, westerly and northerly, with advantage to the Dominion, and asking for an equitable increase of the Provincial grant, which was now inadequate to meet the just requirements of the Province. [For the action of the Dominion Parliament on this subject, see Chap. IX. of this A. R.] Among the bills passed were Acts respecting Municipalities; Voter's list; registers of marriages; to amend the Game Laws; to amend the School Act; to provide a system of drainage; to divide the Province into counties; for the establishment of county Agricultural Associations; to interdict certain persons from the use of intoxicating liquors; and to authorize the withdrawal of the capital at the credit of the Province with the Dominion of Canada. The House was prorogued on the 14th February, when assent was given to forty bills. The House again met on the 16th December, when the Lieut.-Governor congratulated the members on the Dominion Government having acceded to the desire of the Province, for an enlargement of its boundaries, and promised measures necessitated by this proposed extension. These measures were subsequently passed into law. On the 23rd December the House adjourned till the 22nd March following, but a special Session was summoned on the 3rd March, 1881, circumstances requiring the early attention of members to the legislation affecting the alteration of the Provincial boundaries. The bill of the previous Session was amended to accord with the measure which the Dominion Government would introduce at Ottawa, and the assent of the Lieut.-Governor, having been given to the new Act, the House, on the 4th March, adjourned till the first Monday in May. Accordingly, on the 2nd of May, the House reassembled, and remained in Session till the 25th of that month, when assent was given to forty bills. The Lieut.-Governor,



in proroguing the Legislature, alluded to the extension of the Provincial Laws to the new Territory; the amendment of the Act respecting Municipalities; the School Act; the consolidation of the Statutes; the division of the Province into judicial districts, and various other important measures which had been passed during the Session.

On the 16th November, 1881, Mr. Goulet resigned, and the Hon. M. A. Girard, became Minister of Agriculture in his place, Mr. A. A. C. LaRiviere entering the Government and taking Mr. Girard's position as Provincial Secretary.

The Legislature of British Columbia met on the 5th April, 1880, when Lieut.-Governor Richards expressed pleasure at the promised construction of 127 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the mainland, and regret that no steps had been taken to construct the road from Esquimalt to Nanaimo; informed the House that the Attorney General (Mr. Walkem) had visited Ottawa, and conferred with the Dominion Government in regard to this and other unsettled questions; and foreshadowed measures to secure early railway construction on Vancouver Island; the completion of the graving dock; and the restriction of Chinese immigration; to provide for the distribution of debtors' estates; and to amend the assessment and School Tax Acts. The Public Accounts showed the expenditure for 1879 to have been \$370,317, and the revenue \$393,331, leaving a surplus of \$23,014. The estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1881, was \$374,750, and the estimated income \$392,728. Steps were taken to obtain legislation from the Federal Parliament to enable the Province to levy extra taxation on the Chinese, and bills were passed abolishing priority amongst execution creditors; to authorize the grant of certain lands on the mainland to the Dominion Government for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes, and to amend the Assessment Acts. The House was prorogued on the 8th May, when twenty-four bills were assented to. Two of these—an Act to amend the Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876, and an Act respecting tolls on the Cariboo Waggon Road, were disallowed by the Deputy Governor, Sir William J. Ritchie, on the 29th July, 1881. The Legislature reassembled on the 24th January, 1881. The Lieut.-Governor stated that the Hon. Amor DeCosmos, M.P., had been appointed Special Agent of the Province at Ottawa, with instructions to press on the Government the importance of commencing the construction of the railway on Vancouver Island, but was not in a position to report the result of his action. "Since last I had the pleasure of meeting you," said His Honour, "railway work has been commenced on the mainland,

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but it cannot escape your observation that the railway obligations of Canada to British Columbia are not being carried out." The construction of the graving dock was stated to have been commenced; gold was reported to have been discovered on the banks of the Frazer, in the district of Cariboo. The expenditure for the year 1879-80 had been \$454,588, and the receipts \$392,484. For the year 1881-82 it was anticipated that the revenue would reach \$408,819, and the expenditure \$459,535. On the 23rd March an address was adopted to Her Majesty praying that the Dominion Government might be moved to construct the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo and from Port Moody to Yale; that the Province might be permitted to regulate and collect its own tariff of Customs and Excise until through railway communication was established with the Eastern Provinces; and that in any event compensation should be awarded to the Province for the breaches of agreements and delays on the part of the Dominion. The House was prorogued on the 25th March. Twenty-eight measures were assented to, the most important being one to carry out the objects of the Better Administration of Justice Act, 1878, and a consolidation of the various Municipal Acts.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature met on the 4th March, 1880, and was prorogued on the 26th April. On the day before the opening the Hon. D. Ferguson, Provincial Secretary, became Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands, and the Hon. Wm. Campbell entered the Government as Commissioner of Public Works. The budget was introduced by Mr. Sullivan (the Premier) on the 14th April. The receipts had not equalled the estimate, but the result was a balance of only \$13,000 against the Province. For the year 1880 the estimated expenditure was \$250,000, and the receipts \$252,850. Twenty-four bills were assented to by Lieut.-Governor Haviland, including an Act to facilitate the conveyance of real estate by married women; an Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act; the Jury Law Amendment Act; and Acts relating to the County Courts. Assent was refused to a bill to incorporate the Orange Association, and this exercise of the veto power by the Lieut.-Governor led to an acrimonious discussion in the Island newspapers. In 1881 the Legislature was opened on the 3rd March. On the 7th of that month the Premier (Mr. Sullivan) introduced a series of resolutions providing for the abolition of the present Legislature, and the establishment of a single chamber of twenty-two members, fifteen to be returned by the present electoral districts for the Assembly and seven by those now returning the Legislative Council. It was also proposed to limit the number of Executive Councillors to

five. The bill passed the Lower House, but was thrown over till the next Session by the Upper Chamber. The Public Accounts for 1880 showed an expenditure of \$257,308 and an income of \$269,603, leaving a surplus of \$12,295. The Legislature was prorogued on the 5th April, assent being given to thirty-eight bills, and one bill relating to factories in incorporated cities was reserved for the consideration of the Governor General.

In the North-West Territories the first election to the North West Council, under the "North-West Territories Act, 1875," took place on the 25th March, 1881, Mr. Lawrence Clark being returned for the District of Lorne by a majority of 107 over his opponent, Capt. Moore. Towards the close of the year, Lt.-Governor Laird's term of office having expired, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, was appointed to succeed him, and Mr. Laird left the Territories. We append a statement of the By-Elections in all the Provinces during 1880-81:—

PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS, 1880-81.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATES.	Votes Poll'd	Cause of Vacancy.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.				
1880 Jan. 9	Dufferin.	William Jelly, <i>Thos. Jull,</i> <i>R. McGhee,</i> <i>Mr. Lawrence,</i>	C 1,207 L 770 C 456 L 6	Unseating of Dr. Barr, the sitting mem.
" 20	West Hastings.	Alex. Robertson, <i>E. G. Silts,</i>	C 1,306 L 1,157	Unseating of Alex. Robertson, the sitting mem.
23	Stormont.	Joseph Kerr, <i>Finlay McNaughton,</i>	C 1,975 L 985	Unseating of Joseph Kerr, the sitting mem.
1881 April 14	Prescott.	Albert Hagar, <i>Simon Labrosse,</i> <i>Thos. W. Lee,</i> <i>Lt. Col. John Butterfield,</i>	C 1,002 C 950 C 119 I 115	Death of Dr. Harkin, the sitting mem.
June 4	North Ontario.	Frank Madill, <i>Joseph Bigelow,</i>	C 2,083 L 2,041	Appt. of Thos. Paxton to Shrievalty of Ontario.
" 27	N'rth Waterloo	Elias W. B. Snider, <i>Ferdinand Walters,</i>	L 1,517 C 1,291	Appt. of Moses Springer to the Shrievalty of Waterloo.
" 29	East Durham.	Chs. H. Brereton, M.D., <i>F. H. Russell,</i>	C 1,471 L 1,241	Death of John Rosevear, the sitting mem.
Aug. 21	W. Peterboro'.	Robt. Kincaid, M.D.,	I Accl.	Death of W. H. Scott, Q.C., the sitting member.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.				
1880 Mch. 3	Rimouski.	Joseph Parent, <i>Louis Nap. Asselin,</i> <i>L. N. Cote,</i> <i>Dr. P. Pelletier,</i>	I 959 C 808 C 560 I 210	Appt. of Hon. A. Chauveau, the sitting mem., to Judgeship Sessions of the Peace, Quebec.
" 27	Chicoutimi and Saguenay.	Joseph Elizée Beaudet.	C Accl.	Resignation of W.E. Price, the sitting mem.
June 4	L' Assomption.	Joseph Marion.	Maj. 257	Death of O. Pelletier, the sitting mem.
Dec. 30	Berthier.	Joseph Robillard, <i>M. Sylvestre,</i>	C 1,198 L 1,007	Unseating of J. Robillard, the sitting mem. Unseating of A. Larose, the sitting mem.

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DATE.	CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATES.	Votes Pl'd.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	PROVINCE OF N. BRUNSWICK			
1881 April	6 Sunbury.	Jas. S. White, <i>Thos. P. Taylor.</i>	630 417	Death of J. S. Covert, the sitting mem.
	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.			
Aug. 25	Emerson.	Thos. Carney, <i>Alex. Waideft,</i>	179 83	Appt. of W. H. Nash, the sitting mem., as Registrar.
Dec. 4	Winnipeg.	Daniel H. McMillan, <i>Hector Mansfield Howell, Douglas B. Woodworth,</i>	437 146 129	Election of Thos. Scott, the sitting mem., to the House of Commons.
1881 Aug.	1 N. Dufferin.	Henry Wilson, M.D., <i>Thos. Duncan,</i>	226 129	Appt. of A. Laughlin, the sitting mem., as Registrar,
Nov.	2 Turtle Mount'n	Jas. P. Alexander, <i>Jas. Church Waugh,</i>	162 33	Elections consequent on extension of Bounda- ries of Province.
"	2 Dauphin.	John Andrew Davidson, <i>Peter St. Clair McGregor,</i>	148 97	
"	2 Birtle.	David Wesley Cumming, <i>Lt. Col. Chas. A. Boulton, Edward P. Leacock,</i>	127 115 86	
"	2 Minnedosa.	John Crerar, <i>Sawford Aug. Cornell,</i>	407 387	
"	2 Brandon.	John Wright Sifton, <i>Chas. R. Tuttle, Robt. Zachus Rogers, Robt. Wilson Currie, Wm. Jno. Graham, Wm. Geo. Rogers,</i>	308 245 149 119 35 24	
Dec. 15	St. Boniface.	Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere,	Accl.	
"	15 Verandrye.	Hon. Maxime Goulet,	Accl.	By his acceptance of office of Minister of Agricul- ture.
	PROVINCE OF B. COLUMBIA.			
1881 Dec.	1 N. Westminster	Wm. Jas. Armstrong,	Accl.	Resignation of E. Brown, the sitting mem.
	PROVINCE OF P. E. ISLAND.			
1880 Mch. 20	Queen's 1st Dist	Hon. Wm. Campbell,	Accl.	By his acceptance of office of Com. of Public Works.
	NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.			
1881 Mch. 25	Lorne.	Lawrence Clark, <i>Capt. Moore,</i>	250 143	Under 38 Vic., Cap. 9, s. 13.

# JOURNAL OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

1880.

## JANUARY.

2nd.—Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, is entertained at dinner at the Toronto Club.

3rd.—Robt. Fraser and his wife are suffocated in bed, in Halifax, N.S., by coal gas admitted to their room by a defective flue.

4th.—The machine shop of Smith-Elkins factory, Sherbrooke, P.Q., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$7,000, covered by insurance.

7th.—The Ontario Govt. gives a dinner to its supporters at the National Club, Toronto, on the occasion of the opening of the Local House. Besides members of the House the following gentlemen were invited: Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, Brown and Messrs. D. Blain, ex-M.P., A. H. Dymond, ex-M.P., P. Hughes, J. D. Edgar, John Leys, Dr. Ogden, Jas. MacLennan, Q.C., and G. W. Pattullo.

8th.—A grand banquet is given at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, to Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec. The chair is occupied by Mr. C. P. Davidson, Presdt. of the Junior Conservative Club, and amongst the guests present are Hon. H. L. Langevin, Hon. Alex. Campbell, Sir Chas. Tupper, Hon. Messrs. O'Connor, Baby and Abbott. About 350 other gentlemen are present. In response to the toast of the evening Mr. Chapleau delivers an eloquent address, vindicating his course as a public man.

9th.—The Executive Council of the Dominion Bd. of Trade decide to postpone the usual annual meeting. In a circular announcing this determination, the Secy., Mr. W. J. Patterson, says: "The main circumstances that induced this conclusion may be summarily stated. The letters received in reply to the preparatory circular indicated that the long-continued trade depression had reduced the membership (and therefore the number of representatives) of some of the constituent bodies—that one Board had been dissolved, and another, for local reasons, had discontinued its connection—and that the comparatively few subjects for discussion which had been sent in were not of such a character as to render a meeting of representatives on the 20th inst. imperatively necessary."

—Jas. Irwin and David Jas. Spence, who were sentenced on 25th Apl., 1878, to 5 years imprisonment in the St. Vincent de Paul Penit. for shooting with intent to kill, are pardoned, on condition of their entering into bonds to keep the peace. These were two of the cases which arose out of the Montreal Orange troubles in July, 1877.

14th.—The barque *Genl. Coff*, 648 tons, Capt. J. L. Oliver, from San Francisco to Seabeck, W. T., is wrecked on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and proves a total loss. Crew saved.

16th.—The Q. M. O. and Occidental Railway is formally handed over by the contractors to the Quebec Govt.

—Prof. Croft of University College, Toronto, is entertained at dinner at the Rossin House, Toronto, by students and ex-students of the University, on the occasion of his retirement from the chair of Chemistry in the University. Mr. John Langton, M.A., a former Vice-Chancellor, occupies the chair.

—A deputation consisting of 8 Non-commissioned officers of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, commanded by Sergt. Maj. Geo. J. Carpenter, visits Toronto, for the purpose of presenting to the Queen's Own Rifles of that city a silver cup as a *souvenir* of the visit of the Victorias to Toronto, in Sept., 1879, and their entertainment by the Q. O. R. The presentation takes place in the Drill Hall, which is crowded.

18th.—Mr. Chas. Pfitl, German Consul, Quebec, receives from the Emperor of Germany, the Cross of the Crown, 4th class, a civil order instituted in 1861.

22nd.—The 3rd trial of the Oka Indians takes place at Aylmer, P.Q., and lasts several days, the jury finally disagreeing. This celebrated case arose out of the burning of the Roman Catholic Church at Oka, P.Q., on 15th June, 1876, under circumstances which led to the suspicion that it was fired by the Indians. A trial took place at Ste. Scholastique in Jan., 1878, and again in July of that year, but the jury in each case failed to agree. The *renew* was then changed to Aylmer with the same result.

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31st.—The "ice bridge" railway across the River St. Lawrence from Montreal to Longueuil, to connect the Q. M. O. and Occidental Railway with the South Eastern Railway, is successfully opened in the presence of a large number of spectators. The train consisted of the engine, weighing about 25 tons and two flat cars, weighing about 8 tons each; but the ice was so firm that the great weight caused scarcely any deflection. About 250 gentlemen were on the train, amongst whom were, Hon. Messrs. Chapleau (Premier) and Paquet, and Messrs. Mousseau, Coursol, Oulmet, Benoit, Bergeron, Bernier, Vanasse and Hurteau, M.P.'s. The bridge remained firm for several weeks, and was constantly used for connecting the two railways.

—Geo. W. Lefurgey is condemned, by Judge Duff, at St. John, N.B., to imprisonment for life for forging and passing forged bills of the Union Bank of P.E.I., and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

FEBRUARY.

1st.—Hon. J. E. Cauchon, Lieut.-Govr. of Manitoba, is married, at Chicago, to Emma D. St. Denis, daughter of Robert Lemoine, Esq., Clk. of the Senate, Ottawa.

—Octave Sabourin, of Billings Bridge, Ontario, dies from wounds inflicted on him with an axe by his wife during a drunken quarrel. The Coroner's Jury return a verdict of murder against Mrs. Sabourin. She is tried at the Carlton Assizes, Ottawa 23rd April, when a verdict of "Not Guilty" is returned by the Jury.

—The City Hall, Napanee, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000, insurance \$800.

2nd.—H. R. H. the Princess Louise arrives at Halifax per S.S. *Sarmatian*, from Liverpool, and is met by H. E. the Governor General. They reach Ottawa on the 6th.

—The large warehouse of Mullin Bros., St. John, N.B., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000, partly insured.

3rd.—Murder of the Donnellys in Bidulph, Ont. (See Remarkable Trials.)

—The express train on the Hamilton & North Western Railway runs off the track between Lisle and Creemore, and the fireman is instantly killed. The engineer has both legs broken, and the brakemen is badly injured. Some of the passengers are slightly hurt but none seriously.

4th.—The deep water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, N.S., is completed by Mr. James G. Kennedy, con-

tractor. The work was commenced in June, 1877. The contract price was \$174,000.

—The stores of W. W. Farley, James Best and J. Oliver, Peterboro, Ont., are burnt. Loss \$25,000, covered by insurance.

9th.—The Grand Opera House, Toronto, which was destroyed by fire on 25th Nov. (see A.R., 1878, p. 257), is reopened, having been very handsomely rebuilt and improved. There is a very large attendance to witness Shakespeare's Comedy "*As You Like It*," with Miss Adelaide Neilson as *Rosalind*. Previous to the performance an introductory ode, written by Mr. F. A. Dixon, of Ottawa, is recited by Miss Neilson; brief addresses are made by Mr. A. Pitou, manager, and Mr. Alex. Manning, proprietor of the building, and the National Anthem is sung by the Toronto Church Choir Company.

10th.—Joseph Dunlop and Filbert Poullet are instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler in the pulp house of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor, P.Q. G. Skyes, J. arrière and T. Gagné are seriously, and several others slightly, injured.

14th.—While H. R. H. the Princess Louise, H. E. the Governor General, Hon. Mrs. Langham and Col. McNeill, C.B., are proceeding from Rideau Hall to the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, where a Drawing Room was to have been held, the horses attached to the covered sleigh take fright and the sleigh is thrown on one side and dragged several hundred yards. The runaway is stopped by Hon. Mr. Bagot, A.D.C., who happened to be in a sleigh preceding the Vice-regal party. H. R. H. received a wound in the neck and a severe contusion on the head. She was seriously indisposed for several days, and felt the effects of the accident so severely that she was unable to take part in any public entertainments during the winter, and sailed for England during the summer. The Senate and Commons pass an Address to H. E. congratulating him on the fortunate escape of H. R. H. Hon. Mr. Bagot, and Madden, the coachman, who stopped the runaway, are presented by Her Majesty with a valuable gold watch each, in recognition of their services, the presentation being made by the Princess in person on 6th March.

15th.—The wife of Adam Murray, farmer, at Egypt, near New Glasgow, N.S., gives birth to 5 children, 3 girls and 2 boys. 4 of them died the same evening, and the fifth subsequently. The children were all well

formed, the smallest 13 inches and the largest 16 inches and a quarter long.

18th.—Ernest Caron is sentenced, at Quebec, to 12 months' imprisonment for receiving money under false pretences by falsely representing himself as a collector for the Irish Relief Fund.

—Joseph Lacombe, while sleeping, is suffocated by the fumes of charcoal gas from a coke stove, at Quebec.

23rd.—Mr. John McD. Campbell, a prominent citizen of Montreal, being ill, his Doctor prescribes some medicine to be taken, and some carbolic acid to be used as a lotion. Mrs. Campbell, by mistake, gives her husband the carbolic acid to drink instead of the medicine, and he dies therefrom. The jury acquit Mrs. Campbell of blame; but censure the Doctor for not marking the bottle or warning Mrs. Campbell.

25th.—The Legislative Buildings at Fredericton, N.B., are destroyed by fire. Loss, \$5,000; insurance \$4,000.

#### MARCH.

4th.—The first sod of the Saugeen Valley Railway is turned at Walkerton, Ont., by Mr. McLay, Presdt. of the Railway. The road is intended to run from Walkerton to Mount Forest, there to connect with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

5th.—E. Arderison's saw and shingle mill, Lanark, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; no insurance.

6th.—Mr. Chas. S. Parnell, M.P.(Eng.), delivers an address in the Royal Opera House, Toronto, on the condition of Ireland. The audience is large and enthusiastic.

—Mr. M. Koro, lessee of the Royal Opera House, Toronto, mysteriously disappears, and no trace of him is ever discovered.

—The Music Hall, Chatham, Ont., and adjoining stores destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000, insurance \$8,500.

7th.—The Professors and students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., present Rev. Dr. Lobley, Principal of the College, with an address on the occasion of his declining to accept the position of Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, to which he had been elected. Although the salary was larger he preferred remaining with his own College.

8th.—The barque *Eblana*, of St. John, N.B., with a cargo of 400 tons of coal from Newport, Wales, for St. John, N.B., runs ashore on Nigger Head, 5 miles west of Partridge Island, N.B., during a snow-storm,

and becomes a total wreck. Capt. Barry, the first mate, and 5 of the crew are drowned.

—Mr. Parnell visits Montreal, and is enthusiastically received by his fellow-countrymen. A large number await his arrival at Bonaventure Station, and he is escorted to his hotel by a torchlight procession. On the following night he addresses a large audience in the Theatre Royal. He had proposed visiting other Canadian cities, but the news of the dissolution of the Imperial Parliament caused him to curtail his Canadian visit, and go home at once.

10th.—D. McClanaghan's Express Hotel, Montreal, is partly destroyed by fire. Loss \$24,000, covered by insurance.

—The stores of Messrs. Stackpole, Campbell and Hart and Murray, Halifax, N.S., are burnt. Loss 12,000; covered by insurance.

11th.—Thomas W. Sloven, of St. John, N.B., is presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society for having been instrumental in saving several lives.

—Jas. Greenshade, farmer, is committed to jail for one month by Judge Elliott of London, Ont., for contempt of Court in refusing to take the oath when required to do so.

12th.—While Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Goodwin are driving across the Canada Southern Railway track near St. Thomas, Ont., their buggy is struck by a passing train. Mrs. Goodwin is instantly killed, and her husband seriously injured.

15th.—The dry goods store of H. B. Alley, London, Ont., is burnt. Loss \$7,000, insurance \$5,000.

—At Stratford, Ont., the dry goods store of J. P. Williamson and adjoining buildings are burnt. Loss \$45,000, insurance \$23,000.

—At Barrie, Ont., a block of six frame houses and one brick building are destroyed by fire. Loss \$37,000, insurance \$13,000.

16th.—Application having been made on behalf of the wife of Mr. Joseph Spencer, Burleigh, who was delivered of triplets, for Her Majesty's bounty of £3, Mr. Under Secretary Langevin informs Mr. Spencer that instructions have been received by the Secretary of State that such cases occurring in the Colonies do not come within the Queen's rule on the subject, which is to give a small donation to poor people of good character on occasion of triple births, where the children survive, the money being given to assist the parents in providing food and

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clothing shortly after the birth of the children. It is added that the length of time which must elapse before a triple birth in the Colonies can be reported to the proper quarter makes it next to impossible to admit the case as coming within the rule laid down, and that the money when given is by no means as a reward but simply as an act of charity.

—Judgment is given by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, in the cases of M. Kero, lessee, and Lucien Barnes, manager, of the Royal Opera House, Toronto, charged with keeping a disorderly house, fining them \$20 each. The defendants had been giving Sunday evening concerts in their theatre, and this charge was brought against them in order to stop the concerts.

19th. —A complimentary dinner is given in the Restaurant of the House of Commons, Ottawa, to Mr. A. D. DeCelles by his friends on the occasion of his being appointed Assistant Librarian to Parliament. About sixty Senators, Members of Parliament, literary men and journalists are present, the chair being occupied by Mayor Macintosh, and the vice-chairs by Senator Fabre and Hon. W. Laurier, M.P.

—The new Masonic Temple at St. Thomas, Ont., is dedicated by M. W. Bro. Jas A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., of Kingston, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Canada, assisted by several other Grand Lodge officers.

19th.—The Dept. of Marine and Fisheries present Capt. Symes, of the steamer "Manitoba," with a gold watch, in recognition of his services in attempting to save life during a storm in Sept., 1879. 4 men who were in the boat with him receive a silver watch each; and the parents of J. Murray and Ross Lambert, who were drowned on the same occasion, are presented with a gold watch each.

21st.—The new Union Methodist Church on Spadina Avenue, Toronto, is opened by Rev. Dr. Khrono, of Troy, N.Y. The Church cost some \$12,000.

—W. H. Marsh's grist and saw mill, Coneseon, Ont., is burnt. Loss \$12,000, partly insured.

—The wooden ware factory of F. Poltras & Sons, Lachute, P.Q., is entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$10,000.

23rd.—Chas. N. King, who was sentenced to 8 years in the Penitentiary at Fredericton, N.B., for destroying tombstones in the cemetery, is pardoned after having served 2 years.

24th.—A grand banquet is given at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, in honour of Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., previous to his departure for England to assume the position of High Commissioner for Canada. About two hundred of the leading gentlemen of the city are present. Hon. James Ferrier presides, and Hon. Henry Starnes acts as vice-chairman. Amongst those present are: Sir Chas. Tupper, K.C.M.G., and Hon. Messrs. Pope, Baby, Mitchell, Hamilton, Abbott, Norquay and Royal, &c.

—The Convent at Montebello, P.Q., is burnt. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,000.

25th.—About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a man named George Bennett, who had been employed as night engineer on the Toronto *Globe*, enters the private office of Hon. George Brown, the Managing Director of the Globe Printing Company on Toronto, and has an altercation about the signing of a certificate of good character which Mr. Brown refuses to sign. Bennett draws a revolver which Mr. Brown manages to wrest from him, the revolver exploding during the struggle, wounding Mr. Brown in the left leg. Bennett is arrested, and Mr. Brown is taken to his home. At first the wound is considered to be slight; but after a few days Mr. Brown gradually grows worse, and dies on 9th May, from the effects of the wound. A Coroner's inquest is held on 10th and 11th May, and a verdict returned that Mr. Brown "came to his death by a wound caused by a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of the prisoner, George Bennett, which shot was feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought fired with intent to kill and murder the said George Brown." Bennett was tried on a charge of wilful murder, at the Summer Assizes held in Toronto on 23rd June, before Mr. Justice Cameron and a jury. The case for the Crown is represented by Mr. Emilius Irving, Q.C., and the prisoner is defended by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin and Mr. G. W. Mortimer. The trial lasts only one day, the evidence of the shooting being very complete, although there was no one who saw the shot actually fired. As to the intent, several documents found in the prisoner's pockets are put in evidence, in one of which, signed by him, he says: "I intend to ask a simple request that I have been already once refused. Should I get a similar refusal this time, then I will send this man where equal rights is every man's portion, and the poor man's claim is as good as the rich." The jury bring in a verdict of "Guilty,"



and His Lordship sentences the prisoner to be hanged on 23rd July, on which day he is duly executed in the jail yard at Toronto. On the scaffold he makes a speech in which he says that he did not intend to shoot Mr. Brown; that he was drunk when he went into the office; and that when he drew the revolver Mr. Brown seized it, and it went off during the struggle that ensued.

29th.—The residence of Mr. John Riordan, St. Catharines, Ont., is partially destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; covered by insurance.

—Two boys, named Edward Rayner and John Burgess, aged 14, get adrift in an old schooner in Toronto harbour and drift out into the lake, where they are frozen to death.

31st.—Mr. J. T. Duncan, Veterinary Surgeon, Toronto, is awarded the prize of \$50, offered by Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, for the best essay on pleuropneumonia in cattle.

—The chime of bells presented by H.R.H. the Princess Louise to St. Bartholomew's church, New Edinburgh, is placed in position.

#### APRIL.

1st.—Lt.-Gov. Robitaille pays his first formal visit to Montreal since his appointment. He is received by the City Council and presented with an address. During his stay in the city he visits a number of public institutions, and receives several addresses.

—Miss Poston, Quebec, receives from the ex-Empress Eugenie a letter of thanks accompanied by a photograph of the late Prince Imperial, in acknowledgment of a funeral march to the memory of the late Prince, composed by Dr. Miles and Miss Poston, and forwarded to H. I. Highness by the latter.

3rd.—The Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway is opened from Cobourg to Harwood.

4th.—W. Payne, Jas. Mellish and Thos. Neil, of B Battery, R.A., are drowned in Halifax harbour by the upsetting of a boat.

7th.—At the Perth Assizes, before Mr Justice Patterson, Benj. Mitchell, charged with the murder of Wm. West, in Nov. 1879, is found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in Kingston Penton.

—A platform falls about 30 feet in the Huntington Copper Mine, Dillon, P. Q., and Lewis Barnes and Francis Potvin are killed.

13th.—McSweeney Bros., dry goods

store, and adjoining stores at Moncton, N.B. are destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$23,000.

14th.—Patrick Whalen, keeper of the lighthouse at Bird Rock, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and his son are frozen to death while seal fishing.

17th.—H. M. S. *Triumph* (Capt. A. H. Markham), carrying the flag of Rear Adm. Stirling, arrives at Esquimalt, B.C.

—Waddington & Sons' steam saw mill, Kingston, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

—Another large fire at Barrie, Ont., destroys the brick block in Dunlop st. occupied by Graham Bros. and others. Loss \$31,500; insurance \$19,500.

—Wm. Burns and Jno. Cruickshanks are drowned in the Ottawa, near Buckingham, by the sinking of their canoe.

19th.—The Methodist Church, at Kingsville, Ont., is struck by lightning while service is in progress. A panic occurs. Several persons are hurt but none killed.

21st.—The Baldwin and Forsyth Iron Mines, Hull, P. Q., are sold to Messrs. McLaren & Pew for \$50,000. The mines had been unworked for many years. A force of 150 men is put on, and large quantities of ore taken out.

—About three o'clock in the afternoon a fire breaks out in Hull, P. Q., just opposite Ottawa, and burns with great fury for about four hours, destroying 491 houses and leaving about 5,000 persons destitute. Subscription lists are opened in Ottawa and other places, and \$23,388.71 subscribed in money, besides large quantities of food and clothing. The following is the list of subscribers of \$50, and upwards: Archbishop of Quebec, \$100; Accident Insurance Co., \$200; Butterfield, J., \$67; Bank of Quebec, \$150; Bank of B. N. A., \$500; Bank of Montreal, \$500; Bowmanville, Town of \$100; Booth, J. R., \$800; Bronson & Weston, \$800; Blake, Hon. E., M.P., \$250; Chappleau, Hon. J. A., M.P.P., \$100; Carleton, County of, \$200; Dominion Government, \$7,000; Dow & Co., W., \$100; Dobell & Co., R. R., \$100; Eddy, E. B., \$1,000; Francis, Thistle & Carswell, \$50; Graham, Dr. C. E., \$100; Gilmour & Co., \$500; Gilmour, Allen, \$200; Goodwin, James, \$100; Guelph, Town of, \$200; His Excellency the Governor General, \$500; Hamilton Bros., \$100; Hamilton, City of, \$400; London, City of, \$200; McAllister & McLean, \$150; McLaren, James, \$100; Miller, Joseph, \$50; McDonald & Co.,

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J., \$100; Mackey, W., \$200; McDonald, Hon. James, M.P., \$50; Maedonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John A., K.C.B., M.P., \$50; Merchants Bank, \$500; McKay & Co., Thos., \$200; Montreal, City of, \$284; Moore, David, \$100; Noel, H. V., \$100; Oshawa, Town of, \$100; Perley & Pattee, \$800; Price, Hon. D. E., Senr., \$50; Pope, Hon. J. H., M.P., \$50; Russell, Forbes & Co., \$50; Scott, Dr. W. F., \$100; Strathroy, Town of, \$50; St. Hyacinthe, Town of, \$100; St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$130; Smith, Hon. D. A., M.P., \$400; Sherbrooke, Town of, \$250; St. Catharines, Town of, \$200; Tupper, Sir Charles, M.P., \$50; Toronto, City of, \$500; Wright, Alonzo, M.P., \$500; Welland, County of, \$100; Young, Levi, \$200.

— At the Cobourg Assizes a verdict of \$25 damages for libel is obtained by Mr. T. W. R. Preston, Port Hope *News*, against Mr. C. W. Mitchell, Ottawa *Free Press*.

— Robinson, Howell & Co.'s woollen factory, Preston, Ont., is partially destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$5,200.

— The greater portion of the north side of the village of Bondhead, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,500, insurance \$2,200.

23rd.—Nine dwellings, barns, &c., are burnt at Canterbury Station, N.B. Loss \$12,000, insurance \$6,000.

24th.—The gauge of the Canada Central Railway from Brockville to Pembroke, about 150 miles, is changed from broad gauge to the standard 4 ft. 8½ inches.

25th.—The stores of G. F. McMullin, Morton & Allan and D. Sullivan, Yarmouth, N.S. are destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000, insurance \$8,000.

26th.—Robt. W. DeCoursier is placed on trial at Toronto, before Mr. Justice Galt, on the charge of murdering his brother Edward, at Lambton Mills, on 26th September, 1879. (See A. R., 1879, p. 245.) Mr. Æ. Irving, Q.C., appears for the Crown, and Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Jas. Pearson, for the prisoner. After 2 days trial he is found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on 16th June. The Jury recommend him to mercy, and considerable sympathy is shown in his favour. Several petitions are presented to the Governor General praying for a commutation of sentence, but the law is ordered to take its course. DeCoursier, however, escapes the gallows by poisoning himself in his cell, on the 15th June, the day before he was to have been hanged.

27th.—At Cobourg Assizes, Jas. Cooper is sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary for

having carnally abused his own daughter, aged 12.

— The Opera House at Belleville, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$13,000; insurance \$6,000.

29th.—A complimentary dinner is given at the Hotel Dufferin, St. John, N.B., to Hon. Thomas R. Jones, M.L.C., Dr. F. E. Barker presiding.

— The store of Joseph Bedard and the offices of the Missisquoi and Black River Railway, at Richmond, Que., are destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$5,000.

30th.—A team of so-called "Canadian" cricketers sails from Portland, Me., for England, to play a series of match games with English clubs. The team is by no means a "Canadian" one, consisting of 3 natives of the United States, 7 Englishmen and 5 Canadians. The team does not meet with much favour, and its playing compares very disadvantageously with that of the Australian cricketers playing in England at the same time. It also suffers from the misfortune of having its captain arrested as a deserter from the 2d Life Guards. He was playing under the name of Jordan, but is identified as Tom Dale, and sentenced to 330 days' imprisonment.

MAY.

3rd.—A serious riot occurs in Quebec between the rival ship-labourers' unions, and several men are injured, but no one killed.

— The libel suit of Herbert Crosskill, late Deputy Prov. Secy., N.S., against the Halifax *Herald*, is decided at Halifax before Judge McDonald, a verdict of \$3,000 damages being returned.

— The employees of the Merchants' Bank present Mr. Jackson Rae, General Manager of the Bank at Montreal, with a handsome solid silver dessert service, on the occasion of his retirement from office.

5th.—The Dundas Mills, at Dundas, Ont., occupied partly by A. Ellis as a flour mill, and partly by John Mackay as a batting mill, are entirely destroyed by fire, together with an adjoining building, occupied by Statten, Stanley & Co., as a knitting factory. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$10,000.

— The house of Jas. Gage, Sutherland's Corners, Ont., is burnt, and his 2 daughters, aged 12 and 15, and Miss Wade, aged 14, burned to death. The girls were alone in the house, and the fire is supposed to have originated from the stove.

— At the Brant, Ont., Assizes, before Judge Cameron, an Indian named Benj

Carrier is found guilty of having murdered his wife, Nancy, in or near Onondaga, on 15th April, and sentenced to be hanged on 7th June. It appeared that he and his wife were in the woods together when they quarrelled, and he struck her several times with an axe he had in his hands. He made a confession of his guilt. Efforts were made to get his sentence commuted, but were unsuccessful; and, on 7th June, he is hanged in the jail at Brantford in the presence of the chiefs of his tribe and a few spectators. Sheriff Smith, from conscientious motives, declined to employ a hangman, holding that while it is lawful and right for him to perform even the most disagreeable duties of his office, it is demoralizing and degrading for any wretch to do for money an act for which society will reprobate him, and to which no sense of duty can prompt him.

10th.—The Rector and Vestry of St. Bartholomew Church, New Edinburgh, Ont. present an address to H. R. H. Princess Louise, congratulating her on her escape from the late accident, and thanking her or the chime of bells recently presented to the church by her.

11th.—Hon. E. T. Paquet, Provl. Secy., of Quebec, is married at Three Rivers, P.Q., by Bishop Lefleche, to Miss Emma Larue.

12th.—Another fracas occurs between the Ship Labourers Unions in Quebec, and the military have to be called out. On the following Sunday (19th) a pastoral from Archbishop Taschereau is read in all the Catholic churches, in which he threatens with excommunication "Any Catholic who, in the course of the present year, 1880, shall attack or conspire to attack any person belonging to a labour society, or not, or any member of his family, because such person works, has worked, or is willing to work at a price which he thinks fit." This has the effect of quieting the trouble, and no more riots occur during the summer.

—Mrs. Ashley, an old woman, asphyxiates herself in the St. James Hotel, Toronto, by blowing out the gas and leaving the burner open.

14th.—Mr. J. Gordon Brown announces in the *Globe* that he has assumed the position of managing-director of the Globe Printing Company, rendered vacant by the death of his brother, Hon. George Brown.

—A number of citizens of Kingston, Ont., present the officers of "A" Battery with 5 handsome and costly pieces of plate.

—H. R. H. Prince Leopold sails from Liverpool in the Allan steamer *Sardinian*,

for Quebec, where he arrives on 23rd inst., and is received by H. E. the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise. He visits Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other Canadian cities, and makes a brief visit to the States, travelling privately, and avoiding all public receptions or demonstrations. He afterwards spends some time on the Metapedia, salmon fishing, and leaves for home in August, accompanied by the Princess Louise.

—The following gentlemen and ladies are selected as Canadian delegates to the centenary of the establishment of Sunday schools in England: "Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. Alex. and Mrs. Vidal, Miss Cameron, Sarnia; Mrs A. T. Crombie, Alfred Reeve, H. J. Clark, R. S. Brodie, and Rev. W. Millard, Toronto; Rev. J. Mullan, Fergus; Rev. W. C. Bradshaw, Peterboro; Rev. J. W. Savage, Stirling; Rev. A. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Strathroy; J. K. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Flavell, London; Jas. Gordon, Ingersoll; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward, Wyoming; Rev. W. Armstrong, Ottawa; Miss J. Laird, Rondeau; Rev. F. W. Dobbs, Portsmouth; A. B. Walker, Waterford; Mrs. T. Ritchie, Belleville; R. R. T. Hynne, Kirkwall; Rev. Dr. R. Burns and Mrs. Burns, Halifax.

15th.—The ironclad *Northampton*, flagship of Vice-Adml. Sir F. L. McClintock, 16 guns, arrives at Halifax, N.S. Amongst her officers is Flag Lieut. E. B. Vankoughnet, son of the late Chancellor of Onta. lo.

18th.—Capt. S. Meany, W. Murray, David Ball, Arthur I. Dempsey, Jas. Scanlon and W. H. Goucher are drowned in the Skaget river, B.C., by the swamping of a canoe.

—A boiler explodes in the saw-mill of McLeland & Blaikie, Great Village, N.S., killing Hugh Boyd and Allan Heighston.

—Felix O'Neil dies of starvation and fatigue in the Montreal General Hospital, he having tramped from New York to Montreal on only one meal.

19th.—A single-scul boat race for a prize of \$6,000, offered by a patent medicine firm, is rowed on the Potomac river, Washington, D.C., between Edward Hanlan, Toronto and Chas. E. Courtney, Union Springs, N. Y., and is easily won by Hanlan in 36 min. 45 secs.

—Mrs. Hy. Nesbitt, Gilford, Ont., is struck by lightning and instantly killed.

20th.—Mrs. Weldon, wife of Hon. Justice Weldon, St. John, N.B., presents the museum of King's College, Windsor, N.S., with a valuable collection of 353 pieces of

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old china. Many of the articles in the lot were brought to St. John by the Loyalists, and several of the bowls were used by them for baptismal fonts.

—Actual construction of the Canada Pacific Railway is commenced in British Columbia near Yale.

23rd.—The large flour mill of James McInnes, Parkhill, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$11,000.

24th.—The 61st anniversary of Her Majesty's birth is generally celebrated throughout the Dominion. At Quebec there is a grand military review on the Plains of Abraham, before H. E. the Governor-General, H. R. H. the Princess Louise, H. R. H. Prince Leopold, and an immense number of spectators. The troops reviewed are: Cavalry, 80 men; B Battery, 4 guns and 150 men; Field Battery, 70; Garrison Artillery and "B" Battery Infantry, 200; 5th Fusiliers 275; 6th Fusiliers, 275; 62nd Bat. St. John, N.B., 275; Prince of Wales Rifles, 250; Victoria Rifles, 325; 8th Royal Rifles, 250; 9th Batt., 300; 65th Batt., 300. Total strength, 2,900. The Montreal High School cadets, 300 strong, were represented by 30 young gentlemen under Captain Ernest J. Chambers. Lt. Gen. Sir E. S. Smyth, K.C.M.G., is in command. After the review there is a sham battle, and in the evening there is a grand banquet in the Music Hall. At the Niagara camp there is a review of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto. At Halifax N.S., there is a review of the regular and volunteer troops, and in the evening a grand ball is given by Lieut.-Gov. Wilmot at which Vice Adml. and Lady McClintock and Sir Patrick L. McDougall, commander of H. M. Forces, and about three hundred other guests, are present.

—During a thunder storm at Charlottetown, P. E. I., a daughter of Mr. Anthony McPhee, aged 5, is killed by lightning.

—At the Drawing-room held by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Buckingham Palace, Sir A. T. Galt is presented by the Colonial Secy., on his appointment as High Commissioner for Canada.

25th.—Messrs. W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont., receive notice that the organ exhibited by them at the Sydney, Australia, Exhibition has taken the only special prize, a gold medal, in competition with English and American organs.

—G. W. Brazeau, interpreter and guide to the North-West Mounted Police, is accidentally shot at Fort Saskatchewan, N.W. T., while cleaning a Winchester rifle.

26th.—A single-scutt boat race of 5 miles for a purse of \$2000, offered by the citizens of Washington, D.C., takes place on the Potomac river between Edward Hanlan, Toronto, and Jas. Riley, Saratoga, and is easily won by Hanlan by nearly a quarter of a mile, in 36 min. 2 sec.

—A scow containing 13 men is upset at White Rapids, St. John river, N.B., and Timothy Kelleen, Timothy Crowley, L. Belfleur and Michael Crook are drowned.

27th.—The corner-stones of the new St. George's Church, Owen Sound, Ont., is laid by the Rev. Canon Mutholland, Rector.

—The first fatal accident on the Canada Pacific Railway, in B.C., occurs at tunnel No. 1, near Yale, by which a man named Guinn is killed, and 2 others injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

29th.—The Union Lacrosse Club of Boston, Mass. visits Montreal and plays the Montreal Lacrosse Club, the latter winning in 3 straight games. H. E. the Governor-General is present during the match and compliments the clubs. In the evening the visitors are entertained at dinner by the Montreal Club.

—A terrible tragedy is enacted at Newlands, about 2 miles from St. John's N.B. John Drury, a deaf-mute, 72 years of age, kills his brother Edward, aged 68 seriously wounds another brother, Ward C., sets the house on fire, and commits suicide by shooting himself. The murderer and his victim lived with their brother, Ward Chipman Drury, Registrar of Deeds, in the City and County of St. John. They were sons of Lt.-Col. Chas. Drury, who died in February, and it is supposed that the fact of his father not making him his executor, and only leaving him an annuity of £60 per annum was the cause of John Drury's dreadful deed, as he had several times made threats against his brothers on that account.

31st.—A fire breaks out in the Springfield Hotel, Montreal, near midnight, and the inmates have great difficulty in escaping, 5 of them being seriously injured by jumping from windows in the third and fourth stories. The loss is about \$6,000; insured.

—The boiler in the saw mill of McAuley & Jarvis, Winnipeg, explodes, instantly killing the foreman, Robt. Denzall, and injuring several workmen, 2 of whom, Sam. Dean and Joseph Cresdell, subsequently die.

#### JUNE.

1st.—Saml. Love and his son, while crossing the track of the London, Huron and

Bruce Railway in a waggon, near Blyth, Ont., are struck by a train and both instantly killed.

2nd.—A dinner is given by the Canada Club, London, Eng., in honour of Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner.

3rd.—The large saw mill belonging to Senator Muirhead, at Chatham, N.B., is entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000, insurance \$14,000. About 120 hands are thrown out of employment.

—The ship "Gondolier," 1,049 tons, owned by Hon. Angus McMillan, Summerside, P.E.I., is wrecked on Sable Island, while on her way from Rotterdam to New York. Three of the crew are drowned while trying to land. The vessel is a total wreck, but part of the cargo is saved. An investigation is held at Halifax, by Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N., and the master's certificate is suspended for six months, and the first and second officers censured.

—The barque "Atalaya" from Montreal for Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of lumber, is stopped by the Customs authorities at Quebec, at the request of Count Premio-Real, Consul-General of Spain, on suspicion of having on board arms and ammunition for the insurgents in Cuba. The vessel is subsequently searched, but nothing contraband is found. The case attracts considerable attention, and finally comes before the Vice Admiralty Court, Judge Okill Stuart presiding, where, on 23rd July, judgment is given against the Government with costs, and the vessel ordered to be released, the Judge holding that the information on which the warrant for her arrest was issued was insufficient. Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C., who appeared for the Crown, gave notice of an appeal to the Privy Council; but the appeal was subsequently abandoned.

4th.—The Catholic Church at Chambly Basin, P.Q., is destroyed by fire. Loss about \$100,000; insurance \$12,000. Cause of fire unknown.

—The Grand Lodge of Masons of N.S. passes a resolution of thanks for his long and efficient services to Col. J. W. Laurie, M. W. Grand Master, who has declined re-election.

—C. H. Clements' lobster factory, Cape Negro, N.S., is burnt. Loss \$10,000.

—Lieut.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth leaves Ottawa for New York *en route* for England, his term of service in Canada having expired.

5th.—H. E. the Governor-General lays the

corner-stone of the new graving dock at Levis, P.Q., in the presence of the Quebec Harbour Commrs. and a large assemblage.

—The first sod of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway is turned at Laprairie, P.Q., by Mr. Brosseau, Mayor of Laprairie, and Mr. S. W. Foster, one of the Directors of the road.

—In the Court of Common Pleas, Toronto, before Chief Justice Wilson and Justices Galt and Osler, the application of the Canada Central Railway for a new trial in the suit of Mr. P. McLaren against them is granted. The action in the first instance was taken on account of the burning of McLaren's lumber yards at Carleton Place, and a verdict for \$100,000 obtained. (See *A. R.* 1879, p. 211.)

6th.—A pastoral from Bishop Fabre, Montreal, is read in the churches in his diocese, forbidding ladies from appearing in public without being clothed with a cape or shawl, as His Lordship deems it immoral to make an exhibit of the female figure. The same mandate directs nuns not to shake hands with men, even their own brother, or fathers being no exception, and in future they are required to abstain from giving visitors who call upon them any refreshments. The document concludes by prohibiting ecclesiastically and authoritatively private theatricals.

7th.—At the Academy of Music, Montreal the Canadian historical drama of "Papineau," by Mr. L. H. Frechette, is performed for the first time before a large and enthusiastic audience.

8th.—J. Smith, a youth employed in the office of the Leamington (Ont.) Post, is struck on the left side by a ball while playing lacrosse and instantly killed.

—At the convocation of the University of Toronto, Judge Boyd, of York, on behalf of the graduates, presents the Senate of the University with a portrait of the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

—The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian Church is laid at Enniskillen, Ont., by Rev. Mr. Little.

9th.—The ceremony of the consecration of the Church of Our Lady, Hochelaga, P.Q., is performed by Mgr. Fabre, B. C. Bishop of Montreal, assisted by 30 priests. The church was erected by the Valois family at a cost of \$15,000, and the monastery in connection with it cost \$30,000, which was defrayed by Mrs. Fremont,

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widow of the late Dr. Fremont, of Beauport.

—Mr. J. Stewart Tupper, barrister, eldest son of Sir C. Tupper, K.C.M.G., is married in Toronto, to Ada Campbell, second daughter of Hon. Justice Gatl.

—The Chevalier Joseph Emmanuel Joachim de Navarre, Spanish Consul at Baltimore, is married at the Basilica, Quebec, by Mgr. Cazeau, to Marie Angelique Emma, daughter of Hon. Senator Clinic.

—Rev. S. W. Folger, aged 60, Baptist minister at Delhi, Ont., hangs himself in his barn. Temporary insanity supposed to be the cause.

10th.—The daughter of Mrs. Jas. Pringle, aged 4, is killed on the railway track at Whitby.

—Mr. Wm. Wallace, M.P., addresses the Greenbackers' Convention at Chicago.

—Duncan Dawson, farmer, near Mitchell, Ont., is killed by lightning.

—An importation of migratory quail is made from Messina, including 290 for Quebec, 100 for Danville, P.Q., 300 for Sherbrooke, P.Q., and 200 for Chatham, Ont.

11th.—The Presbyterian Church at Nairn, Ont., is struck by lightning, and totally destroyed. Loss \$3,000; partly insured.

—A timber raft, belonging to Mr. D. D. Calvin, Kingston, breaks up while running the Laehine rapids and 2 men are drowned.

15th.—Andrew Johnston, farmer, of Malahide, Ont., while labouring under a fit of insanity, murders his brother Thomas, by first striking him with a loaded stick and afterwards cutting his throat. Andrew then tries to cut his own throat, but failing to cause death throws himself down a well and is killed.

—Rev. J. D. Deziel, P. P., Levis, is appointed Chamberlain to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

16th.—Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. G. W. Allan, and Messrs. J. B. Plumb, M.P., and A. Desjardins, M.P., are appointed Commissioners to confer with the New York State and Ontario Provincial Governments relative to the creation of an International Park at Niagara Falls, as proposed by Lord Dufferin. (See *A. R.* 1879, pp. 191, 245.)

—“A” Battery Dominion Artillery is transferred from Kingston to Quebec, and “B” Battery from Quebec to Kingston.

17th.—In the single-scul boat race for professionals at Providence, R.I., Wallace Ross, St. John, N.B., wins in 29 min. 54 sec., beating G. W. Lee, New York; Jas. Riley,

Saratoga; Horatio Delano, Chelsea, Mass.; Jas. A. Ten Eyek, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; F. A. Plaistead, Boston; Jacob Gaudaur, Toronto; J. A. Dempsey, Geneva, N.Y.; R. W. Boyd, Middleboro, Eng.; and Edward Hanlan, Toronto, Hanlan leads almost to the turning buoys, when he is passed by Ross, and soon after gives up rowing, complaining of being ill.

18th.—Mr. Noble, Richibucto, N.B., is awarded a silver medal at the Berlin Fishery Exhibition for his Canadian exhibits.

19th.—Briton's cooper shop and stove factory, Peterboro', Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$2,000.

—The Wimbledon Team of the Dominion Rifle Association sails from Quebec per Allan steamer *Polynesian*. The team is under the command of Lt.-Col. A. H. Williams, M.P., with Major J. Pennington Macpherson, G. G. F. G., second in command. The team is composed as follows: Capt. Barnhill, 78th Batt.; Capt. Strachan, 47th Batt.; Capt. Todd, G. G. F. G.; Major Cates, W. I. Co'y; Major Wilson, 33rd Batt.; Lieut. Mills, 10th Batt.; Qr. Mr. Sgt. Stenhouse, 1st Batt.; Sgt. Maj. McDougall, P.E.I., Eng.; Lieut. Harris, Halifax, G.A.; Sgt. Sargison, B. Columbia; Sgt. Baillie, 47th Batt.; Pte. Sutherland, G. G. F. G.; Pte. O'Grady, G. G. F. G.; Pte. Walters, W. I. Co'y; Pte. A. McIntyre, Manitoba; Pte. Huston, Manitoba; Pte. A. W. Graham, 25th Batt.; Pte. J. Graham, 25th Batt.; Pte. C. Bent, C. P. Batt.; Wheeler Ogg, W. F. Bat'ry. The representation by Provinces: was Ontario 11; Quebec 2; Nova Scotia 3; Prince Edward Island 1; Manitoba 2; British Columbia 1; The usual matches at Altcar were fired, and the Canadian team was successful against the 15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers and the Liverpool Rifle Brigade. The team went into camp at Wimbledon on 10th July. Lt.-Col. Williams in his report says: “The success of the team as prize-winners, although not up to their expectations, was not so very far behind that of previous years. In the ‘Queen's’, at the 2 first ranges, Private S. Graham, 25th Batt., succeeded in scoring 66, and placing himself 13th in the list, the highest score being 68. Q. M. Serg. Stenhouse, P. W. R., scoring 64; but when the hour for the team to fire at the 600 yards range came, the weather was most unfavourable and quite destroyed their prospects. \* \* \* In the match for the Kolapore Cup, the Canadian

8 did remarkably well at 200 yards and at 600 yards, the Home team beating them only by 4 points at the former range, and by 1 point at the latter; but at 500 yards I regret to have to say our men failed most seriously, and I am compelled to record the want of success on the part of the Canadians. Score: Home team 639; Canadians 568. The Canadian camp was honoured by the presence of many distinguished persons, including H. S. H. the Duke of Teck, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who addressed the team in terms of congratulation; Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secy., and Lieut-Gen. Sir Selby Smythe, lately commanding the Canadian Militia, who also addressed the team. The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, and other prominent Canadians also visited the camp, and met the Colonial Secy. and other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen at luncheon in the camp on the 22nd. Sir John Rose, Bart., who so generously presented a prize for competition to the Dominion Rifle Association, was thanked on behalf of the Association by myself, as the officer commanding, in the presence of the team. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the team on the 24th, and addressed them in complimentary and encouraging terms. The prizes were distributed on Saturday afternoon by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales in the presence of a large number of spectators, and on Monday at 9 a. m. the Canadian camp broke up."

21st.—At the spring meeting of the Quebec Turf Club, Quebec, the Queen's Plate of 50 guineas, the gift of her Majesty for horses foaled, raised and trained in the Province of Quebec, is won by Mr. Hugh Patton's b. f. "*Wuntopedia*," Sheriff Powell's ch. f. "*Gwendolin*," second. The Governor General's Cup for horses bred and owned in the Dominion is won by Mr. J. P. Dawes' "*Helmholtz*."

—Count Foucault and M. Claudio Jannet, two distinguished French scholars and *litterateurs* arrive at Quebec to attend the St. Jean Baptiste celebration.

—The 131st anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, N.S., is celebrated by a general holiday.

23rd.—At the annual convocation of Laval University, Quebec, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion and Chief Justice Meredith receive the honorary degrees of D.C.L., Abbe Provencher receives the degree of Doctor of Science; and Senator Lucien

Brun, Judge Routhier and Mr. Claudio Jannet that of LL. D.

—At March Corners, Ont., a lad named Sprowle, aged 15, is killed by lightning while tying a horse to a telegraph pole.

—Dr. Kirkpatrick, Chippewa, Ont., receives the Order of the Medjidie of the fourth class from the Sultan of Turkey for services rendered to the sick and wounded of the Ottoman army during the Russo-Turkish war.

24th.—The foundation stone of the new St. George's Episcopal Church, Goderich, Ont., is laid with masonic honours by M. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

—The fete of St. Jean Baptiste is celebrated at Quebec with more than usual splendour; and the demonstration is one of the most successful ever held in Canada. The occasion is made one of a general reunion of the French Canadian race, and delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States are present to the number of several thousand. The programme of the day's demonstration is opened at 8 o'clock by a grand Pontifical Mass at *Les Battes a Neveu*, the highest ground on the Plains of Abraham, where an altar is erected. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau officiates, assisted by a numerous staff of clergy, and a choir of 400 voices, under the direction of M. G. Gagnon. Grouped around the sanctuary are the Pontifical Zouaves, and fully 5,000 persons are present. The sermon is preached by Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, who gives a most eloquent history of the French Canadian race. After the sermon Archbishop Taschereau reads a telegram from His Holiness the Pope, in answer to one sent by the Presdt. of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, sending his Apostolical Benediction to the St. Jean Baptiste Society and all French Canadians. The telegram is signed by Cardinal Nina. After mass the procession is formed, in which about 16,000 persons take part; one of the leading features being a number of splendid allegorical cars. The procession is the grandest as well as the largest and most gorgeous ever witnessed in the Ancient Capital. In the evening a grand National banquet is held in the skating rink at which there are about 500 guests, including H. E. the Governor General, Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, Hon. H. L. Langevin, Hon. W. Laurier, M. P., Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec. Mr. J. P. Rheameu, Presdt. of the St. Jean Baptiste Society,

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Quebec, presides. Addresses are delivered by H. E. the Governor General, Archbishop Taschereau, Comte de Foucault, M. Claudio Jannet, Mr. Watson, U. S. Consul, Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Laurier, Chapleau, Langeller, Landry (of N. B.) and others. On the following day a reception is given at Spencer Wood by the Lieut.-Governor and Madame Robitaille, at which there is a very large attendance. In commemoration of the event a medal is struck as a souvenir. The medal is of nickel silver, with the following inscriptions on the obverse side:—"Société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec;" "Nos Institutions, Nos Langue et Nos Loix." Between the inscriptions is a representation of St. Jean Baptiste, surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves. On the reverse side are the following inscriptions:—"Souvenir de la Convention Nationale, du 24 juin, 1880," and "Labor Improbis, Omnia Vincit." In the centre is a figure of a *habitant*, surrounded by various agricultural implements, and below is a beaver in a semicircle of maple leaves.

25th.—The first public session of the Catholic Congress is held in Quebec, Archbishop Taschereau, presiding. Judge Routhier delivers an address on the French-Canadian nationality and the Catholic religion. The session is concluded with a speech from M. Claudio Jannet, which creates some effect. In the evening the National Convention of Quebec meet in Laval University. Addresses are delivered by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, President; Hon. Mr. Landry, N.B.; the Rev. George Page and the Hon. Mr. Laurier. An address to the Sovereign Pontiff is also read and carried.

26th.—The corner stone of a new wing to the Exhibition Building, Toronto, is laid by Mayor Beaty. The stone used is the same which was used as the corner-stone of the Crystal Palace building in 1858.

27th.—The ceremony of unveiling a handsome memorial tablet, erected in honour of the hero of Chateauguay, takes place at the de Salaberry family manor house, Beauport, P.Q., in the presence of about 5,000 persons. Amongst those present are Lt.-Gov. Robitaille; the hero's son, Lt.-Col. C. de Salaberry; Sergt. Major Voyer, of the *Voligeurs*, aged 105; and Vicar Genl. Langevin, of Rimouski, &c. The ceremony of unveiling is performed by the Lieut.-Governor, at the request of Mr. Dion, the Secy. of the Chambly Committee. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:—

“*Force a superb, mercy a faible.*” *Ici nequit le 18 Nov., 1778, Charles M. de Salaberry, C.B., hero de Chateauguay, Comte de Chambly. 24 Juin, 1880.*”

—A young son of Mr. Christian Becker falls into the Bay at Kingston, Ont. His father jumps into save him and both are drowned.

29th.—At the Ottawa Turf Club races, at Mutchmor Park, the Queen's Plate of 50 guineas for horses bred, trained and owned in the Province of Ontario is won by Mr. John Forbes' (Woodstock) b. f. "*Bonnie Bird*," Mr. D. W. Campbell's (Milton) b. m. "*Fanny Wiser*," being second.

—The steamer "*Bohemian*," of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, collides with the gates of lock No. 2, Lachine Canal, Montreal, and batters them down, causing an immense body of water to be thrown upon the wharves, &c. The "*Bohemian*" is sunk, and considerable damage is done to other steamers and barges. Navigation is stopped for 5½ days, and the loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

JULY.

3rd.—Thomas Polland, boatswain of the British ship *Maggie E. Seed*, becomes intoxicated at the collery games, at Wellington, B.C., and behaves so improperly that he is placed in a large barn, and to prevent his escape is chained to a post. Shortly after the barn is discovered to be on fire, and Polland is roasted to death before he can be rescued.

4th.—The corner stone of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Port Credit, Ont., is laid by Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto, assisted by Rev. E. Cassidy. Archbishop Lynch is present, and delivers an address on the nature of the ceremony.

—Thomas Cannailly, aged 16, and Patrick Cashen, aged 14, becoming intoxicated, go to sleep on the Grand Trunk Railway track near Cobourg, Ont., and are killed by a freight train.

5th.—At the Aylmer, P.Q., Assizes, before His Honour Judge Bourgeois, Paul Brisbois is tried for the murder of a trapper named Hennessey, a half-breed, at a place about 200 miles above the Desert Village, on 20th December, 1879. Brisbois pleads that he acted in self-defence, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" is returned.

6th.—The yacht *Little Giant* capsizes in the bay near Picton, Ont., and two young men named John Boyle and John Langham are drowned. They had just pur-



chased the yacht at Stone Mills, and were taking her to Pieton.

—General Sherman, U. S. A., accompanied by his daughter, arrive in Winnipeg and become the guests of Lt. Gov. Cauchon, being escorted to Government House by a troop of Cavalry, commanded by Captain Young.

—The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church at Morrisburg, Ont., is laid by Sir L. Tilley, with the usual ceremonies.

8th.—About two million feet of lumber and the tramway and dock of the Guelph Lumbering Company at Parry Sound, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss about \$30,000; covered by insurance.

—Hon. John Beverley Robinson is sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, by Chancellor Spragge, assisted by Mr. Justice Morrison and Judge Boyd, in the Legislative Chamber, Toronto, before a large and fashionable audience.

9th.—A child, one day old, having fourteen fingers and two thumbs to each hand, all webbed together, is brought to the Hotel Dieu, Montreal. Dr. Brunel separates the fingers, and thinks the child will have the use of them.

—Thos. Boothroyd, living near Bridgetown, Ont., is knocked down by a wild hog, and bitten so severely about the throat that he dies in fifteen minutes.

—Robt. Ennis is killed by lightning at Petrolia, Ont.

9th.—A serious fire takes place at Orono, Ont. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$10,000.

10th.—A team of the Toronto Lacrosse Club leaves Toronto for Staten Island, N.Y., where they play and defeat the Staten Island Club. They subsequently visit Boston and defeat the Boston Lacrosse Club.

—A banquet to Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General (who arrived in Winnipeg on the 2nd), is given by the Liberal Conservative Club, of that city. Captain Scott P. M., occupies the chair, and over 100 guests are present.

11th.—E. Johnson shoots and wounds a bear on his father's farm, near Huntsville, Ont. The bear tries to escape, and Johnson follows him without reloading his gun, when the bear turns on him and tears him to pieces.

12th.—Mr. J. R. Ferris, of Hamilton, while trying to jump on a Dundas street railway car, falls and receives injuries from the effects of which he dies in a few days.

—The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church at Huntingdon, Que., is laid with Orange honours by Mr. H. Merriek, M.P.P., Supreme Grand Master of British North America.

—Lieut. C. N. Bulley, of H. M. 97th Regiment, while bathing near McNab's Island, Halifax, N.S., becomes entangled in eel-grass and is drowned.

—The steamer *City of St. Catharines* collides with the steam barge *George A. Marsh*, near Samia, Ont., and sinks in fifteen minutes. The crew and passengers, numbering fifty, are saved.

—The body of Thomas Lett Hackett, who was shot during the Orange troubles in Montreal, 12th July, 1877, and which had been lying in the vault of the Protestant Cemetery since that time, is quietly buried by the Orange Order. (See A. R., 1878, p. 180-87.)

13th.—The daughter of Mr. Richard Walsh, Spurr's Cove, N.B., aged 3, poisons herself by eating a flower called Blue Rocket.

—J. Meiggs, aged 9, dies at Fredericton, N.B., from an overdose of sulphur and molasses.

—The *London Gazette* contains a notice that the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, by warrant dated 8th July, withdraw the authority granted under warrant, dated 14th April, 1862, to the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, of Halifax, N.S., to wear the blue ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet, and the distinctive marks of the said Club on the Burgee.

14th.—The Montreal Woollen Mills and Crathern & Caverhill's nail factory, Montreal, are destroyed by fire. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$40,000.

15th.—20 houses in the business portion of Arnprior, Ont., are destroyed by fire, including the stores of Wilson & Smith, hardware; J. T. Wait, druggist; Archibald Campbell, hotelkeeper, and G. E. Neilson, printer and stationer. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$12,500.

—The first sod of the new Baptist College, Toronto, is turned by Hon. William McMaster, Senator, who has generously offered to defray the whole cost of site, building and furnishing and present the College to the Trustees. The cost of the site is \$10,000; the estimated cost of the building \$60,000, and of furnishing \$5,000, making the total \$75,000.

17th.—McDonald Bros.' furniture factory

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and Horn's carding mill, North Sydney, N.S., are burnt. Loss \$15,000.

—The Oka Indians are again tried at Aylmer, P.Q., and the jury again fails to agree.

18th.—A sad accident occurs at the Sault-au-Recollet Rapids, about 12 miles from Montreal, by which three sons of the late Mr. T. M. Bryson, Customs Appraiser, Montreal, lose their lives. It appears that Mr. Benjamin Bryson, 25, his brothers Elliott, 22, Alfred, 11, and Claude, 4, their sister Alice, 13, and a French boy named Joseph Annais were boating in a flat bottomed boat on the Back River, and in attempting to run the rapids the boat is upset, and Benjamin, Elliott and Claude drowned. The others manage to swim to shore. The two elder brothers were both good swimmers, but lose their lives trying to save their younger brother.

19th.—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works, leaves Ottawa on a tour of inspection through a portion of Ontario. On the 20th he arrives at Penetanguishene, accompanied by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P.; Mr. Elliott, M.P.; Major Greig and Col. D'Arcy Boulton. The party is met at the station by all the leading townspeople, and Mr. Langevin is presented by the Corporation with an address, to which he makes a suitable reply in both French and English. The honourable gentleman is then entertained at lunch at the Georgian Bay Hotel, after which he inspects the entrance to the harbour. In the evening a public meeting is held in the town hall, which is crowded to its utmost capacity, and Mr. Langevin delivers addresses on the leading questions of the day, in both French and English. On the following morning he leaves Penetanguishene by steamer for Collingwood, where he is received by the Mayor, Mr. A. Dudgeon, and the Town Council. In the afternoon he inspects the works in the harbour, and in the evening is entertained at a public banquet, presided over by the Mayor, and at which a large number of the leading citizens are present. Mr. Langevin makes a very effective speech in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers;" and a vote of thanks to him for the services he had rendered the town terminates the proceedings. Leaving Collingwood by steamer, Mr. Langevin reaches Owen Sound the following morning, where he is the guest of the Mayor, Dr. Barnhart, and is entertained at a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, after which the

harbour improvements are inspected, and the honourable gentleman leaves for Hamilton, whence he proceeds by the Great Western Railway to Chatham, the Directors of the Great Western having placed their private car at his disposal. The Minister is met at the depot at Chatham by a committee of reception and escorted to the Garner House, where breakfast is served. The Minister is joined by Senator Northwood, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, M.P., Mr. Rose and others; and the party proceeds in carriages to Blenheim and Rondeau, some twenty miles distant, to inspect the harbour works being carried out there. On their return to Chatham, Mr. Langevin is entertained at a grand complimentary dinner at the Garner House, at which most of the leading citizens of the town are present. On the following day (Saturday) Mr. Langevin visits Mr. J. B. Plumb, M.P., at Niagara, and remains his guest during Sunday. On Monday morning he is driven to St. Catharines, and is there met by the Mayor, Mr. Carlisle, Messrs. J. C. Rykert, M.P., T. R. Merritt, ex-M.P., Captain Murray, Dr. Oille and other leading citizens. The Minister then examines the various sites offered for proposed new Public Buildings, and also visits Lock No. 2 of the Welland Canal, the necessity for enlarging which is urged upon him, and he promises to bring the matter under the notice of his colleague, Sir C. Tupper. At noon luncheon is served in the Springbank Hotel, after which the Minister leaves for Hamilton. On the following day (27th) he visits Toronto and inspects the harbour there, after which he returns to Ottawa.

—The steam saw mill at Lakefield, Ont., owned by Messrs. J. G. Ross & Co., Quebec, is entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000; partly covered by insurance.

20th.—The barn of Mr. George Low, near Pakenham, Ont., is struck by lightning and burnt. While endeavouring to save some grain, Mr. Low is caught by the flames and burnt to death.

21st.—C. G. Dyett, teller of the Bank of Montreal at Goderich, Ont., commits suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. His accounts are in perfect order; and his rash act is supposed to be the result of religious monomania.

22nd.—The corner-stone of the new Free Baptist Church at Carleton, N.B., is laid by Rev. G. A. Hartley, Pastor of the Church.

—Chief Power of the Winnipeg Police

Force together with a prisoner named Carroll are drowned, while about to cross the Red River from St. Boniface to Winnipeg.

24th.—A coal oil explosion sets fire to the clothing of Mary A. Dillon, aged 19, a servant in Hamilton, Ont., who is so badly burnt that she dies in a few hours.

—The large knitting mill of Clay & McCosh, Paris, Ont., is entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$28,000. About 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

26th.—The new water works at Seaforth, Ont., are formally opened, and prove highly satisfactory. A number of Fire Brigades from neighbouring towns and villages compete for prizes, and the day is observed as a general holiday. The water works cost \$12,000.

—William Procknow, farmer, is gored to death by a bull near Walkerton, Ont.

—The corner stone of the new Central Presbyterian Church, Galt, Ont., is laid by Rev. Principal Caven, Knox College, Toronto.

27th.—A large portion of the town of Yale, B.C., including the new railroad station, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000. James McKee and W. McCormick are so injured that they die shortly after the fire.

—In the Church of England Burial Ground, St. John, N.B., Bertie Steinhenson, aged 8, son of the caretaker of the grounds, is killed by a tombstone falling on him.

—Capt. Jas. Stanley, of Middletown, Ont., dies from hydrophobia caused by a bite by his own dog.

—Geo. Patterson, farmer, is gored to death by a bull at Chatham, Ont.

—Upon the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance, a large and influential company of gentlemen assembled in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, Eng., to meet Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Vidal and other Canadian gentlemen interested in the temperance cause. In the circular accompanying the invitation card, it is hoped "that the Parliamentary supporters of Local Option may be able to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing how that principle is applied to the Dominion." Sir Wilfred Lawson presides, and some 30 members of Parliament are present. Sir C. Tupper explained very fully the scope and working of the Temperance Act of 1878 (Scott Act); and also the effect of prohibition in the North-West Territories. Hon. Mr. Vidal follows in the

same strain, and after a vote of thanks to the Canadian gentlemen, the meeting adjourns.

28th.—At the General Hospital, Montreal, a child is prematurely born which is most remarkably malformed. The intestines are not inside the body, but are enclosed in an external sac which is attached to the body. The spinal column is bifid, and one of the lower limbs terminates in a double club foot. The lower part of the body is thus a continuous deformity; but from the lower part of the breast upwards the child is perfectly formed. The most curious deformity is the external sac. The body of the child at the middle consists only of the spinal column and skin, there being no abdomen. All the viscera that the latter portion of the body should have contained are in the sac. The child is born alive, and no effort is made to prolong its life; and the body is preserved in the McGill College Museum.

29th.—A memorial stone is laid by H. R. H. the Princess Louise in the "Louise embankment," Quebec. This embankment is at the mouth of the St. Charles river, Quebec, and has been in process of construction by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners for several years; and, with her permission, was named after Her Royal Highness. This ceremony is additionally interesting from the fact that it was the last official or public act performed by the Princess in Canada. The silver trowel with which the stone is laid is sent to the Citadel by Mr. Pilkington, Engineer in charge of the works, and accepted by H. R. H. as a *souvenir* of the event.

31st.—H. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. R. H. Prince Leopold sail from Quebec for Liverpool in the Allan steamer *Polynesian*. Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C., M.P., is a passenger by the same steamer.

—Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, consecrates the new Church of the Sacred Heart at Emerson, Man.

#### AUGUST.

2nd.—The *Toronto Mail* makes its appearance as an 8 page paper.

2nd.—Mr. Wm. Weir, Montreal, is presented with a solid silver service in acknowledgment of his services in dispensing with the American "silver nuisance," in 1870-71. The presentation is made by Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., and an address is delivered by Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Finance Minister.

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3rd.—20 buildings, including 9 stores and the handsomest residences in Annapolis, N.S., are destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000; insurance about \$15,000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

5th.—The corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at London, Ont., is laid by M. W. Bro. Jas. A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., Grand Master, with imposing ceremonies.

5th.—Mr. Louis H. Frechette, ex-M.P., is awarded the *Premier Prix Montyon* by the French Academy for his two volumes of poems: *Les Fleurs Borealis* and *Les Oiseaux de Neige*. This is the highest honour the French Academy can bestow; and a special exception was made in favour of Mr. Frechette to enable him to compete the rule being that only citizens of France have the right to compete for the Montyon prize.

6th.—An important deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waits upon Sir John A. Macdonald, in London, Eng., to discuss the question of the Canadian tariff and its bearing on English manufactures. The deputation consists of Mr. B. Armitage, M.P., president of the chamber; Mr. J. Slagg, M.P., vice-president; Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., and Mr. F. W. Grafton, M.P., directors. There are also present Mr. R. Leake, M.P., Mr. W. Agnew, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P. The deputation is courteously received, and informed that the National Policy adopted by the Dominion was intended to foster the infant industries of the country; and that there was no intention on the part of the Govt. to change it. Sir John points out that the N. P. presses less heavily on English manufactures than on those of the United States; and said that while Free Trade may answer for a country whose industries were as well established as those of England, it did not answer for a young country like Canada.

7th.—Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir C. Tupper, Hon. J. H. Pope and Sir A. T. Galt are entertained at dinner by the Fishmongers Company, London, Eng. Lt.-Col. A. H. Williams, M.P., and Lt.-Col. Dennis are also present.

8th.—H. R. H. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold arrive at Londonderry from Quebec in Allan steamer *Polynesian*.

—The Port Hope Car Works are entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$9,500. The works had been idle for some time.

9th.—Part of the village of Kinburn, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$3,000.

10th.—Mayor Leys, of Sarnia, Ont., presents William Askin, purser of the steamer *Ontario*, with the Medal of the Royal Humane Society, awarded him for gallant conduct in saving the life of Master Peter Murray.

—The flour and feed store of A. Brosseau, Montreal, suddenly collapses, while 13 men and boys are engaged storing bran in the second story. 3 boys are buried in the ruins, one of whom, named Mongrais is killed, the other two are only slightly injured.

—Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, celebrates his golden wedding and 81st birthday, and is presented with addresses by the Bar, the Governors of Dalhousie College, the Alumni of Dalhousie College, and the North British Society.

—The Roman Catholic Church at Bathurst, N.B., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$6,000.

11th.—At Brooklyn, Ont., Charlie Franklin, aged 12, while playing lacrosse is struck with the ball and almost instantly killed.

—The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church in London South, to cost \$10,000, is laid by Mr. John Mason in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity.

—As the str. *Norseman* is entering the harbour of Charlotte, Ont., with an excursion party on board, the wife of the Captain of the steamer, Mrs. Sherwood, accidentally falls over board and is drowned. The deceased was the daughter of Rev. John Shaw, of Whitby, and had only been married a few months. The body is recovered, and taken to Whitby, where it is buried on 14th. On the same night Capt. Sherwood, who is staying at the residence of his father-in-law, is ordered by his brother-in-law Dr. Shaw to take a preparation of quinine. The prescription is made up at Whitfield's drug store and morphine accidentally substituted for quinine, the result being that Capt. Sherwood dies from the effects of a dose of it.

13th.—Albert Pratt, aged 20, and a boatman named Lefebvre are accidentally drowned while trying to run the St. Anne Rapids, P.Q.

15th.—The corner-stone of the new St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, is laid by Archbishop Tache, assisted by Rev. Father Lacombe.

16th.—Mr. Robert Wilkes, ex-M.P., a prominent merchant of Toronto, and his son Bertie, aged 11, and daughter, Florence, aged 15, are accidentally drowned at Sturgeon Point, Ont.

17th.—Mr. John Costigan, M.P., is entertained at a complimentary dinner by a number of his friends at the Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, Dr. O'Donnell occupying the chair.

18th.—The Newcastle, Ont., woollen mills are destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$20,000.

22nd.—The Church of the Sacred Heart (R. C.), Ingersoll, Ont., is dedicated to Divine worship. Bishop Walsh conducts the dedicatory services proper, and Bishop Crinnan, Hamilton, preaches on the occasion. Over \$1,000 is collected.

23rd.—J. A. Elliott, aged 15, while playing base ball at Golden Grove, near St. John, N.B., is struck under the ear by a ball causing concussion of the spine and dies in a few minutes.

—Rev. L. H. Paquet, D.D., of the Quebec Seminary, is created an *Officier de l'Instruction Publique* by the Govt. of the French Republic.

24th.—The extensive tannery of N. Germain, Quebec, is completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$7,000.

26th.—The tug *George Maythorn* is destroyed by fire opposite Thornbury, Ont.; a boy named John Keen jumps overboard and is drowned.

28th.—The following announcement is made in the *Montreal Herald*:—"We understand that Mrs. George Stephen, the lady of the President of the Montreal Bank, has just received a letter from the Queen, thanking her for the care taken by her of Prince Leopold during his recent sickness. The Prince was for some time at Mr. Stephen's summer residence, on the Lower St. Lawrence, and received from himself and Mrs. Stephen all the attention which is so grateful to the feelings, as well as so useful for the restoration of an invalid. Her Majesty's acknowledgment of this service was conveyed in very simple as well as cordial and gracious language, and was accompanied by the presentation of a fine portrait of herself."

31st.—The tug *Reindeer*, owned by Mr. John Wilson, Quebec, is destroyed by fire at Quebec. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$8,000.

#### SEPTEMBER.

1st.—The *Minerve* newspaper, Montreal,

passes into the hands of the "*Minerve* Printing Company," of which Mr. Joseph Tasse, M.P., is Managing Director. Mr. J. A. N. Provencher becomes Editor-in-chief. The cost of the paper to its new owner is \$38,000, being the highest price ever paid for a French journal in Canada.

—Chancellor Spragge, in the Court of Chancery, Toronto, gives judgment in the case of *Marsh vs. Huron College*. The plaintiff, Ven. Archdeacon Marsh, of London, was expelled from the College Council at a special meeting on 25th April, for alleged duplicity, an offence the commission of which the venerable gentleman denied. The evidence in the case was heard a couple of months ago, and arguments were heard from Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., and Mr. Jas. Bethune for the plaintiff, and Hon. E. Blake, Q.C., and Hon. A. Crooks, Q.C., for the College Council. The judgment re-instates Mr. Marsh as a member of the College Board.

2nd.—Messrs. Corbitt and Christie, tenant farmers delegates, are entertained at dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, Port Hope, Lt.-Col. Williams, M.P., occupying the chair.

—The corner-stone of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. John, N.B., is laid by Lt. Governor Wilmot.

—Sir R. J. Cartwright, M.P., is presented with an address by the Liberals of Emerson, M.

3rd.—The new Model School at Ottawa is formally opened by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, Ontario.

6th.—The annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association is opened at Rideau range, Ottawa.

—Mr. Thos. Crathern, Montreal, accidentally takes an overdose of morphine, and dies from the effects.

7th.—The hemlock bark factory of J. & J. Miller & Co., Derby, N.B., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$40,000; partly insured.

—The second annual Exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Association is opened by Lieut.-Governor Robinson. The Exhibition remains open until the 1st, and is highly successful. The Treasurer's accounts show that the Association had cleared over \$25,000 by the two exhibitions, and that there was now only a debt of some \$16,000 on their buildings.

8th.—The 10th triennial session of the Provincial Synod of Canada is opened in Montreal by His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan.

—Very extensive bush fires occur in

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the vicinity of Upton, P. Q., burning over, an extent of about 150 square miles, destroying 125 houses, and leaving nearly 1,000 persons homeless. Three lives are lost, and large numbers of cattle perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. A public subscription is started for the relief of the sufferers.

9th.—A collision occurs on the Q.M.O. & O. Railway at St. Scholastique, P. Q., and a fireman named Amable Lesperance is killed.

10th.—In the Probate Court, St. John, N.B., the will of the late John Drury is declared void, on the ground that it was not properly attested. (See Occurrences of present A. H.)

11th.—Dr. H. Wilson, of Meagher's Grant, is accidentally drowned while swimming across the Musquodoboit River, N.S.

14th.—The International Cricket Match at Philadelphia, Pa., between Canadian and United States elevens is declared a draw, there not being time to finish the second innings. The score stood: first innings, Canadians 83, United States 70; Second, United States 168, Canadians 7, when play was stopped.

In this connection the following record of International matches between Canadian and American teams will prove interesting: 1853—Harlem, N.Y.; won by the United States by 34 runs. 1854—Toronto, Ont., lost by United States by 10 wickets. 1855—No match. 1856—Hoboken, N.J.; won by United States by 9 wickets. 1857—Toronto, Ont.; lost by United States by 4 wickets. 1858—Hoboken, N.J.; won by United States by 4 wickets. 1859—Toronto, Ont.; won by United States by 4 wickets. 1860—Hoboken, N.J.; won by United States by 5 wickets. 1879—Ottawa, Ont.; won by United States by 5 wickets.

—The Dominion Exhibition is opened to the public at Montreal, and remains open ten days. The Exhibition is formally declared open by the Governor General on 21st. It is estimated that over 130,000 persons visit the Exhibition; and the financial statement shows a surplus.

15th.—13 of the "Thousand Islands," in the St. Lawrence, belonging to Canada, are leased by the Dominion Government to different parties for 20 years at a yearly rental of from \$11 to \$82 each.

16th.—Pictou, N.S., celebrates its 107th Anniversary with a regatta and sports.

—A convention of Bee-keepers is held in the City Hall, Toronto, and the fol-

lowing officers elected: President, D. A. Jones, Beeton; Dr. Shaver, Stratford, 1st Vice-Presd.; Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C., Belleville, 2nd Vice-Presd.; R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Secretary-Treasurer; F. Webster, Toronto. In connection with bees, it is worthy of notice that in Jan., 1880, Mr. D. A. Jones, who has at Beeton, Ont., the largest bee-farm in Canada, and probably in the world, undertook a somewhat remarkable journey. Desiring to secure the best bees, he engaged the services of Mr. F. Benton, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and together they visited the Island of Cyprus, where Mr. Jones established an Aplyary at Larnaca. Leaving Mr. Benton in charge of this, Mr. Jones travelled through Syria and the Holy Land, collecting bees from Jaffa, the Valley of Sharon, the Mount of Olives, Hebron, Mount Lebanon, Palmyra, Mount Hermon, and many other places. The difficulties and dangers of making the collection were very great, and the trouble of transportation, by means of camels and donkeys, enormous. However, Mr. Jones managed to get most of his peculiar freight to Cyprus, and subsequently to Canada. He brought back 3 distinct varieties of bees Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land. These were the first shipments of Cyprina and Holy Land bees ever made to Europe or America. Mr. Jones brought back 169 colonies of bees, and located them on three islands which he had secured in Georgian Bay, about 60 miles from Collingwood. He keeps the Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land bees separate, and is greatly pleased with the success of his experiment. Mr. Jones maintains his Aplyary at Larnaca and from it supplies Cyprian and Holy Land bees to all parts of Europe and America. Mr. Jones says that the Holy Land bees are far superior to any heretofore introduced, and "are acknowledged to be the pure and original race given to man."

19th.—Lt.-Governor Robitaille visits his native parish of Varennes for the first time in 22 years. He is accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Loranger, Mr. De la Londe, of France, Mayor Rivard, of Montreal, Mr. Tassé, M.P., and others. After mass, which was attended at the Parish Church, the Lt.-Governor receives an address of welcome from Mr. Massue, M.P., to which he replies with his usual fluency.

20th.—Miss Catharine Ballantine, a teacher in the Stratford Separate School, wins the 2 prizes of \$100 each, offered by Archbishop Lynch, and Rev. Father Staf-

ford, of Lindsay, to the first person of the Roman Catholic faith who should succeed in securing a first-class grade A certificate.

—The Ontario Provincial Exhibition opens at Hamilton, and remains open two weeks. On the 24th the Exhibition is formally opened by the Governor General, and on 30th the Lieut.-Governor accompanied by the Local Cabinet pay a formal visit.

21st.—The corner-stone of the new Museum presented to McGill College, Montreal, by Mrs. Peter Redpath, is laid by the Governor General.

23rd.—Three stores, a hotel and an office are burnt at Parkdale, Ont. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$6,000.

24th.—Hannah Knox is tried at Owen Sound, Ont., on a charge of having murdered her husband, Thomas Knox, in April last in the township of Holland. It appeared that Knox, who was 86 years old, lived unhappily with his wife, who was very much his junior, and she deserted him, and went to live with a coloured man named Douglas. Knox sometimes visited them, and did so on 29th April. Some days after, Mrs Knox reported that her husband was dead. Foul play being suspected, an inquest was held and Mrs. Knox and her paramour committed for trial. The jury, however, did not find sufficient evidence to convict, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" is returned. Mr. John Crerar appears for Crown, and Mr. Chas. McFayden for prisoner.

—Mr. A. J. Baker, M.P.P. for Russell, is entertained at a complimentary dinner by his constituents at Duncanville. Mr. John Tytler, Reeve of Clarence, presides, and amongst those present is Hon John O'Connor, Postmaster General, who, in responding to the toast of "the Cabinet," announces the formation of a Company to build the Pacific Railway, and the early meeting of Parliament to ratify the Contract.

25th.—Levi Hart's steam saw mill at Sheet Harbour, N.S., is burnt. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$5,000.

29th.—The saw mill of A. Hough, Prescott, Ont., and adjoining buildings, destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$5,000.

—The Southern Counties Fair is formally opened at St. Thomas, Ont., by the Governor General. The fair remains open until 1st Oct., and is largely attended.

29th.—The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhi-

bition is formally opened at Kentville by Genl. Sir Patrick Macdougall.

OCTOBER.

1st.—Eneas McMaster, of Scotstown, P.Q., is tried before Judge Doherty, at Sherbrooke, P.Q., for criminal libel upon Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. Defendant withdraws plea of not guilty, pleads guilty, and prays for a light sentence. He is fined \$10.

2nd.—The Toronto Lacrosse Club wins the championship at Montreal over the "Shamrocks" of Montreal in 3 straight games. On 16th a return match takes place in Toronto, when the Toronto Club succeeds in retaining the championship.

7th.—Wm. Grey is tried before Judge Doherty, at Sherbrooke, P.Q., and found guilty of the murder of Thos. Mulligan, about 21st Dec. last. He is sentenced to be hanged on 10th Dec. next.

—Mr. L. H. Frechette, the French Canadian poet, is entertained at a grand banquet, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in honour of his recently having been crowned by the French Academy. Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice, occupies the chair, Hon. Justice Johnson, the Vice chair, and there are present many of the principal representative men of the Metropolitan city.

11th.—The friends of Mr. P. B. Benoit, M.P., present him with an address of congratulation, on this his 43rd birthday, accompanied by a superb set of drawing room furniture.

12th.—While a force of men are working in the "Foord" pit, Albion Mines, Stellarton, N.S., the water in an unused pit adjoining breaks through the partition with such force as to carry everything before it, burying 10 men in the debris, several of whom are killed (see post).

14th.—The formal opening of the new building for Queen's University takes place in Kingston, Ont., Mr. Carson, Mayor of that city, handing over the building to the University authorities in the presence of a large concourse of friends of the Institution, among whom are Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Very Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Prof. Williamson, Hon. Ed. Blake, Chancellor of Toronto University, Hon. Messrs. Joly and Morris, etc. On 15th, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., is duly installed as Chancellor.

19th.—Hon. Wm. Mc Dougall, C.B., M.P., is presented with a complete silver dinner service by the citizens of Ottawa on the

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occasion of his taking up his residence in that city. The presentation is made by Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, Mayor of Ottawa, on behalf of the subscribers.

27th.—Louis Paradis, aged 60, falls off Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, on to the roof of the elevator, from which he also falls and is killed.

31st.—R. W. Newton, V.S., dies near Tweed, Ont., from congestion of the brain, induced by injuries received from a fall from his horse.

3rd.—A boat containing 12 persons is upset while crossing Lake Megantic at night, drowning 4 of the occupants, viz., Mrs. John Murray, her son Angus, Miss McKenzie and Miss McDonald.

4th.—Hon. Justice Cameron is presented with an address of congratulation, on his elevation to the Bench, by the members of the Huron Bar on this his first visit, since his appointment, to that County. The address is read by Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q.C., M.P.

NOVEMBER.

1st.—The citizens of St. Catharines, Ont., irrespective of party, entertain their townsman, Hon. J. A. Miller, at a banquet, on the occasion of his appt. to the Manitoba Judiciary. Capt. Norris, ex-M.P., occupies the chair.

2nd.—John Macfarlane, aged 31, of Portland, N.B., is shot by Policeman Malone, while running away from the latter. He dies instantly.

3rd.—This day having been set apart, by Proclamation, as a day of General Thanks giving to Almighty God, for the bountiful Harvest with which Canada has been blessed, is generally observed as such.

5th.—An extensive fire occurs at Watford, Ont., destroying the greater portion of the business quarter of the village.

6th.—Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well-known newspaper correspondent, is entertained at dinner by the members of the Montreal press, Hon. Senator Penny in the chair. A similar compliment is subsequently paid him by the Toronto press.

7th.—The schooner *Norway*, of Garden Island, Ont., Capt. Win. O'Brien, is wrecked in Lake Ontario. Capt. and crew (7) lost.

—The propeller *Zealand*, Capt. Ed. Zealand, from Toronto to Montreal, laden with wheat and flour, is lost in Lake Ontario, with all on board. The crew numbered 16 men.

—The schooner *Belle Sheridan*, of Toronto, Capt. Jas. McSherry, Sr., goes ashore on Weller's Beach, near Consecon, Ont., and is totally wrecked. The Captain and 6 of the crew are drowned.

11th.—A collision takes place near St. Lin Junction, P.Q., between the St. Jerome train and that for St. Lin, the former running into the latter. Mr. J. H. Pangman, *Seigneur* of Lachenais, and a baggage-man, named Lemay, who are on the St. Lin train, are killed.

12th.—A terrific explosion occurs in the "Foord" pit, Albion Coal Mines, Stellarton, N.S., causing the death of 50 men and boys. This pit is the most important and extensive mine in the great coal basin of East River, N.S. It has been managed, since 1872, by the Halifax Mining Co. Some further explosions occur on the 14th. A fund was started for the relief of the widows (33) and orphans (110), caused by this accident, as well as for the 700 colliers thrown out of employment. The sum realized amounted to \$39,861.75.

15th.—The 97th Regt. is presented with a set of new colours, on Halifax Common, N.S., the ceremony being performed by Lady MacDougall, wife of the Commander of the Forces.

—Edward Haulan, of Canada, rows Edward A. Trickett, of Australia, over the Thames, Eng., course, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of 4 miles 440 yds., for the championship of the world. The race is won by Haulan in 26 m. 12 sec.; Trickett's time is 26 m. 19 sec.

17th.—Mr. L. H. Frechette, the poet, is entertained at a Banquet at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, Hon. Justice H. T. Taschereau presiding. Many prominent persons are present.

19th.—Messrs. Thos. De Molinari, and De Lalonde, of France, who have come to Canada to establish a branch of the *Credit Foncier*, are entertained at a grand Banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

22nd.—The steamship *Ottawa*, of the Dominion Line, runs ashore on Cape La Roche, near Batiscan, P.Q., and becomes a total wreck; insured for \$60,000. The ship *Boyne* also runs ashore in the St. Lawrence. The steamship *Peruvian*, of the Allan Line, lays up at Sorel, P.Q., for the winter, being unable to get to sea owing to the ice.

24th.—The steamer *Simcoe*, Capt. R. Hill, from Chicago to Collingwood, Ont., founders off Manitoulin Island, Lake



Huron. Capt. Hill and 12 of the crew are lost.

30th.—Wilby & Co.'s woollen factory at Weston, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$90,000; insurance \$59,800.

—The Canadian Press Assn. present Mr. W. R. Climie with a silver tea-set, in acknowledgment of his eminent and disinterested services as Secy-Treasurer for many years past.

## DECEMBER.

1st.—Hon. Ed. Blake is presented with a handsome walking cane by the ladies committee of Hopewell (N.B.) Presbyterian Church, which he had won at their recent picnic and bazaar.

5th.—Wm. Johnston, a night watchman, is burnt to death in Shaw Bros.' tannery, Waterloo, Ont.

—An eccentric lady, named Miss Barbara Scott, aged 75, dies in Montreal. By her will, dated 25th Nov., she leaves \$30,000 to found a chair of Civil Engineering in McGill College; \$2,000 for a Classical Scholarship in same institution to bear her

name; and \$2,000 to the building fund of St. Gabriel (Pres.) Church.

9th.—Trinity Church, St. John, N.B., is consecrated with the usual ceremonies by Bishop Medley, the Metropolitan.

16th.—A house at St. Henri, near Montreal, in the act of being demolished, falls on two men named Taylor and Leblanc, burying them under the debris. Leblanc is much injured, while Taylor is taken out dead.

21st.—Patrick Trainor, farmer, is killed, in Charlottetown, P.E.I., by being struck by some bricks from a falling building.

—The ceremony of driving the last spike on the great Southern Railway, N.B., takes place at St. George, being performed by Mr. Thos. Barry, Presid., and the first train runs into St. George.

25th.—An extensive fire occurs at Pembroke, Ont. Loss heavy; insurance \$11,700.

—Miss Ada Hebden, of Hamilton, Ont., whilst on a visit to her brother, the asst. manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Chicago, Ill., commits suicide, by shooting herself.

## 1881.

## JANUARY.

6th.—Richard Forbes, of Forbesville, N.S. is frozen to death from exposure.

—M. H. Thompson & Co's Pottery, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Ins. \$47,000

7th.—Robert Smith sentenced to be hanged on 20th inst., for the murder of John Huey, escapes from the jail at Lunenburg, N.S., and is not recaptured.

9th.—Mrs. McLean is burnt to death in her own house at Underwood, Ont. The other members of the family are rescued with difficulty.

12th.—Jean Bte. Narbonne, aged 25; François Narbonne, his father, aged 85; and Geneviève Narbonne, his stepmother, aged 80, are tried and convicted before Judge Johnson, at Ste. Scholastique, P.Q., of murdering Alexis Narbonne, a brother of the first named and a son of the second, in the Township of Arundel, where they lived, in the fall of 1875. They are sentenced to be executed on 24th Feb., but their sentence is commuted for imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

13th.—7 freight cars, belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway, fall over the St.

Ann's Railway bridge, owing to a broken brake.

15th.—Mr. Melchoir Eberts, aged 35, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Engineering staff, falls off Alexandria Bluff, Fraser River, B.C., a distance of 200 feet, and dies on 16th from the injuries received.

17th.—James Shoebottom, of Shoebottom's Corners, Ont., is frozen to death from exposure.

—The first regular passenger train passes over the new railway bridge lately built by the Quebec Govt. over the Ottawa river, above the Chaudiere Falls.

18th.—Harris & Breeze's Paper Mill, at Penobscus, N.B., is destroyed by fire. Insurance \$157,000.

20th.—Bishop Sweatman opens St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, Toronto.

—Mr. G. A. Cox, President of the Midland Central Railway, is entertained at a banquet at Port Hope, Ont., by the leading business men of that and adjoining towns. Mr. A. Hugel occupies the chair.

28th.—Cleophas Lachance, aged 21, is executed at Arthabaskaville, P.Q., for the murder of a young girl named Odille Des-

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hlets on 29th March, 1880. The prisoner had confessed his crime previous to his trial.

29th.—Hon. John Hamilton, Senator (of Kingston, Ont.), "the father of the Senate," is presented with an address of congratulation, by the members of the Senate, on his completing, this day, fifty years of continuous service in the Parliament of Canada. The ceremony takes place in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate, Ottawa, in the presence of all the members of the Senate, irrespective of party, now in town, the address being read by Sir Alex. Campbell, the leader of that body. Mr. Hamilton was called to the Legislative Council of U. C. 29th January, 1831, and he has continued to hold a seat in each successive Upper House since that time.

31st.—A collision takes place on the Northern Railway, near Newmarket, Ont. Several persons are injured, and one man, Thos. Fulford, a cattle dealer of Toronto, is killed.

—Archibald McLean, aged 17, Chas. McLean, aged 19, and Allan McLean, aged 25, three brothers, and Alex. Hare, all half-breeds, are executed at New Westminster, B. C., for the murder of John Usher, Government agent at Kamloops, and a settler named Jas. Kelly, in December, 1879. They were twice tried and twice convicted. (See A. R., 1879, p. 259.)

—The Archbishop of Canterbury confers the degree of B.D. on Rev. J. G. Baylis, of Montreal.

FEBRUARY.

4th.—Thos. Gammon, aged 35, is killed by the engine, of which he is engineer, running off the track near Apohaqui, N.B.

5th.—The Law Society of B. C. unanimously adopt a resolution of thanks to Atty. Genl. Walkem, "for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he has accomplished the difficult undertaking of compiling a new Code of Supreme Court Procedure."

8th.—Joseph Nick Thibeau, aged 45, is executed in the jail yard at Annapolis N.S., for the murder on or about the 3rd Sept. last of Charlotte Hill, a poor charity girl, who had been placed under his care as overseer of the poor. The mob which had assembled outside was very wild and disorderly, and tore down the jail fence to enable them to witness the execution.

11th.—S. A. White & Co.'s Grist Mill, Halifax, N.S., is partially destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$9,000.

—A branch of the Irish National Land League is formed in Toronto, Mr. J. O'Donohoe, Q.C., being elected Presdt., and D. O. Halloran, Secy.

12th.—Jas. Atkinson, foreman in Mr. John Oliver's planing mill, Toronto, is killed, being literally torn to pieces by the machinery.

13th.—Skinner & Co.'s Globe Works at Gananoque, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss about \$50,000; insurance \$5,000.

14th.—Ed. Hanlan, of Canada, wins the sculling match for the *Sportsman's* challenge cup, \$5000, and the championship of Eng., over the Thames Championship course, 4 miles and 440 yds., in 25 min. and 40 sec., against Elias C. Laycock, of Australia, in 25 min. and 50j sec.

15th.—A coloured girl, named Parker, is burnt to death in her dwelling, a log hut, in Puslinch, Ont.

—Capt. E. A. Brisbois, the newly appointed Registrar of the Little Saskatchewan Dist., N.W.T., is presented with a valuable gold watch at Ottawa; among the subscribers being many M. P.'s.

—The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association is held in Ottawa, Maj. General Luard in the chair. The Gov. Genl. attends, and presents Capt. D. McCrae No. 2 Battery, Guelph, Ont., with the Gov. Genl.'s prize for highest number of points, 186-3. Sergeant Hastings, Montreal Battery, receives a special prize for the highest score two years in succession.

16th.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association is held in Ottawa, Hon A. E. Botsford, V.P., in the chair. The Gov. Genl. is present and receives the thanks of the Association for his kindly efforts in behalf of the Association. In acknowledging the vote of thanks, H. E. refers to the noble example of the several banking institutions of Can., nearly all of which have subscribed to the funds, and to that of the *Toronto Mail* which had also subscribed for the same purpose.

17th.—Two explosions, from nitro-glycerine, take place, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, beyond Rat Portage, one of which results fatally, a foreman named O'Brien being killed.

22nd.—Hon. G. W. Howlan, Senator, is married in Kingston, Ont., to Miss Mary E. Doran, of that city.

23rd.—Nordheimer's Music hall, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000.

24th.—A fire at Goderich, Ont., destroys

the eastern portion of the Albion Hotel block. Insurance \$12,000.

—Rev. Hy. Wilkes, D.D., LL.D. (Congregational), is presented with a money testimonial of \$8,094.72, on the occasion of his completing the 53rd year of his ministry, 45 of which have been spent in Montreal.

25th.—Lady Galt and the Misses Galt are presented to the Queen at a Drawing Room held at Buckingham Palace

27th.—Jas. Matthews, a former law student, is burnt to death in his dwelling, in Ottawa.

—A fire at Cobourg, Ont., destroys several valuable business blocks. Loss about \$100,000; insurance \$20,400.

#### MARCH.

1st.—Ed. Hanlan, the champion oarsman, who arrived from Eng. on 28th Oct., is entertained at a banquet at Deimonico's, New York, by the Atlanta Boat Club. On his arrival in Toronto, on the 4th, he meets with a magnificent reception. Being escorted to the Opera House, Lt.-Gov. Robinson welcomes him home. He is then presented by the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, with a splendid service of plate and a cheque for \$500 in cash; by the Canadian Assn. of Amateur Oarsmen, with a handsome clock and vases; by the Toronto Lacrosse Club, with a floral tribute; and by the Snow Shoe Club, with a fine pair of snow shoes. The handsome challenge cup presented for competition by the London Sportsman, and which Hanlan had won in his recent race, was also presented

2nd.—Catherine Keith, aged 18, is caught in a snowdrift while proceeding to her father's house in Esquesing, Ont., and is frozen to death.

—Mr. W. Gibbens, late editor of the Ottawa Citizen, is entertained at dinner and presented with a handsome testimonial by the people of Ottawa, on his leaving the Capital for Rapid City, where he embarks in journalism on his own account.

8th.—J. S. P. May, of Toronto, is presented with a silver tea service and a gold hunting watch by visitors to and exhibitors at the late Paris Exhibition, where he was Joint Secy. to the Can. Commission.

9th.—Gabel Harney is buried alive in a sandpit, near Branchton, Ont. He dies before being relieved.

11th.—The Court House at Kamouraska, P.Q., is destroyed by fire.

—Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M.P., is presented

with a handsome testimonial by certain members of the House of Commons, in acknowledgment of his hospitality to them during the Parliamentary excursion to Muskoka, in 1880.

13th.—Sir Chas. Tupper sails from Halifax for England.

21st.—In the Divorce Court in Halifax, N.S., Judge Ritchie grants a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* in the case of Mad. Augusta Tollemache, dau. of Hon. Hy. Starnes, M.L.C., of Montreal, vs. Hon. J. R. D. Tollemache, son of the Earl of Tollemache.

25th.—A handsome memorial window to Maj. Genl. Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., who fell in action at the battle of Queenston Heights, 13th Oct., 1812, and which was executed by Robt. McCausland, Toronto, is placed in the Brock Memorial Church of St. Saviour at Queenston, Ont., mainly through the exertions of Rev. Stewart Houston, Rector of Niagara Falls.

29th.—A convention of the Liberal party of Quebec assembles in Montreal, Ald. Grenier in the chair. Amongst others present are Hon. Messrs. Blake, Huntington, Laurier, Thibaudeau, Langelier, Marchand, Starnes, etc. (See Pol. History.)

—Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., is entertained at a grand banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Assn., whose Presdt., Mr. J. J. McLaren, occupies the chair. Among other leading Liberals present are Hon. Messrs. Huntington, Laurier, Lafontaine, Thibaudeau, Joly, Langelier, Marchand and Mercier. Mr. Blake delivers a long and eloquent speech in replying to the toast of the evening. On 1st Apl. he holds a reception at the Windsor Hotel, and in the evening addresses the Club National.

30th.—The passenger and freight *dépot* of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, at Hochelaga, P.Q., are destroyed by fire; an explosion of gunpowder takes place during the fire, which causes great damage. Loss about \$25,000. A man named Phileas Prévoist is killed near the *dépot*, by an engine running over him.

—Miss Ashe, of Quebec, receives the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a boy's life in Ireland.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stephen, of Montreal, are presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

#### APRIL.

1st.—Hon. J. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, is entertained at a banquet, of a non-

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political character, in Winnipeg, on his return from Ottawa. Hon. G. McMicken Speaker of the Assembly, occupies the chair, and prominent citizens of all classes are present.

5th.—The Rt. Rev. J. V. Clery, D.D., the newly appointed R.C. Bishop of Kingston, Ont., who was consecrated at Rome, 20th Nov., 1880, arrives in Canada. He is met at Niagara Suspension Bridge by Archbishop Lynch, who escorts him to Toronto; and on the 7th, accompanies him to Kingston, where the new Bishop is enthusiastically received and duly installed in his diocese. Archbishop Lynch and Bishops Walsh, Jamot, Duhamel, Fabre and O'Mahoney and Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C., M.P.P., are present at the installation. Bishop C. is a graduate of Salamanca and Rome, and took his D.D. degree after defending a public thesis at the Catholic University of Dublin. He was for 20 years Presdt. of St. John's College, Waterford, Irel.

—The R.C. College at Rimouski, P.Q., a fine institution which had been erected through the personal exertions of Bishop Langevin, aided by his brother, the Vicar General, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$28,000.

8th.—Thos. F. O'Brien, a large real estate owner, and reputed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, is found guilty before Judge Baby, at Montreal, of forging a receipt for \$18,000. He is sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary.

—A collision on the Northern Railway occurs near Barrie. David Thornton, an engine fitter, is killed.

12th.—The new offices of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., at Point St. Charles, Montreal, are completed. Cost \$75,000.

—A handsome memorial window to the late Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, is placed in the R.C. Church at Brockville, Ont., of which Bishop O'B. was the priest for some years. The inscription is in Latin.

—H. D. Cleveland, a census enumerator in Blandford, Lunenburg, N.S., loses his way. His dead body is found on 21st, lying on a bed of spruce bushes in a remote region near Gate's Lake.

13th.—The result of the election of Benchers of the Law Society of Ontario, held every 5 years, is made known. Of the votes cast by members of the Society about 650 were accepted, the number eligible being about 700. Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., received the highest number of

votes, viz: 541; followed by Mr. D. McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., with 518; Mr. James Bethune, Q.C., with 510; and Mr. D. B. Read, Q.C., with 508.

14th.—Muirhead & Gray's Oatmeal Mill London, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$14,000.

15th.—A large fire at Trenton, Ont., occurs. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$8,000.

—The Schooner *Minnie*, from Joggins, N.S., to St. John, N.B., is lost off Quaco, N.B., with Captain Quinlan and the crew (3).

17th.—A fire breaks out in the old R.C. Church at Pointe Claire, P.Q., which communicates to the new church adjoining, lately erected. Both edifices are totally destroyed. Loss \$55,000; insurance \$23,000. A man named Daoust is killed.

18th.—Three men, named respectively J. Gilbert, G. Dalaire and A. Lavesque, are drowned by the upsetting of their canoe in the River Saguenay.

21st.—A fire in a house in Hull, P.Q., caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, left standing during the parents' absence, causes sufficient injuries to three sleeping infants as to result in their death.

—Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is entertained by the Reform party at a grand banquet, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B., occupies the chair, and there are present, among other prominent public men, Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Cartwright (Sir R. J.), Mowat, Crooks, Pardee, Fraser and McMaster. The chairman in proposing the toast of the evening refers to Mr. B.'s eminent public services, especially during the recent Session of Parliament, evincing "the greatest ability that they had had evidenced by any man almost in the public life of Canada." Mr. B. responds in a long and eloquent speech.

22nd.—Mr. Martin J. Griffin, barrister, formerly of Halifax, N.S., assumes the chief editorship of the *Toronto Mail*.

25th.—E. B. Eddy's Match Factory at Hull, P.Q., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000; covered by insurance.

—Christ Church (Anglican), Belleville, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss (with organ) \$8,000; insurance \$5,000.

26th.—An extensive fire occurs at Portsmouth near Kingston, Ont., Gumm's Tannery and Fisher's Brewery being destroyed. Loss \$50,000.

28th.—Sir Charles Tupper sails for Canada from Liverpool.

—Mr. Hugh Maclean, L. W. & Searcher in H. M.'s Customs, Ottawa, is run over by a railway train at Hull, P.Q., and dies from the injuries received.

29th.—An extensive fire takes place at Prescott, Ont., destroying many valuable places of business. Loss about \$40,000; insurance \$27,400.

30th.—Captain John Kyffin, of the ship *Flying Cloud*, of N.B., is presented by the British Government with a valuable binocular glass, and his mate, John Morris, with £2, "in acknowledgment of their humanity and kindness in relieving the shipwrecked crew of the ship *Queen of the Sea*, of Plymouth, abandoned at sea on 31st Dec., 1880." The presentation is made by Mayor Jones, of St. John, N.B.

## MAY.

1st.—The freight house of the Can. Southern Railway, at St. Thomas, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss about \$75,000.

2nd.—Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, is entertained at dinner by the Montreal local Militia force, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson being in the chair.

4th.—Hon. A. Mackenzie and Hon. O. Mowat sail from New York for Liverpool — Leonard's Boiler and Engine Works, London, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss \$90,000; insurance \$15,000.

— Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works, and leader of the French Canadian section of the Liberal Conservative party, is entertained at a magnificent banquet by the citizens of Quebec, given in the Music Hall of that city, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion. Hon. Pierre Garneau presides, having on his right the distinguished guest, and there are also present Sir L. Tilley, and Hon. Messrs. O'Connor, Bowell, Caron, Mousseau, Chapleau, Blanchet, and over 500 representatives of the Conservative party. In response to the toast of the "guest of the evening," Mr. Langevin delivers an eloquent and exhaustive address, in which he reviews the past and present history of the Conservative party. Speeches are also delivered by Sir L. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Caron, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., and Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

5th.—Sir A. T. Galt attends the Monetary Conference at Paris.

— Mooney's Tannery, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Loss about \$100,000.

6th.—In response to a public requisition, Sir F. Hincks lectures in Toronto "on the

Northerly and Westerly Boundaries of Ontario." Sir W. P. Howland occupies the chair.

9th.—Wm. Chaisson is burned to death on board the schooner *Pursuit*, at Pinette, P.E.I.

— The Duke of Sutherland and party, which includes his son the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Hy. and Lady Green and Dr. W. H. Russell, formerly of the *London Times*, arrive in Montreal from New York. They subsequently visit Quebec, where they are the guests of the Gov. Genl., and then proceed west. His Grace visits Canada in his private capacity.

10th.—Hon. J. G. Spragge and Hon. J. A. Boyd are sworn in as Chief Justice and Chancellor of Ontario, respectively, by Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, at Government House, Toronto, several of the local Cabinet being present. On taking his seat in the Court of Appeal the Chief Justice is warmly congratulated on behalf of the Bar by Mr. Jas. Bethune, Q.C. Mr. Jas. Beatty, Jr., Q.C., M.P., performs a similar duty in the Court of Chancery on the Chancellor's assuming his judicial functions.

— The "Chief Constables Association of Canada" is formed in Toronto. Chief Draper, of Toronto, is elected Presdt., and Chief Paradis, of Montreal, Vice-Presdt. A valuable paper is read by Chief A. P. Sherwood, of Ottawa, on the administration of criminal justice.

12th.—The steamer *Foxhound*, purchased by the Can. Govt. for the protection of the Can. Fisheries, arrives at Quebec, from Liverpool. Her name is subsequently changed to *La Canadienne*, and she is placed under the command of Dr. W. Wakeham, J.P.

— Sir Hugh and Mr. Andrew Allan are entertained at a grand banquet, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the Mayor, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, occupying the chair, and there are present representative men of all classes.

13th.—W. A. Young, J. M. W. Brickman, and others, of Consecan, Ont., are presented with money rewards from the Can. Govt., for their heroic exertions in trying to save the lives of the crews of the schrs. *Belle Sheridan* and *Garibaldi*, which went ashore at Weller's Beach, in Nov. last. The presentation is made by Mr. W. H. R. Allison, Q.C.

14th.—The round-house of the H. & N. W. Railway at Hamilton, Ont., is destroyed

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— Taylor & Saunderson's Woollen Factory, and Scott & Wager's Sash and Door Factory, Napanee, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Lost about \$14,000; insurance \$6,600.

— The Chinese, numbering 2,000, employed by the contractor on the Canadian Pacific Railway construction, at Yale, B.C., "strike" against the tax of 2 per cent. on their wages, imposed by the Chinese "bosses." They enter Yale, to the number of 600, and attack Mr. Onderdonk's ware house, and cause considerable injury to property.

18th.—At a meeting in Montreal it is decided to erect a public monument to the late Hon. John Young, "in recognition of his public services and of his special devotion to the commercial interests of Montreal." Mr. F. W. Henshaw, Presdt. of the Bd. of Trade, presides.

21st.—Hon. Jas. McDonald, Q.C., late Minister of Justice, is sworn in at Quebec, by the Gov.-Genl., as Chief Justice of N.S. He takes his seat on the Bench on 1st June, and is warmly congratulated, on behalf of the Bar, by Hon. S. L. Shannon, Q.C., and Mr. Peter Lynch, Q.C.

— Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald embarks for England at Quebec. Hon. A. DeCosmos, M.P., agent for B.C., and Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., are passengers by the same vessel (the *Parisian*). Sir S. L. Tilley, the Senior Privy Councillor, leads the Govt. in Ottawa, during the absence of the Prime Minister.

22nd.—Archbishop Lynch lays the cornerstone of the new R. C. Cathedral, at London, Ont. It is estimated to cost \$100,000.

23rd.—Mr. Geo. Stephen resigns the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal.

— An extensive fire occurs at Florence, Ont. Loss about \$20,000; insurance \$6,200.

— Magloire Mercier, aged 63, a pilot, and 6 others are drowned off Ble, P.Q., by the swamping of their boat.

— The "Queen's Own" Rifles of Toronto, now on a visit to Brantford, Ont., are presented with a silver cup by the officers of 38th Batt. and the citizens of Brantford. The presentation is made by Mr. W. H. C. Kerr.

24th.—The Queen's Birthday is everywhere loyally and dutifully observed, excursions, sports and other pastimes being the order of the day. A military review, in which the "Queen's Own" of Toronto,

take part, is held at Brantford, Ont.; while the 10th "Royals" troop the colours in Toronto. A gloom is cast over the day's rejoicings by a fearful steamboat disaster on the Thames River, near London, Ont. Excursions had, during the day, taken place on the steamer *Victoria*, Capt. D. Rankin, from London to Springbank, a place of popular resort, distant about 4 miles down the river, and many hundreds had availed themselves of the opportunity. About 4 p.m. the ill-fated vessel started from London on her fourth and last trip for the day, with a large load of passengers of all ages, variously estimated at from 400 to 600 in number. All went well on the down trip, though the boat was so heavily laden that she shipped water in small quantities occasionally when the crowd would happen to surge to any particular side. On the return trip, when more than half way home, a slight commotion on the boat, said by some to have been the playful pranks of a number of youths on the lower deck, and by others ascribed to the boat striking on a snag, caused the crowd out of curiosity to rush to one side, and as the side of the boat sank with the additional weight, a volume of water a foot or two in depth poured in upon the lower deck, which was crowded with passengers. Instantly the crowd on both decks rushed to the opposite side, and their weight, together with that of the water shipped by the boat, caused a lurch in the opposite direction. Then it was that the disaster occurred. The side of the boat sank in the water to the depth of one or two feet, and while the crowd on the lower deck were struggling to save themselves from slipping down into the river the stanchions supporting the upper decks suddenly gave way, and the whole structure, with its load of human beings, came down on those who were below, crushing them on the deck, and rendering escape impossible. It is impossible to describe the scene that followed. The boat continued to settle on its side deeper into the water, taking with it many of the passengers who were stunned by the fall of the upper deck, and were unable to help themselves. Scores sank in the water without an effort, while many others who were precipitated into the river unshut rent the air with their vain appeals for that succour which those of the passengers who were safe were powerless to extend to all in a moment. The utmost exertions were put forth to rescue as many of the drowning ones as possible, and many were in this way

saved from a watery grave. The total number of the unfortunate victims, according to the official return of the Dist. Registrar, was 181. We subjoin the name, age and occupation of each:

" William McBride, 64, Ass'e'r of London; Jane Ashberry, 58y 6m 3d, g'man's wife; John W. C. Meredith, 72, clk. of D. Ct.; William Fryer, 60, clerk; Mary A. McLennan, 39, matron; Alfred Robt. Fryer, 23, plumber; Emma Jane Fisher, 8, infant; Matilda Fryer, 21, matron; Mary Quinn, 15; Harry Harrison, 8y 6m; Maria E. Kendrick, 24, dressmaker; Ellen G. Cornish, 19, milliner; William S. Deacon, 17y 6d; Richard Henry Vick, 17, clerk; Edwin Albert Smith, 14, clerk; Gertrude McKay, 18; Elizabeth Stewart, 18, servant; Samuel Evans, 6y 6m; Fanny E. Evans, 9y 5m; Albert E. Evans, 1y 2m; George W. Evans, 2y 10m; Elizabeth Evans, 35, matron; Charles Gorman, 13; Thomas Lister, 16; John McCarty, 11y 6m; Mary Teirney, 14, spinster; Henry Shane, 12y 5m; Hodson G. B. Abbott, 9y 6m 24d; Glenville G. Wiseman, 16, confectioner; Joseph Gahan, 17, printer; Henry E. Conroy, 16; Henry A. Beaton, 7; Lillian Beaton, 14; Minnie Hogan, 12; Joseph Walsh, 17, confectioner; Patrick Walsh, 20, confectioner; Mary Ann Glavin, 27, matron; May Glavin, 4; Delia Maloney, 22, dressmaker; Samuel Pile, 23, baker; Benjamin Hall, 25, cabinetmaker; Mary Hall, 23, matron; — Hall, 1; Harvey Smith, 21, storekeeper; Samuel Colville, 13; Priscilla Mustill, 11; Lilly Skinner, 16, dressmaker; William Wonnacott, 14; Nellie Prescott, 13; Emma Prescott, 14; John Morrison, 14; Willie Morrison, 16; William James Morrison, 4; Mary McPherson, 15; Annie May Baker, 15, dressmaker; William Short, 15; Charles W. Hayman, 2; Mary Jane Hayman, 37, matron; Henry Hayman, 37, bricklayer; Charles Edward Major, 12; Mary Stevens, 3; Ellen Stevens, 13; Thos. Stevens, 5; Mary Stevens, 35, matron; Elosia Lawson, 21; Wm. H. McKay Millman, 39, com. trav.; Ontario H. McKay Millman, 8; Turville H. McKay Millman, 6; Jas. Robertson, 40, Man. Bank B.N.A.; Charles J. Siddons, 13; Simon P. Graham, jun., 12; Mary E. Graham, 10; Thomas J. Wallace, 16; Adeline F. McIntosh, 11; Emma Jane Box, 22, servant; Dolly Tatham, 7; Julia Ann McEllistram, 21, confectioner; Joseph Young, 12, clerk; George Hall, 29, clerk; Mary Anna Foxton, 22y 10m, teacher; Jane E. Foxton, 26y 5m, teacher; John Hay, 23, school teacher; A.

Cole, 7y 6m; S. W. Edmunds, 15, confectioner; Wm. C. Edmunds, 13, confectioner; Henry Anderson, 10; Wm. Nixon, 14; Jane Scott, 58, matron; J. A. Griffiths, 17; Jessie Elliott, 12; Mary McPherson, 15; H. W. Oronhyatekha; Rosetta Bailey, 18; Minnie Amsbury, 17; Amelia Kilburn, 20, matron; L. Shipley, 26y 7m 7d; M. Shipley, 21y 6m 24d; Annie Matthews, 23, matron; G. W. Matthews, 2y 9m, infant; Charles Boomer, 14; Hannah Dennis, 28; Hannah Middleton, 17; J. Perkin, 9y 8m; Alfred Wastie, 14y 9m; Edward Williamson, 8m; Alice Williamson, 29, matron; Frederick Roe, 17, labourer; George Smart, 5; Edward Coughlin, 9; Jennie Swayzie, 18, matron; Laura Smart, 8m; Elizabeth Smart, 26, matron; David Harper, 47, hostler; James Short, 13; John Kelly, 24, laborer; Alice M. Deadman, 21, milliner; Letitia Swanwick, 21y 6m, spinster; W. H. Dyer, 45, clerk; Margaret Dyer, 47, matron; Bertie Dyer, 5; Harvey Abey, 12; John Leclair, 15; May Craddock, 18; Ida Batzner, 17y 6m; Joseph Pilkey, 16; Thomas O'Brien, 19, labourer; Mary Madden, 16, servant; Elizabeth Madden, 13; Francis P. Jones, 7; Flora A. Jones, 13; Richard Fitzgibbon, 14y 7m; James Darcy, 28, moulder; Mary O'Connell, 17; Hannah Pendergast, 36, matron; John Pendergast, 36, mechanic; Bingham Diver, 11; Alberta Ismena Diver, 2y 8m; Wealthy M. Diver, 27, matron; Hiram Diver, 27; Walter J. Gibling, 9; Orville E. Smith, 21; Harry Anderson, 8; Ida M. L. Burns, 11; Jennie M. Burns, 13; John Baskerville, 26; T. E. Johnson, 7y 9m; Alfred Shayre, 25, brewer; Thomas Breeze, 32; W. H. Whaley, 7y 11m; Janet Middleton, 24; George P. Tremeer, 14; Willie M. Tremeer, 11; Eliza McNorgan, 22; Fred. Mooney, 17; Mary J. Smith, 45; Minnie Smith, 17; James Weatherhead, 38; Lizzie E. Jones, 15; Rosetta Marham, 8; Daniel Delling, 25; Mary Ann Heron, 20; Mrs. H. Handy, 30, matron; Nellie Hardy, 3; Emma Dubeau, 30, matron; Nellie Dubeau, 3; William Hardy, John Wall, 33; Martha Wall, 26; Willie D. Glass, 23, clerk; Fannie D. Cooper, 19; Harvey Magee, 13; Eliza Chapman, 25; Mrs. Pike; Mrs. Hines; Mary Ann Grafton, 12; John Curran, 50, labourer; William B. D. Westman, 14, clerk; George Nukins; Eddie Laughlin or Langhlin; Ida Hazen; J. McVicar.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the list of the names of those registered by me as having been lost in the Thames disaster on the 24th day of May, 1881. (Signed),

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JAMES GRANT, Div. Registrar, London Tp. St. John's, July 5th, 1881."

An inquest is held on the body of one of the victims, and on 14th June the jury return a verdict, finding that the capsizing of the steamer was caused by water in the hold, and blaming the engineer for not informing the captain of the fact, &c. On 13th Geo. Parish, Supdt. of the Steamboat Co., and Capt. Rankin are arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and are committed for trial. They are subsequently acquitted.

—M. W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., Grand Master of the Freemasons of Can., lays the corner-stone of St. John's Episcopal Church, Rockwood, Ont., with appropriate ceremonies.

—An Investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is held in the evening by the Governor General at the Citadel, Quebec, in presence of the Duke of Athol and other distinguished gentlemen, when, in obedience to Her Majesty's instructions, Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., Q.C., Minister of Public Works, is invested with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order. The dignity of Knighthood is at the same time bestowed on Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

23th.—Ven. Archdeacon Whitaker lays the corner-stone of St. Luke's Church, Toronto.

27th.—The Hamilton Malleable Iron Works are destroyed by fire. Loss \$123,000; insurance \$16,500.

—Sir H. L. Langevin leaves Quebec for Ottawa. At Montreal he is presented with an address of congratulation on his enrolment as a K.C.M.G. by the Club Cartier; and at Ottawa he is presented with two addresses of a similar character, one from the citizens at large, and the other from the *Société de St. Jean Baptiste*, after which he is escorted to his home by a torchlight procession, headed by bands of music.

JUNE.

1st.—A fire occurs at Crossen's Car works, Cobourg, Ont. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$15,600.

—Information is received of the arrest near Fort McLeod, of "Star Child" an Indian, for the murder of Marmaduke Graburn, of the N.W. Mounted Police force, in 1879. He is tried at Fort McLeod on 16th October, before Lt. Col. McLeod, C. M.G., and Maj. Crozier and acquitted. (See A.R. 1879, p. 253.)

3rd.—The annual convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Assn. of Can. meets in Montreal. Dr. G. W. Beers is elected Hon. Presdt. and Mr. A. B. Hamilton, of Toronto, Presdt.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith, on the eve of his departure for Europe, is entertained at a Public dinner by the Canadian Press Assn., which takes place at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. Mr. J. B. Traves, Presdt. of the Port Hope Times, occupies the chair, Mr. C. W. Bunting, M.P., of the Toronto Mail, the vice-chair, and there are present representatives from all the leading city and country journals in Ont.

4th.—The Canadian "Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, hold their annual Conference at the residence of Christopher Benson, near Richmond, Bayham, Ont.

6th.—The 29th annual meeting of the International Typographical Union of North America meets in Toronto. Mr. Wm. P. Atkinson, of Erie, Penn., Presdt., is in the chair, and delivers the annual address.

7th.—Mrs. Morrice lays the corner-stone of the "David Morrice Hall" of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, with the customary ceremonies.

—The ceremony of unveiling the statue erected to the Hon C. M. d'I. de Salaberry C.B.—the "hero of Chateauguay"—is performed at Chambly, by the Gov. Genl., in the presence of a large concourse of the people of the district, and of many leading representative men, among whom are Lieut-Gov. Robitaille, of Quebec, Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. A. P. Caron, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. D. A. MacDonald; Lt. Col. Ouimet, M.P. (who is present with his regt. the 65th); Messrs. Coursol, M.P., Benoit, M.P., M. P. Ryan, M.P., Bergeron, M.P., Houde, M.P., Mercier, M.P.P., Prefontaine, M.P.P.; Lt. Cols. de Salaberry, Harwood, etc. In the evening a banquet is given in Chambly barracks, Dr. Martel in the chair, at which speeches are delivered by Lt. Gov. Robitaille, Hon. Messrs. Mousseau and Mercier, and an original poem is read from Mr. L. H. Frechette. The sculptor of the statue is Mr. L. P. Hebert.

8th.—A most destructive fire breaks out in St. Olivier st., St. John suburbs, Quebec, about 10.30 p. m., which, owing to the want of water, spreads with alarming force, and is speedily beyond control. Before morning fully one half of the suburbs are consumed, including many fine residences and stores in St. John street,



and the R. C. Church and Presbytery, in the same street, which were insured for \$63,000. In all, 642 houses are consumed rendering homeless, for the time being, 1,211 families, consisting of 6,028 individuals. Several lives are also lost. The total loss is estimated at over \$2,000,000; insurance \$700,000. A relief committee is organized, of which Hon. C. A. Pelletier, C.M.G., is Presdt., and an appeal made for help. The subscription list includes the following: Dominion Govt., \$7,000; Quebec Govt., \$10,000; H. E. the Gov. Gen., \$500; Archbishop Taschereau, \$200; Mayor Brosseau, \$100; the Cure of Quebec, \$100; the Seminary of Quebec, \$300; J. G. Ross, \$250; P. Garneau & Frère, \$200; McCall, Shehyn & Co., \$100; Senecal Dinner Fund, Montreal, \$625. The total amt. subscribed is \$52,000.

9th.—The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Assn. of B. N. A., is held at Port Hope, Ont. The total amt. subscribed to determine the status of the order in Quebec is \$5,649.50. Bro. Hy. Merrick, M.P.P., is re-elected Grand Master.

11th.—Taylor's Don Paper mills, Toronto, are destroyed by fire. Insurance \$9,000.

—Lieut. Gov. Robitaille lays the corner stone of the country house of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge in Montreal.

12th.—Bryson's Saw mill, at Fort Coulonge, P.Q., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$16,000; no insurance.

13th.—Mr. L. A. Senecal, Genl. Manager of the Q. M. O. and Occidental Railway, declines a public dinner at Montreal, preferring that the subscriptions should be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

15th.—The American Society of Civil Engineers meet in Montreal, and receive a cordial reception. On 16th they visit Ottawa.

16th.—The Assn. of Medical Superintendents for U. S. and Can., which has met in Convention in Toronto, are entertained at dinner at the Rossin House, in that city. Hon. A. Crooks, Minister of Education, in the chair. The company numbers upwards of 100.

17th.—While a guard is escorting 33 convicts from Montreal to Kingston, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 7 of the latter escape, jumping from the train whilst it is in motion. They are all subsequently recaptured.

18th.—Sir H. L. Langevin pays an official

visit to Cobourg, Ont. The new pier there is named after him by Mayor Gravelley.

20th.—Very Rev. Father Power, of Halifax, N.S., is granted the title of "Monsignor" by the Pope.

—Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, inspects the military camp at Niagara, Ont. He subsequently inspects the several other camps now assembled.

21st.—Maj. L. A. Hugnet-Latour, of Montreal, is apptd. representative in Canada of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and of the Sacred and Military Order of St. Sepulchre.

22nd.—The International Sunday School Convention assembles in Toronto, the members being warmly welcomed in eloquent addresses delivered by Mayor McMurrich, Hon. G. W. Allan and Hon. Edward Blake. According to the official statement there are 5,640 Sunday Schools, and 42,912 teachers and 326,330 scholars attending them, in the B. A. Provinces. Hon. S. H. Blake is elected Presdt. of the Convention, and Rev. W. H. Withrow, one of the Secys.

23rd.—Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, is entertained at dinner by the officers of the volunteer force, Toronto, Lt. Col. G. T. Denison, G.G.B.G., in the chair.

—A deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce wait on Sir John A. Macdonald, in London, Eng., and present a memorial, influentially signed, praying for the passing of a general bankruptcy law for the Dominion, so as to prevent fraudulent preferences on the part of dishonest debtors. Sir John, in his reply, explains that "though the Dominion Parlt. is competent to deal with insolvency and bankruptcy in general, it is doubtful whether a partial measure directed only against such preferences would not belong to the Provincial Legislatures; and before proposing any Bill covering the whole ground the Canadian Govt. desires to wait and see the result of the legislation now expected from the Imperial Parliament."

—Sir L. Tilley, who is a Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the order, attends the 37th Annual Session of National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, at Saratoga. In the course of his address he says "he had been greatly honoured by his constituents and his Queen, but he had never felt so proud as when he was called to the head of this order, which

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then numbered 250,000 members." Mr. G. M. Rose, of Toronto, is also present.

24th.—R. W. Bro. John Nettleton, D.D. G. M., lays the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Meaford, Ont., with masonic ceremonies.

—Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Q.C., M.P.P., Grand Master of the Freemasons of N.B., lays the corner-stone of the St. Croix Cotton Mill, at St. Stephen, N.B.

25th.—Sir H. L. Langevin pays an official visit to Cornwall, Ont. He is presented with a congratulatory address, addresses a public meeting, and, in the evening, is entertained at a banquet.

—The Canadian Wimbledon Rifle Team, under the command of Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., 13th Batt. (Ont.) with Capt. Arthur Curren, 66th Batt. (N.S.) as Adjt., sail for Liverpool, where they arrive on 4th July, and immediately proceed to Wimbledon. The team is composed as follows:—

Thomas, Capt. 54th Batt.; Weston, Capt. 66th P.L.F.; Balfour, Capt. 8th Rifles; Cleveland, Qr. Mr. 54th Batt.; Walker, S. Sergt. Q. O. Rifles; Pain, Q. M. Sgt. 13th Batt.; Mitchell, Sergt. T., 10th Batt.; Mitchell, Sergt. D., 13th Batt.; Mitchell, Corpl. C. N., 10th Batt.; Mitchell, Pte. W., 13th Batt.; Richard, Sergt. 17th Batt.; Weyman, Serg. N. B. Cav.; Hancock, Sergt. 13th Batt.; Ross, Sergt. 50th Batt.; Rodger, Pte. 1st P.W.R.; Marris, Pte. 13th Batt.; Ogg, Wheeler, W.F.B.; Mason, Pte. 13th Batt.; Wilson, Pte. 33rd Batt.; Bent, Pte. C.P.B. "On the whole," says Col. Gibson, in his report, "the success of the team was very marked, 19 out of the 20 members appears somewhere, more or less frequently, in the lists as prize winners. Better results might have been expected in the 'Glen Albyn' and 'Daily Telegraph' matches; but in the two important events, the 'Queens' and 'Alexandra,' the Canadians came in well—8 taking prizes in the former and 7 in the latter. Sergt. Thos. Mitchell and Staff-Sergt. Walker shot into the 'Queen's Sixty,' winning £12 each, and the much coveted Queen's badge.\* The return of prizes won shows that Sergt. Thos. Mitchell stands 5th in the Snider aggregates, and 11th in the grand aggregates. Corpl. C. N. Mitchell also took a place in the grand aggregates." The great achievement, however, was the winning of the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge cup, by the Canadian 8, in which Pte. Hy. Marris, 13th Batt., made the highest score of both

teams. The total scores at 200, 500 and 600 yds. respectively were: Old Country, 235, 205, 149; Canada, 227, 200, 182. The total amount received in prizes was £240.13.0 (and the Kolapore cups). The prizes were presented on 23rd July by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

28th.—The Quebec Academy of Music awards the title of *lauréat* to Mdlle. Josephine Boucher for piano. M. Gustave Gagnon is elected President.

29th.—Thos. Salter, a convict, is brutally murdered by another convict named Hugh Hayvern, in the Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q. Hayvern suspected Salter of furnishing information of a plan of escape which he (H.) and others meditated; and in revenge stabbed Salter through the heart with a knife. The deceased lived but a few minutes after the stabbing. Hayvern is tried for the murder before Judges Monk and Cross in Montreal on 3rd Oct., and convicted. He is duly executed in the jail yard, Montreal, on 9th Dec.

30th.—The Gov. Genl. arrives in St. John, N.B., visits Victoria school, where he is welcomed by 900 children, and proceeds to Sussex, where, on 1st July, he reviews the volunteers in camp at that place. While in St. John, H. E. is the guest of Hon. John Boyd.

30th.—R. W. Bro. Jas. A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Canada, lays the corner-stone of St. James' Episcopal Church, Carleton Place, Ont., with the usual ceremonies.

—The remains of a mastodon are found in Oxford, Ont.

JULY.

1st.—"Dominion Day" is everywhere observed as the national holiday. There is a grand review and sham fight at Sussex, N.B., in presence of the Gov. Genl. and Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia; the Queen's Plate is run for at Toronto, and won by Mr. D. W. Campbell's (Milton) b.g. *Vice-Chancellor*, 4 years; and there is a regatta at Ottawa, at which a 4 mile single scull race, 2 miles and a turn, for a purse of \$900, is won by Wallace Ross, of St. John, N.B., in 27 minutes, against Gaudaur, Hosmer, Ten Eyck, Riley and Trickett. Hanlan is referee. There are also minor military reviews at St. Johns, P.Q., and London, Ont.

—The people of Millpoint, Ont.—now Deseronto—celebrate its change of name

by a grand demonstration. Addresses are delivered by Messrs. W. R. Aylesworth, Reeve, and E. W. Rathbun.

—Mr. G. A. Cox, Presdt. Maitland Railway, lays the corner-stone of a Methodist Church at Millbrook, Ont.

—A man named Andrew Stevenson and another, name unknown, are crushed to death by a falling tree at Poquiok, N.B.

—Hy. Lasseter, a farmer, of Huntsville, Ont., being taken for a deer, is shot dead by another farmer, named Alfred Wilder.

2nd.—Sir H. L. Langevin leaves Quebec for an official tour through the Maritime Provinces. He is presented with addresses of congratulation *en route* at Levis, St. Anns, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski. Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., leaves Levis on the same day, on a political visit to the Maritime Provinces.

—The Gov. Genl. arrives in Halifax, where on the 4th he formally opens the second exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. On the 5th he is present at a grand sham fight on Garrison Common, in which the regular military and naval forces and the volunteers take part, the whole being under the command of Sir P. L. Macdougall; and on the 6th he witnesses some interesting naval experiments with torpedoes in the Harbour.

3rd.—Prayers are offered up for the recovery of Presdt. Garfield, of the United States, in nearly every Protestant Church in the Dominion.

4th.—Miss Fanny Parnell is formally received by the Irish residents of Montreal. An address of welcome is read by Mr. C. J. Doherty, to which she replies. On the 5th she leaves for Quebec, and on the 7th receives a public reception from the Quebec branch of the Irish National Land League.

5th.—Barker & Bros. Cotton Mills, at Caledonia, Ont., are destroyed by fire.

7th.—At Montreal summer meeting at "Blue Bonnets," Mr. Jas. Vey's g. m. *Neilson*, 118 lbs., by *Thunder*, won the Queen's Plate, valued at 50 guineas, Mr. Hugh Paton's ch. c. *Gossoon* coming in second.

—A collision takes place in Montreal between the police and the ship labourers on strike. The Riot Act is read twice by Mr. F. W. Henshaw, J.P., and after exchanging shots the police finally disperse the rioters. Two rioters, Oliver Taylor and Wm. Power, are arrested, and the former is sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50.

8th.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec, sails for Europe from New York.

—Edward Trickett, the Champion Oarsman of Australia, is presented with a silver cup by the people of Ottawa. The presentation is made by Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of the Mayor of Ottawa.

9th.—Sir A. T. Galt arrives at Quebec from Liverpool.

—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club wins the Championship of Canada from the Toronto Club, at Toronto, by three games to two.

—Mr. Saml. Maltby, aged 19, of the Victoria Rifles, is accidentally shot at the Montreal Rifle Association matches, at Point St. Charles, expiring instantly.

9th.—Mr. Harry M. Creighton, aged 23, dies in Montreal, from a penknife wound in his arm, received on the night of 30th May last at the hands of Mr. Frederick Goldstone. The coroner's jury declare no criminal charge against the latter. He is subsequently indicted for manslaughter, but has never answered the indictment.

—The Legislative Council of St. Lucia, W. I., pass a resolution of thanks to Hon. Jas. Armstrong, C.M.G., late Chief Justice of the Colony, "for the great service rendered by him to the Colony in the preparation of the Code of Civil Procedure of St. Lucia."

10th.—An extensive fire occurs at Joliette, P.Q., destroying 35 buildings, involving a loss of about \$75,000; insurance about \$40,000.

—The boot and shoe factory of Mr. Jas. Whitham, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Total loss about \$75,000; covered by insurance. A fireman named Joseph Towers is killed by a falling wall, and another named Jas. Smith is seriously injured.

—At the Longue Point Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, an inmate named Della Poirier kills another lunatic named Gertrude Roberts, by beating in her skull, with a billet of wood. Poirier is labouring under religious monomania, and occupied the same cell with the deceased.

10th.—Rev. Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, D.D., is consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Fredericton, N.B., in the Cathedral of Fredericton, by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, assisted by the Bishops of Albany, Maine, Nova Scotia and Quebec. The sermon is preached by the Bishop of Albany, from 2nd Timothy, 4th Ch., 2nd v. :—"Exhort with all long suffering and doctrine." The new Bishop was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where

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he graduated B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861, and received the degree of D.D., 1881; he was ordained deacon by Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford, 1859; and priest by Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, 1860; was vice-principal of Salisbury Theological College, 1864; senior asst. curate of St. Andrew's, Wells St., London, 1869; vicar of Good Easter, Essex, 1878; elected Bishop Coadjutor, 1880.

11th.—The fishing station of Mr. Le Bouthillier, at Thunder River, below Moisie, on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000.

12th.—Col. Crossman, R.E., C.M.G., accompanied by Lieut. Russell, R.E. arrive in B.C., to report, for the information of the Colonial Defence Commission see A. R., 1879, p. 147), on the practicability of defending Victoria and Esquimalt.

14th.—At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Canada, M. W. Bro. Jas. Moffatt, of London, Ont., is elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Danl. Spry, of Barrie, Deputy Grand Master.

15th.—Constable Flynn, of the Quebec Police, is the recipient of a gold medal from Mr. G. H. Maxwell, of Detroit, for gallantry in entering a burning dwelling-house, during the recent fire, and rescuing 2 children therefrom.

—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons meets in Hamilton, Ont., when the M. E. Grand Z., Danl. Spry, of Barrie, Ont., delivers the annual address. The assets for year are \$7,802.47. M. E. Com. Donald Bass, of Picton, Ont., is elected Grand Z. for new year.

16th.—The St. Joseph (R. C.) Orphanage, Halifax, N.S., is destroyed by fire. Insurance, \$6,000.

—A branch of the Dominion Alliance is established in St. John, N.B., Rev. Joseph McLeod being elected Presdt.

—Richard Weddis, a farmer, is killed by lightning, in Walpole, Ont.

—The Lord Mayor of London (Rt. Hon. W. McArthur, M.P.), gives a grand banquet, at the Mansion House, London, in honour of many distinguished Colonists now in London. Sir John A. Macdonald Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. A. DeCosmos, T. H. Grant, of Quebec, Dr. J. A. Grant of Ottawa, and Lt. Col. Gibson, commanding the Wimbledon Team, are present. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in referring to his visit to Can., in 1860, expresses his great gratification in meeting at the dinner his

old friend, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of that country.

—A Dominion Artillery team, composed of 29 gunners, under the command of Lt.-Col. W. R. Oswald, Montreal Garrison Artillery, with Capt. Peters, "A" Battery, as Adjutant, sail from Quebec for Liverpool to proceed to Shoeburyness to compete with the English Volunteer Artillery at their annual practice. The team, which is composed of Sergt. Maj. Kirkpatrick and Sergt. Hodgins, R.M.C., Kingston; Sergt. L. Omer Genest, "A" Batt., Quebec, No. 1; Bomb. Beers, "B" Batt., Kingston; gunner Saunders, do; Sergt. Hastings, M.G.A.; Sergt. Price, P.E.I.; Corp. Turner, Gananoque F.B.; Sergt. Mason, Toronto F.B.; Bomb. Mosier, Welland F.B.; Sergt. Maj. Marcheterre, Quebec F.B.; Sergt. McIntosh, Ontario F.B.; Sergt. Maj. Swanson, Toronto F.B.; Sergt. Maj. Lemoine, Quebec G.B.; Corpl. Coffin, Gaspé G.B.; Corpl. Bouthillier, Halifax G.B.; Sergt. Hibbins, do; Corpl. Lowrie, do.; Corpl. Strange, do; and Bomb. Maxwell, do.; arrive at Shoeburyness on 26th July and remain until 12th Augt. On 9th Augt., the team win the Governor Genl.'s prize of £10.10s. for "dismounting a 64 pounder gun, and then carrying it with the aid of very limited stores to a gun 50 feet away, and remounting it ready for action in the shortest space of time," the time occupied being 3 min. 80 sec., as against 4 min. 32 sec. by the Kent Volunteers. They also take another prize of £10 given by Sir Wm. Palliser. In the report of the Commandant of the camp, it is stated: "The appearance and turn out of these men was very good, and all their work at the repository exercise was remarkably good. \* \* The behaviour of these men the whole time they were here, some three weeks, was such as to give me a most favourable opinion of their discipline." On 11th the prizes are presented by the Princess Frederica of Hanover. The expenses of this team were defrayed by the Can. Govt., which contributed \$2,000, and by private subscription, Col. Oswald himself subscribing \$1000.

17th.—The steam corvette *Charybdis*, which was presented to Can. by the Imperial Govt., for training school purposes, on 13th Nov., 1880, arrives at North Sydney, C.B., having left Plymouth, Eng., on 16th June. She leaves for St. John, N.B., on 21st, arriving there the 27th. The *Charybdis* is manned by a crew of 80 men.

18th.—The first sod on the Toronto and Ottawa Railway is turned at Madoc, Ont., by Miss O'Flynn.

—The R. C. Presbytery at Roxton Falls, P. Q., is destroyed by fire, and the 'curé' Rev. Raphael Larue, aged 51, is burned to death in his room.

—The Governor General leaves Quebec for an extended tour through Manitoba and the North-West. He is accompanied, by his personal staff and several friends. His Excellency proceeds *via* Thunder Bay, and arrives in Winnipeg, 30th July. On 1st Augt. he receives a civic address there, and lays the corner stone of Manitoba College. Leaves Winnipeg 9th Augt.; reaches Battleford, 30th Augt., Fort McLeod, 19th Sept., and Fort Shaw, Montana, 27th Sept.; returns to Winnipeg 8th Oct., whence he proceeds to Ottawa, arriving there on 14th Oct. (See Pol. History.)

20th.—Hon. C. F. Cornwall is sworn in as Lieut. Governor of British Columbia, in Victoria, B.C., by Sir M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice of the Province. Col. Crossman, C.M.G., and many other friends are present.

20th.—"Sitting Bull," the redoubtable Sioux Indian chief, who has for some years obtained asylum on Canadian territory, surrenders to the U. S. authorities at Fort Buford.

—A Convention of the Acadian French of the Maritime Provinces is held at Memramcook, N.B., under the presidency of Hon. P. A. Landry, Q.C., Commr. of Public Works of N.B. Upwards of 5,000 visitors are present, and among the distinguished visitors are Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., Sir A. J. Smith, K.C.M.G., Mr. G. A. Girouard, M.P., Mr. J. P. Rheaume, and Mr. J. B. H. Chouinard of Quebec, Mr. A. G. Blair, and Mr. Jas. L. Black, M.P.P.'s. Eloquent addresses are delivered by Mr. Landry and Sir H. L. Langevin. Questions relating to Education, Agriculture and Colonization are considered; and the 15th Augt. is fixed as the national *fête* day, or holiday of the Acadians.

22nd.—Hy. McCormick is arrested in Michigan, U.S., for the murder of John Pangman in Mulmur, Ont., on 7th June, 1870, and brought to Toronto for trial.

23rd.—Mr. Seth Duncan is burned to death at Camden East, Ont.

26th.—The President of the French Republic creates Mr. Narcisse H. E. St. Maurice, of Quebec, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Mr. St. M. served as a Cap-

tain in the 2nd. Batt. *D'Infanterie légèrre d'Afrique*, saw service in Mexico, was twice wounded, and was made a prisoner of war at Saltillo; in addition to which he had rendered exceptional services to France on the Can. press.

29th.—The freedom of the burgh of Inverness, Scot., is presented to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P. Provost Fraser in performing the ceremony refers to Mr. Mackenzie "as a Highlander of whom they should be proud, and spoke in laudatory terms of his public services in Canada."

30th.—The Saugceen Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, Ont., are visited by immense forest fires.

—Rev. Henri Hudon, S.J., a native of Riviere Ouelle, P.Q., is apptd. Superior General of the Jesuits for North America.

—Rodk. Fraser and Wm. Sutton, workmen employed on the C. P. R., near Brandon are killed by lightning, while taking shelter from a storm. Several other workmen are seriously injured.

—The sword of the American Genl. Montgomery, who fell before Quebec in 1775, is restored to his relatives, the Livingstone family, in New York.

#### AUGUST.

1st.—The Toronto Zoological Gardens are opened by Mr. Jas. Beaty, jr., Q. C., M.P.

2nd.—The Ontario Press Assn. holds its annual meeting at Port Hope, Ont., under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Trayes. The annual excursion this year is to Parry Sound, etc.

3rd.—The Dominion Medical Assn. holds its annual meeting in Halifax, under the presidency of Dr. W. Canniff. Several valuable papers are read. Dr. Fenwick, of Montreal, is elected Presdt. for ensuing year.

5th.—Montreal repays \$575,000 balance of loan from the Canadian Government, made in 1855.

—Miss Daisy Bate, dau. of Mr. H. N. Bate, of Ottawa, Ont., is accidentally drowned at Thurso, P.Q.

6th.—Robert Scott, labourer, is killed by lightning at Brampton, Ont.

—Sir C. Tupper leaves Ottawa for British Columbia, where he arrives on the 25th, and receives a public reception from the civic authorities of Victoria.

7th.—The steamer *Cortez*, from New York, for Newfoundland, is wrecked on Thrum Cap Shoal, near Halifax, N.S. Lives and cargo are saved.

10th.—A Bankers' convention assembles at Niagara Falls. Representatives are present from Europe, U.S., and Canada. Papers are read by Mr. Geo. Hague and Mr. C. H. Sarby of Montreal, both on the subject of banking in Canada.

11th.—The first sod on the Montreal and Sorel Railway is turned at Sorel, by Hon. Jas. Armstrong, C.M.G., Presdt. of the road.

—Capt. B. A. Ellis, of the Barque *Freeman Dennis*, of St. John, N.B., is presented by the Imperial Govt. with a valuable binocular glass in appreciation of his heroic conduct in rescuing the captain and crew of the barque *Killeena*, on 10th Oct. last.

—An old man named Wetherall is brutally murdered at Mount Sherwood, Ottawa, by a "charivari" party. A number of arrests are made, and four of the principals, Jas. Kelly, Jas. O'Brien, Robt. McLaren and Christopher Berry, are tried at the Ottawa Fall Assizes for the murder, but are acquitted.

12th.—Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., M.P., is entertained at a dinner at the Gateway House, Emerson, Manitoba, on the occasion of his visiting Manitoba for the first time since the events of 1869. Mayor Carney occupies the chair, Warden Allan the vice chair, and there are present many of the most influential inhabitants of Emerson and vicinity. In acknowledging the toast of the evening Mr. Macdougall reviews at some length the history of the country, before and since it was transferred to Canada, and refers to the share taken by himself and the late Sir George Cartier in securing the transfer.

13th.—Chiasson, keeper of the lighthouse at the Bird Rocks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and two others, are killed by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder.

—The Grand Trunk express is thrown from the track near Prescott, Ont., by striking a cow. The engineer is instantly killed, and two express messengers seriously injured.

—A farmer named Richardson, in the township of Loughboro, Ont., is shot by a neighbour named Vankoughnet, who escapes, but is subsequently captured and tried for the murder, but the jury failing to agree a new trial is ordered.

14th.—The Georgian Bay Lumber Company's mill at Waubaushene, Ont., is destroyed by fire.

18th.—A destructive fire occurs at Yale,

B.C., destroying almost the entire town. Loss estimated at \$300,000; insurance \$77,000.

—Sir H. L. Langevin leaves Ottawa on an official tour through Western Ontario. During his absence he visits Kingston, Toronto, Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine, Goderich, Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburg, London, Stratford, Berlin, Port Hope, at all of which places he either inspects Public Works in progress or obtains information of improvements touching intended works. He is every where received with great cordiality, and returns to Ottawa on 3rd Sept.

19th.—Sir A. T. Galt, Col. Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, leave Winnipeg on a trip of inspection westward.

20th.—The first sod of the South Shore Railway is turned at Huntingdon, P.Q., by the wife of Dr. Cameron, M.P.P.

21st.—The ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Ronald McDonald, D.D., late Parish Priest of Pictou, N.S., as Bishop of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, takes place in the Parish Church, Pictou, the ceremony being performed by Archbishop Hannan, assisted by Bishops McIntyre, Cameron, Sweeney and Rogers. Bishop McD. was born in Antigonish, N.S., 1835, was ed. at St. Francis Xavier College, in which he subsequently became a Professor. Ordained in 1859, he succeeded to the Pictou Mission three years later, where he remained until his elevation to the Bishopric.

23rd.—French Canadian Convention takes place at Lawrence, Mass.

24th.—Extensive bush fires prevail in the region north of Kingston, Ont., up the Ottawa, and, later on, in Muskoka, destroying immense forests and other valuable woodlands. These fires continue for many weeks, and the total losses caused thereby are estimated at \$10,000,000.

25th.—Hillyard Bros. Saw mill, N.B., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$10,000.

—Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat sail from Liverpool for Quebec, where they arrive 4th September.

26th.—Hon. Messrs. Alkins and Bowell leave Ottawa for Winnipeg, which they reach, via Thunder Bay, 13th Sept.

28th.—A collision takes place on the Grand Trunk Railway near Lancaster, Ont. Four train hands, named Anderson, Nelson, Hislop and Cliff, are killed.

30th.—Mr. H. W. Rathbun lays the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church at Deseronto, Ont.

—The International Cricket match at Hamilton, Ont., which commenced yesterday, results in the defeat of the Canadians by the Americans.

#### SEPTEMBER.

1st.—Thos. Swinton, jun., aged 19, is killed by lightning, near Kirkwall, Ont.

—Mary Dillon, is burned to death at Gananoque, Ont.

—Sir H. L. Langevin is entertained at a banquet at the "U. E." Club, Toronto, by leading inhabitants of that city. Mr. Jas. Beaty, jun., Q.C., M.P., occupies the chair, and there are present many representative men, including Mayor McMurrich, Hon. F. Smith, Messrs. Plumb, M.P., E. Wiman, &c.

3rd.—The wife of Mr. W. P. Lett, city clerk, Ottawa, is killed by being run over by a freight car shunting on to a street crossing, in Ottawa.

—The return match for the championship of Canada, between the Toronto Lacrosse Club and the "Shamrocks" of Montreal, is won by the latter in three straight games.

5th.—Extensive bush fires, the most extensive and disastrous experienced for very many years, prevail all over Western Ontario. The experience of Teeswater today was the experience of many other places in Ontario during this month:—"At 1.30 the sun began to darken; at 2 the sun was invisible, and the sky was blood-red; at 2.30 it was so dark the public schools were dismissed, and all labour suspended, lamps being necessary inside; at 3.30 a slight shower occurred which caused the red to disappear from the sky and the darkness to become intense. The air was filled with ashes. The thermometer stood at 86°."

—The annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association takes place at Ottawa, and continues until the 10th. All Provinces are represented, with the exception of B. C. Cash prizes \$5,000; entry fees \$2,595. Staff Sergt. Walker, "Queen's Own," wins MacDougall cup, with a score of 46 points out of a possible 50; S. S. Walker, same corps, wins Gzowski Challenge cup; and the Ontario team wins the London Merchant's cup with the score of 412 points, Nova Scotia being second with 385 points.

6th.—The New Brunswick Railway Co's. Machine shops at Gibson, N.B., are destroyed by fire. Loss nearly \$100,000; insurance \$29,000.

—Hon. Ed. Blake arrives at Quebec 9.00 p.m., on his return from the Maritime Provinces, and receives an enthusiastic welcome from his friends. He is escorted from the landing stage to his residence by a torchlight procession, and there is a display of fire works from Dufferin Terrace. On the 7th he holds a reception at the St. Louis hotel, and on the evening of 8th he receives an address in English and French, from the citizens of Quebec, at the Music Hall, to which he returns an appropriate reply.

7th.—Listowel, Ont., is visited by a severe fire. Loss \$23,000.

—The Methodist Ecumenical Council meets in London, Eng on the 14th. Rev Dr. Douglas of Montreal, who is one of the Presidents, delivers an eloquent address on the history and resources of Canada. Rev. Dr. Badgley, of Albert College, Belleville, Ont., and Rev. J. C. Antliff, of Toronto, delivered addresses, and Mr. John Macdonald, of Toronto, proposes a resolution in favour of a common Hymn book.

—The 3rd annual exhibition of the Toronto Exhibition Assn. is opened in Toronto by Lieut.-Gov. Robinson. Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille of Quebec is present, and is presented with an address by the Assn. In the evening a reception is given by the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto to the visiting mayors of other cities and towns, of whom there are between 40 and 50 present. An oil portrait of ex-Mayor Beaty, jun., Q. C., M.P., is presented to the city by the Citizens' Committee.

8th.—Sir Chas. Tupper returns to Victoria, B.C., from the mainland, and delivers a public address to the citizens. In the evening he is entertained at dinner by the Board of Trade. He leaves on the 10th for San Francisco, where, on the 15th, he receives a public reception from the Canadian Assn., Mr. Chas. E. Hunt presiding. Before returning to Ottawa, which he reaches 4 Oct., he visits Manitoba.

—Sir John A. Macdonald sails for Quebec from Liverpool. Sir W. P. Howland and Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec, are passengers by the same vessel, which reaches Quebec on the 17th. An address of welcome from the town of Levis is presented to Sir John at South Quebec, and, on crossing the river, a joint address to Sir John and Mr. Chapleau from the city of

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Quebec is read by Mayor Brousseau, and a similar address from the Club Cartier of Quebec, by Mr. T. C. Casgrain. The Junior Conservative Club of Montreal also present an address to each gentleman. Sir John Macdonald leaves at once for Ottawa, which he reaches the next morning.

10th.—Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. L. R. Masson, M.P., sail for Liverpool from Quebec.

—Lieut.-Gov. Robinson of Ontario administers the oath to Chief Justices Hagarty and Wilson and to Chancellor Boyd, who have received fresh commissions under the new Judicature Act. The *Puisne* judges and vice-chancellors are subsequently sworn in by their respective heads.

12th.—The steamer *Columbia*, Capt. J. B. Malcolmson, from Chicago to Collingwood, Ont., is lost, together with the Captain and 15 others.

13th.—Two important Papal decrees are issued, one maintaining the right of Laval University to have a branch in Montreal; the other restraining the clergy from undue influence in Parliamentary elections. "It must be understood," says the latter, "that the Church in condemning Liberalism does not mean to indicate each and every one of the political parties which by accident are called Liberal, because the decisions of the Divines refer to certain errors opposed to the doctrines of the Catholic faith, and not to any political party, whatever."

15th.—The Dominion Alliance Convention assembles in Hamilton, Ont., Hon. Alex. Vidal in the chair.

—Pictou, N.S., celebrates the 108th anniversary of its settlement. There are a regatta and games.

20th.—The West Kent Agricultural Exhibition is opened at Chatham, Ont., by Lieut.-Gov. Robinson.

—The annual Quebec Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is formally opened in the new exhibition buildings, near Montreal, by Lieut.-Governor Robitaille.

21st.—The 36th Annual Provl. Exhibition of Ont. is opened in London, Ont.

—Sir John A. Macdonald visits the Quebec Exhibition in Montreal, and is presented with an address from the Executive Committee. In the evening he attends a reception of the Junior Conservative Club, and delivers an address.

—A public meeting is held in Toronto to express sympathy with the American people over the death of President Garfield,

Mayor McMurrich in the chair; eloquent tributes are paid to the private worth and statesman-like qualities of the martyred statesman, and a feeling of hearty detestation of the crime which has removed him is expressed in the resolutions adopted. Mr. Jas. Beaty, jun., M.P., Consul Howells and Hon. Ed. Blake, M.P., are among the speakers. Similar meetings are held in all the principal cities and towns in the Dominion.

23rd.—The boiler of a threshing machine in Thurlow, Ont., explodes, killing three men and a girl.

25th.—A destructive fire occurs in Collingwood, Ont., destroying many places of business.

27th.—An extensive fire occurs at Dundas, Ont. Loss \$39,500; insurance \$14,000.

—Sir John Macdonald receives an address from the City Council of Ottawa (the presentation of which had been postponed owing to the death of President Garfield), expressing "their earnest thankfulness for his restoration to bodily strength," to which he replies in a long and interesting address, dwelling specially on Canada's improved position abroad.

—The 3rd Dominion Annual Agricultural, Industrial and Mechanical Exhibition is formally opened by Lt.-Gov. Archibald in Halifax, in the presence of many distinguished visitors, including Lt.-Gov. Haviland, of P. E. I., Sir P. L. Macdougall, Sir F. L. McClintock, Secy. Wedderburn of N. B., Atty. Genl. Sullivan, of P. E. I., etc. Cash prizes amounting to \$15,900 are offered. John Morash, a Halifax boy, is presented, by Mr. M. H. Richey, M.P., with the Medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving persons from drowning on several occasions.

28th.—The 12th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Quebec opens in Montreal. M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, LL.D., is re-elected Grand Master.

29th.—A collision takes place on the Great Western Air line, near Orwell, Ont., an excursion train running into a freight train. Five men are killed, including Walsley, an engineer.

—A political picnic, in honour of Hon. A. P. Caron, is given at *La Jeune Lorette*, P.Q. Sir L. Tilley, Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Chapleau, Loranger, and many other political friends, are present.

—The str. *Elizabeth J. Irving*, passenger and mail boat, is destroyed by fire at Hope,



B. C. Loss \$50,000. Two Indians are burned to death on board.

30th.—Mr. W. A. Foster, late Mayor of Belleville, Ont., is drowned there by the upsetting of a boat.

## OCTOBER.

4th.—R. W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., lays the corner-stone of Christ Church, Belleville, with masonic ceremonies.

—A disastrous fire occurs at Cobourg, Ont., destroying many valuable stores. Loss about \$70,000; insurance \$42,200.

—Lt.-Col. W. R. Oswald is entertained at dinner at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, by the officers of 5th and 6th Military Districts, in honour of the achievements of the artillery team recently commanded by him at Shoeburyness, Eng. Lt.-Col. Worsley, B.M., occupies the chair, and there is a large and distinguished company present.

5th.—The R. C. College at Ste. Therese de Blainville, P.Q., with its fine library, is destroyed by fire.

7th.—The branch of the Stratford and Huron Railway, from Listowel to Chesley, is formally opened.

10th.—The Governor General is entertained at a grand banquet at the Manitoba Club, Winnipeg. Mr. C. J. Brydges, president of the club, occupies the chair, having on his right the Gov. General, Archbishop Taché, Senator Girard, Hon. Dr. Schultz, M.P., and on his left Lt.-Governor Cauchon, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Chief Justice Wood and Hon. J. Norquay. His Excellency's speech, in reply to the toast of the evening, will be found in the Appendix.

11th.—Mgr. Farrelly is entertained at a banquet in Kingston, Ont., in honour of his recent elevation by the Pope. On the 13th he is duly installed in his new office by Bishop Clery, at Belleville, Ont.

—Sir H. L. Langevin visits Sorel and Yamaska, accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Mousseau, Caron, Chapeau, etc. At the latter place he inspects the work on the new canal now being constructed; and at the former, he lays the first rail on the Montreal and Sorel Railway.

15th.—Archibald W. Brown, of Chatham, Ont., is acquitted at Buffalo, N.Y., of the murder of Miss Cynthia McCrae of Chatham.

—Louis Aytotte, and 4 others, are drowned in Duchesne Lake, near Ottawa, by the upsetting of a boat.

18th.—The Quebec Central Railway is

formally opened. An excursion train runs from Levis to Sherbrooke, P.Q., carrying many leading public men. In the evening a banquet is given by Mr. J. B. Woodward, managing director, at Sherbrooke, Hon. J. G. Robertson, vice-president, in the chair. Speeches are delivered by Mr. Brooks, M.P., Hon. Messrs. Loranger, Lynch, etc.

19th.—Damase Brunet and David Provost, are convicted at the Prescott assizes of the murder of Pierre Brunet, step-father of the former, in Plantagenet, Ont., in Sept., 1881, and are sentenced to be hanged on 30th Nov. The sentence is subsequently commuted for imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

20th.—This day having been set apart by Proclamation as a day of "General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed this year," was duly observed as such.

—The Chancellor of the Great Priory of England (Knights Templar), A. Staveley Hill, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., presents an address from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the Supreme Grand Master of the Order, to the Great Prior of Canada (Lt. Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore), and receives a warm and cordial reception from the Knights Templar of Montreal. In his reply the Great Prior of Canada expresses his high appreciation of the honour conferred upon him and other members and officers of the several orders by the letter from the Supreme Grand Master of the Order, and he fraternally requests the Chancellor, on his return to England, to be pleased most respectfully to convey to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales their due appreciation of this gracious favour and fraternal kindness, and their profound esteem for him, and their sincere loyalty to the person and throne of their most gracious Sovereign lady the Queen, the Patrons of their knightly order.

21st.—A party of Oka Indians, numbering about 100, leave Oka, P.Q., to settle in the township of Gibson, on Georgian Bay, Ont., where a reservation has been purchased for them. They are subsequently followed by others.

22nd.—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal (Champions of Can.) defeat the New York club (Champions of U. S.) in New York, with a score of 3 to 1. On 25th they defeat the Athletic Club in Baltimore, Md., winning 6 out of 7 games.

24th.—Mr. Joseph Tassé, M.P., is presented with a gold watch by his friends in

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Ottawa on this his 33rd birthday. There is a large gathering of representative men at the presentation.

25th.—Hon. John Hamilton (of Hawkesbury), and Messrs. C. F. Smithers, presdt. of the Bank of Montreal, and Saml. E. Thorne, of New York, are apptd. trustees under the Canada Pacific Railway Company's Act of Incorporation.

—Mr. C. A. E. Gagnon, M.P.P., publisher of *l'Electeur* newspaper (Quebec), who has been on trial before Judge Monk in Montreal for some days, for publishing a criminal libel on Mr. L. A. Senechal, is found guilty; and on the 11 Nov. is sentenced to pay a fine of \$75 and costs.

26th.—Bishop Clery dedicates the new R. C. Church in Madoc, Ont., which has been erected at a cost of \$10,000.

—Ed. Criddiford, aged 17, a workman, is killed by falling from a scaffolding, at the Kingston Cotton mill.

27th.—Rev. F. L. Patton, D.D., LL.D., a Canadian, is apptd. to a new chair in Princeton Seminary, N. J.

29th.—Francois Moreau is found guilty before Judge Allyn, at Rimouski, P.Q., of the murder of his wife, on 16th Sept. last, and is sentenced to be hanged on 12th January next.

—The monument erected in Victoria, B.C., to the late Sir James Douglas is completed. It is a granite obelisk, 20 feet high, standing on a pedestal 7 feet in depth. The monument bears the inscription: "Erected by the People of British Columbia, to the memory of Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., Governor and Commander in-Chief from 1851 to 1864."

NOVEMBER.

1st.—Sir A. T. Galt sails from New York for Liverpool.

4th.—The steamship *Lartington* is wrecked on Anticosti Island.

—The premises of the Stratford (Ont.) Milling Co. are destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$13,300.

—The Governor General leaves Ottawa for Quebec, where he embarks, on the 5th, for England. Previous to leaving the Capital he is presented with an address by the civic authorities. His Excellency is also presented with an address at Quebec, by Lieut.-Gov Robitaille, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Province. The Gov. Genl. reaches Liverpool, 14th Nov.

7th.—Bishop Fabre consecrates the new St. Mary's Church, Montreal.

—The opening of the branch of the Grand Trunk Railway from Palmerston to Durham, Ont., takes place. Excursion trains run from Durham to Stratford and return.

—The *Campana*, the largest vessel ever admitted to the waters of the Upper Lakes, is launched at Port Dalhousie, Ont. She is of iron, was built on the Clyde in 1878, and on arrival at Montreal was cut in two, the pieces being brought to Port Dalhousie and put together. She is owned by the Canada Transit Co., and measures 252 feet in length by 36 feet beam.

8th.—Sir C. Tupper inspects the line of the Lake St. John Railway, going as far as St. Raymond, P.Q.; he subsequently leaves on a tour of inspection over the Intercolonial Railway.

9th.—Mayor Mackintosh presents Mr. W. P. Lett, City Clerk, of Ottawa, with the Royal Humane Society's medal, for saving a boy named Louis Robillard, from drowning in the River Ottawa, in June last.

—The yacht race for the *America's* challenge cup, between the New York Yacht Club's Schooner *Mischief* and the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club's Sloop *Atalanta*, built by Capt. Cuthbert, at Belleville, last winter, takes place over the N. Y. Yacht Club's course, N. Y., and is won by the former in 4h. 17m. 9s., the *Atalanta's* time being 4h. 48m. 24s. The time at the second race on the 10th, 16 nautical miles to leeward of buoy No. 5 and back, is: *Mischief*, 4h. 54m. 53s.; *Atalanta*, 5h. 26m. 32s.

10th.—Rev. Chas. W. E. Body, the new Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, is duly installed as such at the annual convocation, by the Chancellor, Hon. G. W. Allan, Bishop Coxe, of New York, and the Bishops of Toronto and Niagara are present.

11th.—A disastrous fire occurs at Woodstock, N.B., destroying a large portion of the town. The losses are very heavy; insurance \$56,133.

—Genl. Sir Patrick L. Macdougall, Commander of the Forces at Halifax, is sworn in at Ottawa as Administrator of the Government, the necessary oaths being administered by Sir W. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Justices Henry and Gwynne.

13th.—The criminal libel suit brought against Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P., by Mr. L. A. Senechal, for writing an editorial in the *l'Electeur* newspaper, headed

"The Den of the Forty Thieves," reflecting on Mr. Senecal's character, and which has been proceeding for some weeks before Judge Monk in Montreal, is brought to a close, the jury failing to agree.

14th.—The Merritton (Ont.) cotton mills are destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$26,000.

—Capt. W. D. Andrews is presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society of Eng., for rescuing Geo. Goldstone and Hugh O'Neill from drowning in Toronto Bay. The presentation is made by Mayor McMurrich.

—The Supreme Court of Canada decides the celebrated "Mercer escheat case" in favour of the claimant. This case has been before the courts for some years, and the main facts connected with it are as follows: After the death intestate of the late Mr. Andrew Mercer, a lady who had for many years lived with him as his supposed housekeeper claimed that she was his wife, and her son the lawful heir to the large property possessed by the deceased in Toronto and vicinity, estimated at \$150,000. The Ontario Govt. refused to acknowledge the rights of these parties, and escheated the property in the name of the Crown, granting, however, an annuity to the son, which was withdrawn when action for the recovery of the estate was taken in the Courts of Ontario. The results of the litigation were adverse to the claimant, but, on appeal, the Supreme Court of Canada to-day reversed the decision of the courts below. Several points were involved besides the legitimacy of the claimant, including the disputed right of a Provincial Government to escheat to the Crown. Four of the Supreme Court Judges express their opinion that the right of escheat rests solely with the Dominion, and give judgment in favour of the claimant. In the meantime, the Ontario Govt. have used a portion of the personality of the estate in the establishment of the "Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Women," and have added the bulk of the estate to their assets. According to to-day's decision, this will all have to be refunded. The success of the appeal is largely due to the Hon. William Maedougall, C.B., Q.C., M.P., who was engaged for the appellant, and whose indefatigable research and elaborate pleadings have shed new light on this important *cause celebre*. The Ont. Govt. subsequently decide to appeal to the Privy Council.

16th.—In the case of *Murdoch vs. Mur-*

*doch*, before Justice Osler, in Toronto, the Judge ruled that Mr. R. J. Belford, who declares himself "an Agnostic, a person who believed in nothing that could not be proved," is not eligible for examination.

18th.—In the action for \$10,000 damages, brought by Mr. D. Grant, county master of the orangemen of Montreal, against Hon. J. L. Beaudry, mayor of that city, for false arrest on 12th July, 1878, judgment is rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench against Grant, and declaring the Orange Assn. illegal in Quebec. (See A. R. 1878, p. 187, and A. R. 1879, p. 196.)

19th.—The schooner *Mary Jane*, of Toronto, Capt. Flanigan, is lost in Lake Erie, with all on board.

21st.—Mr. J. J. Foote, proprietor of the *Quebec Chronicle*, is arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Mr. L. A. Senecal. He is released on bail.

22nd.—Elizabeth Ahee, 2nd dau. of His Honour Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, is married, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, N.S., to the Rt. Revd. Llewellyn Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland. The ceremony is performed by the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

23rd.—Sir John A. Macdonald is entertained at a grand Conservative banquet, given in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, Toronto. Hon. G. W. Allan, senator, occupies the chair, having the guest of the evening on his right. Among other leading members of the Conservative party present are Sir L. Tilley, Sir A. Campbell, Hon. Messrs. Atkins, Pope (J. H.), O'Connor, Bowell, Caron, Macpherson, McLelan, Gibbs, Smith, Carling, and a large number of the delegates to the Conservative Convention now in session. The toast of the guest of the evening is received with great enthusiasm, in response to which Sir John delivers a long and interesting speech reviewing political parties and Government in Canada for the past 30 years.

—The str. *Jane Miller*, Capt. Andrew Port, is lost off Colpoy's Bay, Ont., with all on board (25). Insurance \$6,000.

28th.—The Bank of Prince Edward Island suspends payment. The cashier, Mr. Joseph R. Brecken, left Charlottetown on 21st, and not returning, an investigation was made into the affairs of the bank, disclosing the fact that Brecken had made unauthorized advances to the amount of \$700,000.

30th.—The coroner's jury in the case of Thos. Sleight, farmer, found dead in Innis

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fl. Ont., on 18th inst., returns verdict of wilful murder against Wm. Ney.

— A special general meeting of the stockholders of the Ontario Bank is held in Toronto, to receive a statement of the affairs of the Bank and to consider an application to Parlt. for authority to reduce the capital stock. Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commr. of Public Works, occupies the chair. Sir W. P. Howland, Presdt. of the Bank, makes a statement; and Mr. C. Holland, Genl. Manager, submits his report of the standing of the Bank. The meeting, which is a very stormy one, adjourns until to-morrow, when an amendment, moved by Mr. D. Glass, Q.C., to the effect that no notice be given to Parlt. asking for a reduction of capital till the Board of Management be reformed, is carried by 25,782 votes for, to 17,774 against. The meeting again adjourns, and on meeting on the following day, after a good deal of re-primination, a resolution is adopted that the directors be requested to give notice of a special general meeting of the Shareholders to receive the resignations of the Board of Directors, to make by-laws as to the mode of filling up vacancies in the Board, and that the directors give notice for a reduction of the Capital Stock of the Bank.

DECEMBER.

3rd.—Duncan McMillan and Wm. Carroll are killed by a nitro-glycerine explosion, on Can. Pacific Railway works, near Eagle Lake, Man.

5th.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec, meets with an enthusiastic reception from his friends and supporters, on his return to Quebec after his great electoral triumph. He is presented with an address and escorted to his hotel by a torchlight procession.

6th.—While some boys are gathering wood among the ruins of St. Mary's Church Sunday School, St. John, N.B., the eastern wall falls in, burying four of the boys (Chas. H. Doig, Hugh H. Leary, Hy. Farrel and Bliss Martin) under the *debris*, killing them instantly.

7th.—Mr. J. L. Palmer, chief delivery clerk Montreal Post Office, is presented with an address and purse, the latter containing \$887.27.

8th.—Frederick Chapman, aged 11, of Halifax, N.S., is presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving Walter Grant from drowning.

— Mr. T. S. Scott, R.C.A., is presented

with an address, accompanied by a handsome walking stick, by the members of his staff, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of chief architect of the Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa.

— Mr. Saml. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), the American humourist, is entertained at a complimentary dinner, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. Mr. Clemens, in responding to the toast of the evening, delivers a very humorous and characteristic speech. Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., and Mr. Beaugrand respond for "American Literature," and Dr. Frechette, the poet, and Mr. J. E. Robidoux for "Canadian Literature."

12th.—North Sydney, N.S., is visited by a destructive fire. Loss \$100,000.

— The N.B. and Can. Railway Machine shop, St. Andrews, N.B., in which were 4 locomotives and tenders, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$17,000.

14th.—The steamship *Rochdale*, from Charleston, S.C., to Sebastopol, runs ashore at Indian Harbour Bay, N.S.

15th.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council pronounces judgment in the appeals of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada vs. Parsons and the Queen Insurance Company vs. Parsons. The chief point at issue was the authority of the Ontario Legislature to pass an Act imposing conditions on all fire insurance companies doing business in the Province. The Supreme Court of Canada by a majority decided that the Act was *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, and on appeal this decision was upheld by the Judicial Committee.

18th.—The Montreal Rolling Mills, at St. Cunegonde, are destroyed by fire.

21st.—Peter Cono is burned to death in his house, near Richibucto, N.B.

— Mr. U. E. Archambault and Mr. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, and Mr. Peter Paul Ernest Smith, of Quebec, are apptd. Chevalliers of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

24th.—The Episcopal Church of St. Mathias, Windsor, N.S., is destroyed by fire.

28th.—A lad named Crawford, aged 15, is presented with a gold watch and chain, by the people of London, Ont., in appreciation of his conspicuous bravery in saving life at the great disaster on the Thames on 24th May.

— A portion of the French delegation to the recent national celebration at York-

town, Va., arrive in Montreal on a visit. They number 11, and include Genl. Boulanger, Col. Bosson, Col. Bureau de Pusy, the Comte de Noailles, and the Marquis L. de Lestrade. They hold a levee at the Windsor Hotel in the evening; and on 31st are entertained at a public banquet, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., in the chair.

29th.—Bishop Binney consecrates a new Episcopal Church at River John, N.S.

—The annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Assn. takes place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Mr. A. Gowdey, Presdt., in the chair. Many prominent public men are present.

30th.—The Allan steamship *Moravian*, Capt. Archer, runs ashore at Mud Island, off Yarmouth, N.S. The passengers are safely landed.

31st.—An old man named Brown, in Toronto, falls on a stove, in a fit of apoplexy, and is literally roasted to death.

—The steamship *Comte d'Eu*, Capt. Laperdrix, the pioneer steamer of the direct Royal Mail line between Can. and Brazil, calling at the West Indies, arrives at Halifax.

—Mr. Chas. Ovide Perrault, vice-consul for France at Montreal, is created a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the French Republic, in acknowledgment of 9 years of faithful service.

—Judge Rainville, Montreal, decides that the salaries of Govt. officials cannot be seized for debt.

—The U. S. Govt. present a gold watch to Capt. Seth Doane, of Halifax, N.S., in acknowledgment of his bravery and humanity in saving the crew of the *Frank D. Merritt*, a vessel that capsized in the ocean.

—Lieut.-Col. Dennis resigns the Deputy Ministership of the Interior owing to failing health.\*

\*John Stoughton Dennis was born in 1820. Commissioned as Surveyor of Lands in Upper Canada, 1842, and in that capacity practised extensively for many years, being employed on many important public surveys and explorations. Raised volunteer Battery of Artillery, Toronto, 1856. Apptd. Major of Brigade, Toronto Force, with rank of Major, 1857; Brigade Major of 5th Military Dist., with rank of Lt.-Col., 1862; was in active service on Niagara River from March to July, 1866, during Fenian troubles. In 1869 he was employed by the Govt. of the day to visit the Red River Settlement, now

—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec, is apptd. by the Pope a *Commandeur* of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. Of other Canadians, living, who have received this decoration, there are: Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1870); C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., Montreal (1869); Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, D.C.L., Q.C., do. (1872); W. H. Hingston, M.D., do. (1875); Judge Routhier, Quebec (1876); G. A. Drolet, Montreal (1878); J. E. Landry, M.D., Quebec (1881); Chas. Vallée, Montreal; Alfred Prendergast, do.; and Gédéon Desilets, Three Rivers (date unascertained). There are also in Canada members of two other

Manitoba, to organize a system of Public Surveys in the North-West Territories. On his return was apptd. Official Secretary to the Lt.-Govr. of Ontario. Was appointed Surveyor General of Dominion Lands in 1871, and on the retirement of Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, was appointed to that office in 1878. He accompanied Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, Sir Chas. Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, on their mission to England in 1880 to negotiate with European capitalists for the construction of Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is not too much to say that from his intimate knowledge of the country between the Atlantic and the Pacific, its resources and capabilities, his advice was much valued by the Canadian Ministers and the capitalists who undertook the enterprise. Col. Dennis is a representative Canadian, and Canada's progress and Canada's welfare are all in all to him. With these objects in view he has established, in conjunction with his sons, who have also an intimate personal knowledge of the Province of Manitoba and the adjoining Territories, Offices at 2 Victoria Mansions, Westminster, London, Eng., for the purpose of providing facilities in Great Britain to parties who may wish to colonize portions of the North-West Territory, or may be desirous to invest in land in the Dominion, or may wish to emigrate to this country. Canada is attracting the attention of the *civilized world* as a field for immigration, and there can be but little doubt that Colonel Dennis' enterprise will be the means of contributing to a large extent to the development of Canada, and more especially of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

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Roman Orders, as follows: *Order of Pius IX.*—Alfred La Rocque, Montreal (1867); Severe Rivard, do. (1872); T. C. Alphonse Desjardins, M.P., do. (do.); Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, D.C.L., Q.C., do. (1873); E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, do. *Order of St. Sylvester.*—C. Vincellette, Quebec (1871); Judge J. A. Berthelot, Montreal (1875); and Dr. O. Robitaille, Quebec.

— Judgment is rendered by Mr. Justice Rainville of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, annulling the agreement for amalgamation between the Montreal Telegraph Company and the Great North-Western Telegraph Company. These companies arrived at an agreement by which the latter undertook for the term of 97 years to work, manage and operate the system of telegraph owned and heretofore operated by the Montreal Telegraph Company, to collect the amounts received for messages and other revenues, to adjust the tariff of rates under certain restrictions, and to pay to the company \$165,000 in quarterly instalments. On the 15th July

Mr. E. M. Hopkins of London, Eng., applied for an injunction to prevent the Montreal Company from handing over its line and franchises to another organization, and on the following day Judge Papineau granted a temporary injunction. The shareholders, who met for the purpose of ratifying the agreement, were thus prevented from carrying out their intention, and passed a resolution strengthening the hands of the directors in resisting the opposition. On the 20th July the writ of injunction was ordered. On the 17th August, the injunction was withdrawn, and a meeting of shareholders ratified the agreement for the lease to the G. N. W. Company on the basis of an 8 per cent. dividend guaranteed by the Western Union Company. Steps were taken to set this aside, and on this day the judgment of the Court is given setting aside the agreement, principally on the ground that franchises could not be assigned, and ordering the resumption of their lines by the Montreal Telegraph Company.

MAYORS ELECTED—1880-81.

CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF MAYOR.	
	1880.	1881.
Almonte, Ont.	Dr. Lambert.	James Patterson, M.D.
Amherstburg, Ont.	Antoine Gagnon.	John G. Kolfage.
Arthabaskaville, P.Q.	W. D. Ardagh.	Hon. W. Laurier, Q.C., M.P.
Barrie, Ont.	L. R. Baker.	W. D. Ardagh.
Beauharnois, P.Q.	Reuben S. Fatterson.	L. A. Seers.
Belleville, Ont.	Ls. Breithaupt (d. 3 July)	Reuben S. Fatterson.
Berlin, Ont.	J. Motz.	J. Motz.
Bothwell, Ont.	John Crotty.	J. W. Squire.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Francis Ferrier McArthur.	Francis Ferrier McArthur.
Brampton, Ont.	W. A. McCulla.	W. A. McCulla.
Branford, Ont.	Reginald Henwood, M.D.	Reginald Henwood, M.D.
Brookville, Ont.	W. H. Comstock.	W. H. Comstock.
Buckingham, P.Q.	Jas. McLaren.	Wm. Eddison Dawson.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Wm. Eddison Dawson.	Wm. Young.
Chatham, Ont.	Wm. Northwood.	Ernest Cimon, M.P.
Chicoutimi, P.Q.	Meron Tremblay.	R. F. Carter.
Clifton, Ont.	R. F. Carter.	D. A. Forrester.
Clinton, Ont.	D. A. Forrester.	Lt. Col. John Vance Graveley
Cobourg, Ont.	Lt. Col. John Vance Graveley	Adam Dudgeon.
Collingwood, Ont.	Adam Dudgeon.	Wm. Colquhoun.
Cornwall, Ont.	A. F. Ross.	A. R. Wardell.
Dundas, Ont.	A. R. Wardell.	Henry J. Middaugh.
Durham, Ont.	Henry J. Middaugh.	Thos. Carney.
Emerson, Man.	Thos. Carney.	Fred. Fisher.
Fredericton, N.B.	Geo. F. Gregory.	David Spiers.
Galt, Ont.	David Spiers.	Horace Horton.
Goderich, Ont.	B. L. Doyle.	Geo. Sleeman.
Guelph, Ont.	Geo. Sleeman.	Stephen Tobin.
Halifax, N.S.	Stephen Tobin.	J. E. O'Reilly.
Hamilton, Ont.	J. E. O'Reilly.	Saml. Roberison.
Harriston, Ont.	Alex. Melklejohn.	

CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF MAYOR.	
	1880.	1881.
Ingersoll, Ont.	Thos. Brown.	Thos. Brown.
Joliette, P.Q.	Edouard Guilbault.	Edouard Guilbault.
Kincardine, Ont.	Jas. Albert Macpherson.	Jas. Albert Macpherson.
Kingston, Ont.	Robt. Jas. Carson.	Edward John B. Pense.
Levis, P.Q.	Hon. Geo. Couture, M.L.C.	Hon. Geo. Couture, M.L.C.
Lindsay, Ont.	F. C. Taylor.	F. C. Taylor.
Listowel, Ont.	J. W. Scott.	Thos. E. Hay.
London, Ont.	John Campbell.	John Campbell.
Meaford, Ont.	J. D. McGee.	Charles Burns.
Milton, Ont.	D. W. Campbell.	J. D. Matheson.
Mitchell, Ont.	Joseph W. Cull.	Joseph H. Flagg.
Montreal, P.Q.	Severe Rivard.	{ Severe Rivard (until 1 Mch) { Hon. J. L. Beaudry, M.L.C.
Mount Forest, Ont.	Thos. Swan.	Thos. Swan.
Nanaimo, B.C.	John Fawson.	Mark Bate.
Napanee, Ont.	Alex. Henry.	Alex. Henry.
New Carlisle, P.Q.	Daniel Carcana.	Daniel Carcana.
Newmarket, Ont.		Wm. Cane.
New Westminster, B.C.	D. W. Ferris.	Robt. Dickinson.
Niagara, Ont.	H. Pafford.	Stephen H. Follett.
Oakville, Ont.	P. A. McDougald.	P. A. McDougald.
Orangeville, Ont.	— Scott.	James Henry, M.D.
Orillia, Ont.	Saml. Wainwright.	John McCosh.
Oshawa, Ont.	Francis Rae, M.D.	Francis Rae, M.D.
Ottawa, Ont.	Chas. Herbert Mackintosh.	Chas. Herbert Mackintosh.
Owen Sound, Ont.	Chas. Ed. Barnhart, M.D.	Chas. Ed. Barnhart, M.D.
Palmerston, Ont.	Thos. McDowell.	Hugh McEwing.
Paris, Ont.	Chas. Whitlaw.	Chas. Whitlaw.
Pembroke, Ont.	Wm. Welland Dickson, M.D.	Wm. Welland Dickson, M.D.
Perth, Ont.	Edward Elliott.	F. A. Hall.
Petrolia, Ont.	James Kerr.	James Kerr.
Peterborough, Ont.	J. J. Lundy.	Henry H. Smith.
Pictou, Ont.	J. D. McLeod.	{ J. P. Nash (d. ) { Stewart Wilson, jun.
Portage la Prairie, Man.		Thos. Cowins.
Port Hope, Ont.	R. R. Randall.	R. R. Randall.
Prescott, Ont.	Wm. Dunn.	S. J. Boyd.
Quebec, P.Q.	Robt. Chambers.	J. D. Brousseau.
Sandwich, Ont.	Thos. McWhinney.	Thos. McWhinney.
Sarnia, Ont.	Geo. Leys.	George Leys.
Seaforth, Ont.		Alonzo Strong.
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	H. C. Cabana.	H. C. Cabana.
Simcoe, Ont.	R. T. Livingstone.	R. T. Livingstone.
Sorel, P.Q.	Michel Mathieu, Q.C., M.P.P.	M. Mathieu, Q.C., M.P.P.
Stratford, Ont.	Alex. Grant.	And. Wm. Robb (d. 16 Dec.).
Strathroy, Ont.	William Rapley.	Alex. Johnston.
St. John, N.B.	Chas. R. Ray.	Simeon Jones.
St. Catharines, Ont.	Henry Carlisle.	Henry Carlisle.
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	Louis Francis Morison.	Louis Francis Morison.
St. Mary's, Ont.	Ed. Wm. Harding.	Ed. Wm. Harding.
St. Thomas, Ont.	J. E. Smith.	Dr. Wm. C. Vanbuskirk.
Thorold, Ont.	John Greenville.	John McDonagh.
Three Rivers, P.Q.	Severe Dumoulin.	Severe Dumoulin.
Tilsonburg, Ont.	T. B. Bain.	T. B. Bain.
Toronto, Ont.	Jas. Beatty, jun., D.C.L., Q.C.	Wm. Barclay McMurrich.
Trenton, Ont.		Henry W. Day, M.D.
Truro, N.S.		Chas. Blair Archibald.
Victoria, B.C.	Chas. Blair Archibald.	J. H. Turner.
Walkerton, Ont.	J. H. Turner.	H. P. O'Connor.
Waterloo, Ont.	H. P. O'Connor.	Benj. Davitt.
Welland, Ont.	C. Kumpf.	R. Morwood.
Whitby, Ont.	Fletcher Swayzee.	W. H. Billings.
Windsor, Ont.	M. Harper.	John Coventry, M.D.
Wingham, Ont.	John Coventry, M.D.	Peter McDonald, M.D.
Winnipeg, M.	Benj. Wilson.	E. G. Conklin.
Woodstock, N.S.	Alex. Logan.	
Woodstock, Ont.	{ Fred. T. Bridges (d. Dec.) { Randolph K. Jones.	Randolph K. Jones.
	Jas. Sutherland.	Freeman B. Schofield.

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## REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

### LITERATURE.

THE writer who may set himself the task of preparing a *précis* of Canadian literature, for even the brief period of two years, will be surprised at the extent and richness of the ground he has now-a-days to go over. Time was when the soil was both poor and scanty, and the herbage to be cropped from it was neither succulent nor nutritious; but the land has now been given many years of toil, and not a few writers have ploughed in their first crop to enrich it. We may yet be far from reaping great harvests; but that the soil yields fairly, and, by improved culture, may bring forth more abundantly, is the conviction of us all. Forcing, of course, is to be guarded against, but protection from the nipping frosts is equally important. A too eager expectancy may bring disappointment, but neglect and indifference have wrought their own evils. That, in the chilling atmosphere in which, for the most part, our writers have worked, they have accomplished so much, and that the future is so full of promise, is matter for surprise and congratulation. That so many, in the face of difficulties and discouragements, have been found to withstand the sovereignty of Mammon, and have devoted themselves to the intellectual life, shows how strong is the belief in the saving power of intelligence, and indicates what attractions are to be found in the pursuit of letters. There is perhaps no circumstance more gratifying to those who from the watch-towers of patriotism are scanning the intellectual horizon of our young country to discern the coming men, than to find the number increasing of those who are taking up literature as a profession, and to note the still larger number who here and there in the community are fostering a love of culture, and who are more or less actively giving it expression. With regard to the latter, the present writer has had exceptional opportunities of judging, and during a ten years' connection with our national magazine, no circumstance has impressed him so much as the increase of that class who are paying court to literature, and are doing excellent work in supplying articles for our periodical press. It may be said that the worth of this work is slight and of light weight as literature, but it is the stepping-stone from journalism to letters, and a necessary stage in the evolution of mind. In this view, Canadian literature will owe no small debt to such periodicals as the *Revue Canadienne* and the *Canadian Monthly*, though recognition of it may not be more fervid than that given to foster-mothers in general. So far as the public is concerned, however, recognition of the contemporary value of this work is a duty, the more imperative because the work is done without fee or reward. In the absence of the pecuniary stimulus to exertion, and in the face of the losses which authors and publishers have sustained in Canada, in endeavouring to catch the ear of the public, it is not surprising that the literary status of the country is as yet not a high one. What it might, and speedily would be, were literature more recognized as a profession, there is much to indicate; and nowhere is this more observable than in



the pages of the periodicals we have referred to, where writers are represented whose work, had it the inspiration which public recognition and its attendant pecuniary reward might supply, would quickly burgeon out into godly proportions and secure for itself merited fame. But the real aid these magazines afford to the future literature of Canada is of itself little recognized: as quarries where each writer is fashioning the stones to take their individual place in the future edifice of our literature, their service is well-nigh incalculable. And how greatly do they stimulate the thought and increase the intelligence of the community! These are times of unusual mental conflict, and no man is a believer in the *ipse dixit* of another. The age is perhaps too critical, but its scepticism and analytic habit are an education in themselves. People are reading more, but they are also thinking more. In every department of research is this the case, and had we a school of competent criticism, and a few leaders of thought who would enter more sympathetically into the mental engrossments of the masses, the benefits of the thirst for reading would be enhanced, and a helpful direction given to the forces of the native intellect. The press, over the country, might be more helpful than it is: in the cities, at least, we might look for more intelligent reviewing and greater effort to do justice to our native writers. In one notable instance, that of the most prominent journal in the country, book-reviewing is little else than a farce, and the aid given to the nascent literature of Canada is of the feeblest and least encouraging character. The absence of a high-class literary weekly, with a generous department of critical opinion, is equally disadvantageous. Nor is the influence of those who have enjoyed the training of a University much more helpful. The atmosphere of culture that exhales from our college halls cannot be said to be very penetrating. Education, undoubtedly, has made rapid strides, but the results, in the main, of a college training have not yet shown themselves in much original and creative work. The conventional professions, no doubt, have been enriched by the work of the Universities, but the profession of letters has not been so aided. Other and more lucrative walks of life have absorbed the material, though, when wealth and leisure are attained, literature may recover its own. Could we have the system of fellowships and endowments for research, which in connection with the Universities of the Old World furnish a certain stimulus to literary and scientific achievement, native interest in literature would doubtless increase, and public enthusiasm be more largely enlisted in the work of the schools. But we need not write of our shortcomings with bitterness, still less with exaggeration. There is much that is encouraging, and a progress in intellectuality which is positive and substantial. In the broad average intelligence of our people there is much to do us credit; and there has been a marked gain in the taste for reading, and with it an increased reflective tendency and a creditable power of penetration. We have not to record great literary feats, but we have improved on the days of brochures and political pamphlets. Public interest in topics of discussion has perceptibly risen; and the range of thought is now wider and more acute. Insignificant matters, it is true, still largely occupy the public mind, and the newspapers continue to pander to frivolous tastes.

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But the constituency grows that demands a higher mental pabulum, and many of the journals are laudably meeting the want. For the appetite of the masses politics are still the food, but there is a growing disrelish of the more peddling kind, and a quickened interest in the higher matters of the State. The appreciation of statesmanlike qualities in those who serve the country is becoming more pronounced; and there is a flush of pride at the thought of those who ornament the bench. The cry for an educated ministry, and for greater pulpit power, is everywhere heard; and with the higher scholarship of the dominion his status is at last ascending. In the review of the intellectual progress of the country these are matters that count for something, and we hold them to be a gratifying feature of Canadian development.

Another and a practical evidence of the growing culture of the community, and its advancement in letters, is to be found in the expansion of Canadian publishing industries, and the ready enterprise with which the native book-houses take up ambitious literary projects. A signal instance of this will occur to everyone in the spirited undertaking of the Art Publishing Company, of Toronto, in preparing and launching, at enormous expense, their elaborate table-book, "*Picturesque Canada*." This publication we have elsewhere spoken of as one that will mark a great artistic epoch in the intellectual progress of our people, which must have an immense influence upon the present and future of Canadian art and Canadian literature. At one stroke it has set Canada upon a lofty pinnacle of literary and artistic achievement, to whose brave heights she beckons other art enterprises, with equal strength of pinion, to soar and place an added chaplet on her head. With this magnificent example of the art of native book-illustrating before them, anything is now possible of accomplishment to our publishers; and we are safe to look for a harvest of similar ventures, in this and other departments of labour, in the nigh years to come. Equally gratifying is it to note the number and variety of other literary undertakings which the past two years have brought to light. Projects more or less ambitious have been set on foot, and a positive amount of fulfilment reached, which is exceedingly encouraging to the quickened mental impulse of the people. The initiation of a series of annual reference books is of itself an evidence of growth, not only in the material affairs of the nation, but in those activities of the literary life which, in a progressive community, find exercise in the supplying of repositories of information and record, of the utmost value in the present and future of the country. Of similar import is the publication of such works as Mr. Todd's *Parliamentary Government in the Colonies*; Dr. Ryerson's *History of the Loyalists*; M. Doutre *On the Constitution*; Mr. Rattray's *The Scot in British America*; Mr. Dent's *Canadian Portrait Gallery*; and his valuable record of *The Last Forty Years*. Other undertakings of like character we might also speak of, which denote an awakened interest in the intellectual development of Canada, and emphasize the fact that the passing years are creating annals in which future historians of the Dominion may find interesting material of research, and the coming poets worthy themes for their muse. And what the poets themselves are doing, though the age is a material one, is not to be overlooked. Though

much of their work lacks the strong fibre and fervor of imagination which we should like to see it possess, there are artistic results and an emotional ardor and susceptibility to the beautiful wholly commendable. In fineness of sensibility and frequent daintiness of expression, recent years have brought us a higher order of verse, which proves the growth of culture in the community and the presence of refining influences actively at work. What our poetry most wants is that it should take its inspiration more largely from Canadian sources, treat more freely of the history and legends of the country, deck itself in the tints of our glorious land, and sing more of the songs of our woods and waters. This atmosphere of nationalism, indeed, is one that should more penetratively pervade all our literature than it does. If that literature is ever to fire the heart of the nation, and to create a distinguishing type of national character, it must cease to be imitative, and find the materials of its art and occupation at home. It may borrow the literary forms of the authorcraft of the Old World, but its themes must be those of the New. Let us import the high standards of old lands, by which to test our work, and to set a high ideal before our literary workmen; but, having these, let the rest be original and creative. If with half a continent to draw upon, we remain servile to Old World models we have inherited to little purpose the traditions of our race. But we have faith in the higher purpose of our writers, for a Canadian *Songstress*, in lines prophetic, has already assured us of ambitions that are stirring hearts to claim a world's attention :

" Oh ! Poet of our glorious land so fair,  
Whose foot is at the door :  
Even so my song shall melt into the air,  
And die and be no more.

But thou shalt live, part of the nation's life ;  
The world shall hear thy voice,  
Singing above the noise of war and strife,  
And therefore I rejoice ! "

In this hope let us go forward, ever manifesting an ardent interest in, and giving heartiest support to, the intellectual life of Canada. Literary composition, admittedly, is not an easily acquired art, and there is need of all the aid and encouragement that can be given to it. Few as yet are born to wealth or leisure in the country, and they who write to live are the majority of those who please or instruct us. The literary work hitherto done by Canadians has been achieved through corroding care and amid the tumult of alien noises. Let that of coming writers have the aid of a more favourable environment. What the proposed Royal Society may do for our future literature can scarcely be predicted. Our literary men will not look to it to relieve them from pecuniary pressure in their arduous labour; but it will justify its existence if it enlists public sympathy in its service and secures for the author the honour and reward of his work.

In the following pages we record the literary achievement of the past two-years, and, in commending the industry and ability of the writers, we would bespeak for their work a larger measure of public recognition and a more generous and encouraging support.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The chief interest in Canadian history, it is almost trite now to say, has hitherto centered in the French *régime*, the heroic incidents of which Mr. Francis Parkman has anticipated Canadian writers in depicting, though his charming narratives, to which he is about to add the thrilling story of Wolfe and Montcalm, reconcile us to the thought that the period has found its first and best historian in an American. That the mine, however, has only just been opened, the reader of our early annals, who knows the wealth and variety of the material which await industry and research to be brought to light, must be fully conscious; while to the novelist and dramatist the ground may be said to be as yet unbroken, if we except Mr. Kirby's *Le Chien d'Or*, a romance of the highest excellence, which is far too little known to the people of Canada. But of the later, and perhaps not less heroic, periods of the country's history, Canadian writers have in the main a monopoly. And here native literary activity, in a commendable degree, is now showing itself. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war;" and the records of settlement in the Upper Province and the story of the struggling pioneers are finding historians to deal with them, and readers curious and interested to devour what they have written.

"History repeats itself," and the Canadian *littérateur* has in the story of the United Empire Loyalists a tale to tell, such as the American historian has had to narrate of the refugees from oppression who peopled the New England Colonies, and whose struggles in the then wilderness of the Atlantic seaboard find a parallel in the same war with nature in the case of their descendants in Ontario. Unfortunately, in Dr. Egerton Ryerson's *The Loyalists of America and their times*, though it was the design of the now deceased writer that his work should be "an historical monument to the character and merits of the fathers and founders of my [his] native country," the author has occupied himself too much in re-telling the story of the settlement of Massachusetts and of the doings of the Puritan Fathers, and has not devoted that space to the incidents of settlement in Upper Canada which for our own people would have had an entrancing interest, and been the most acceptable contribution to our native history. Nevertheless, the work we first chronicle in this department has many claims upon Canadian readers and the author's enthusiasm in his subject and years of industry in compiling his materials, though he has not made the best use of them, deservedly entitle his volumes to notice and commendation.

In Mr. Rattray's *The Scot in British North America*, we have a most important contribution to our native literature, in a department of exceptional interest to students of national life and character. The first two volumes of the work have appeared, and they contain a mine of information, respecting the political, material, social, and intellectual life of the country, as these features of its development have been influenced and operated upon by Scotchmen. No more vital inquiry could well have been taken up by a Canadian writer than this one of the national character. What its ingredients are, how they have come together, and in what manner they have

fused, or are fusing themselves, into the national life of a people, are never failing questions of interest. In the case of Canada, as indeed of all countries of a composite colonization, the inquiry, moreover, is of vast importance, as the results of the analysis cannot but be of service in directing the future line of the country's progress, and in stimulating the development of those characteristics which conduce most to the success of its people. But, besides the question of the national idiosyncrasies, and the mental constitution of the Scot, which have ever been important factors in the world's work, there is the larger subject and more special inquiry which has occupied Mr. Rattray's pen—the record of Scotch colonization in various sections of the Dominion, the conspicuous part taken by Scotchmen in the early military affairs and later political administration of Canada, and the no less signal achievements of the race in the paths of commerce and industry. These are the themes to the consideration of which Mr. Rattray has brought eminent talents, an intimate acquaintance with the country's history, and a power of graphic writing which give a special charm to the author's work and commend it to every thoughtful and cultured Canadian. The two concluding volumes of Mr. Rattray's history, which are eagerly looked for, we are glad to learn are now in press. The publishers, we must add, deserve a word of commendation for their share in the production of the volumes so far issued.

In the *Canadian Portrait Gallery*, edited by Mr. J. C. Dent, we have a most creditable and successful attempt to illustrate Canadian history in the lives of its chief actors. Mr. Dent has cultivated the gift of biographical writing to a praiseworthy extent; and though he has been preceded in this field by others, he has won new and well-deserved laurels, and given to our literature another critical and discriminating account of the men who have left their impress upon Canadian history, or are still engaged in moulding and influencing its affairs. The range of Mr. Dent's volumes is extensive, and embraces the most prominent public men of the country, the facts of whose lives, and the share taken by them in the varied affairs of the nations, should be familiar to all Canadians. The biographies are full, painstaking, and, in most instances, impartial. They are interesting not only in the facts they supply in regard to the personal history of the subjects treated of, but for the light they throw upon political and national events, and the aid they afford to the student of the country's annals in comprehending the questions which from time to time have agitated the public mind. The colored lithographic portraits, prefixed to the memoirs, are a further and serviceable aid to the exposition of character, and though the results are not always happy they are a fitting complement to the letterpress.

In the same author's *The Last Forty Years* Mr. Dent has essayed, with, we might say, unqualified success, the task of writing a picturesque history of Canada from the period of the Union of the Provinces in 1841. For those not possessed of the historic spirit, and who dislike to grope in the musty archives of earlier eras, Mr. Dent's new work will have a certain attraction. In the main, the period covered being a contemporary one, it will possess an

interest which remote events usually fail to arouse; though the writer will have the drawback of having to contend with judgments already formed and a criticism which is more or less influenced by the predilections of the reader. Nevertheless, the author is acquitting himself well of his task, and, on the whole, commenting with judicious fairness on the events which have taken place within the memory of the present generation. The plan of the work is in itself attractive, viz., that of grouping facts and events into chapters which typify and illustrate the formative periods of the country's growth rather than the setting forth in minute detail of the history from year to year. This procedure gives room for picturesque writing, and presents the events of the time in a guise most acceptable to the general reader. The work, we may add, has the aid of excellent typography, and is enriched by a number of portraits of prominent men, fairly-well engraved on wood, and, generally speaking, good likenesses.

In the title, *A Popular History of the Dominion of Canada, from the discovery of America to the present time*, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A., we have a clue to the character of the work issued by the talented editor of the *Canadian Methodist Magazine*. The work is essentially a popular history, covering the whole ground of the national annals, with a necessarily brief but intelligible outline of the history of each separate province. It is specially attractive in its treatment of the earlier history of the country; its narrative of the explorers and discoverers, the heroic struggle between the two races for the possession of the continent,—the story of the Jesuit missions, the histories of the Indian tribes, and the gradual colonization and material development of the Dominion being particularly well brought out and sympathetically delineated. The narrative of the later history, the incidents of the American Revolutionary War, the settlement of the Upper Province by the U. E. Loyalists, the political struggles which preceded the rebellion era, and the more recent story of Confederation, as well as the national growth and development of the country, find a fitting treatment and a just and appreciative consideration. The work is deserving of its success, to which the author's pleasant style of narration contributes something; and it bids fair to retain a firm hold upon public favor as a lively and faithful narrative of Canadian history.

In the department of "history and biography" our French compatriots have not been quite idle during the past two years, though the English writer in the Upper Province is at no little disadvantage in chronicling their literary undertakings, from the absence of information as to the doings of the *litterateurs* of Quebec, and the difficulty of meeting with the publications of the Lower Canadian press in the West. Those who control the public libraries of the Upper Province greatly fail in their duty in manifesting so little interest in the writings of literary men in the Sister Province, whose industry and historic pride in the literature of their section of Canada are notable characteristics which do credit to their intelligence and public spirit.

So far as we have been able to glean, however, the chief contributions to history issuing from French Canada appear to consist of papers read before the Historical Societies of Montreal and Quebec, and of *brochures* containing

historical memoranda relating to persons and events in the earlier life of the country. The most important of these is the Seventh Volume of *Mémoires*, published by *la Société Historique de Montréal*, which deals with the *Voyage de Kalm en Amérique*, and has been translated and edited by M. L. N. Marchand, a Montreal advocate. Kalm, who was a Swedish botanist of distinction, and a professor in the University of Upsala, was selected by the great Linnæus to make a voyage to the United States and Canada, under the auspices and at the expense of the Royal Academy of Stockholm. His purpose was to make a collection of seeds of plants and trees native to the New World, and to describe the physical features and natural productions of the country. The expedition was undertaken in 1748, and covered a period of four years, during which he explored the country from Philadelphia to the White Mountains, thence, *via* Albany and Saratoga, to Niagara Falls and back to the Quaker City. From the White Mountains he seems to have made his way to Quebec, and in his journals he jotted down matters historical and scientific which Quebec *savants* now deem worthy of reproduction. The present volume, we understand, is only an instalment of the work M. Marchand is about to prepare, and does not as yet deal with the Canadian portion of the narrative. The Montreal Society is to be congratulated on the result, so far, of M. Marchand's work.

Under the category of "Prize Questions" on Canadian history, the following deserve notice: (1) *Études Historiques, Le Tombeau de Champlain*, etc., par N. E. Dionne, M.D., Quebec. This little work was called forth by His Excellency Count de Premio-Real, Spanish Consul-General at Quebec, who offered a prize for the best answers to a series of questions in regard to incidents of Canadian history, among which may be enumerated those that relate to the tomb of Champlain, the scene of Montcalm's death, the treason of Bigot, the origin of Donnacona, the etymology of the words "Canada" and "Quebec," etc., etc.; (2) A brochure comprising answers to the Prize Questions announced in the *Canadian Spectator* on points in Canadian history by "Hermes" (Henry Miles, Jr., Montreal); and (3) *Errors in Canadian History*, by Fred. A. McCord, Quebec, a reply to and refutation of the foregoing.

#### BELLES LETTRES.

M. Louis Honoré Fréchet is the foremost representative of that genuine Canadian literature which, since the days of the *Relations des Jésuites*, has flourished in our historic New France. His being singled out in 1880 as the recipient of the highest literary honors from the Academy at Paris has made every Canadian familiar with a name which has won this guerdon for the country. M. Fréchet has written *Pêlé-Mêlé*, *Les Oiseaux de Neige*, and two historical dramas entitled *Papineau* and *Le Retour d'Exile*. The two former consist altogether of lyric verse, mainly descriptive of Canadian scenery; and it may be said that few of our native writers have been so successful in holding the mirror up to nature. Of our English-speaking Canadians, John Reade and Charles Sangster are the writers who

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come nearest Fréchette in this respect. The French Laureate has made the genius of the Canadian woods and waters his own. His *Vers de Société*, particularly in such compositions as *Un Nuit d'Été* and *Après le Bal*, have a special charm; and, as in the spirited ode to the memory of Papineau, these lyrics are thoroughly in sympathy with liberalism.

M. Ernest Gagnon, member of the Quebec Academy of Music, has done good service in collecting into a volume the *Chansons Populaires du Canada*, the ballads and songs of French Canada. Some of these, as well as the music, which is also given by M. Gagnon, are inherited from ancient Norman or Breton days; others belong to the peculiar type of *chanson* which has originated among the *Coueurs des bois* and *Voyageurs* of this country. M. Gagnon's book will be valuable alike to the historian and the musical connoisseur, as well as to students of lyrical poetry, of which this collection contains many fine specimens quite apart from their value as outgrowths of Canadian soil.

M. J. A. Poisson has published a volume entitled *Chants Canadiens*, which has received warm praise from the Parisian journals.

M. Louis H. Taché, of St. Hyacinthe, has given us a useful work on the history of French Canadian Poetry, *La Poesie Française au Canada*, which seems very complete in its references to the authors of our French Canadian poetical literature.

The success of Mr. Sullivan's series of comic operettas encouraged Mr. McDowell to attempt something in the same line. *H. M. S. Parlement*, the libretto of which was written by Mr. W. H. Fuller, of Ottawa, published and represented on the Canadian stage in 1880, is no unworthy echo of the sprightly fun of "Pinafore."

Mrs. Leprohon has been for many years a valued contributor to our Canadian serials, from the days of the *Literary Garland* to the era of the *Canadian Monthly*. Since her death, her poems have been collected into a volume, which contains many beautiful lyrics, both on domestic subjects and on the traditions of the French Canadian Church, of which she was a devoted daughter.

*Bide a Wee*, by Mary J. McColl, breathes a religious and patriotic spirit. Some of the poems deserve to live. As much may be said for *A Collection of Poems* by Miss Williamson, of Grenville. With these may be classed a volume of verse by Miss Nora Pembroke, one of whose poems on the local cause célèbre of the Babin\* murder merits survival. *A Journey from Apollyon to the Holy City*, by the Rev. J. S. Allen, evidences culture not wholly demoralized by sectarianism.

Of far more permanent value than the volumes of verse hitherto named, however, is *The Coming of the Princess and Other Poems*, by Kate Seymour Maclean, of Kingston, and *Orion*, by Charles G. D. Roberts, of Chatham, N.B. Mrs. Maclean's volume contains a number of lyrical poems of which it is not too much to say that they would enrich the literature of any country. Two stanzas of the author's "Proem" have been already quoted; they contain a

\* Rev. J. Babin, B.A., (Church of Eng.) tried at Aylmer, P.Q., 1866, for the murder of his sister and acquitted.—Ed.



prophecy which Mrs. Maclean has herself in great measure fulfilled. *Orion*, by Mr. Roberts, is a vigorous example of the neo-classical poetry which came into fashion with Tennyson's "Æneid." Several of the minor poems in the volume, especially those cast in the "ballade" form, are of remarkable beauty, and deserve the place won for them in the pages of *Scribner's Magazine* and the *Canadian Monthly*.

Equally exceptional is the volume entitled *Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets*, by Amos Henry Chandler and Charles Pelham Mulvany, a joint publication of high merit and large promise. Mr. Mulvany's work will be most known to Canadian readers of the periodical literature of the country, to which he is a large and valued contributor. He is possessed of versatile talent, and his poems are cast in almost every form of the poetic art. He has genius and the literary faculty, and an exuberant fancy which gives a charm and variety to his verse and a passion that makes it glow with warmth and colour. The volume has been generally received with high favor.

Other volumes of verse which the years 1880 and 1881 have produced must, from lack of space, be passed over with brief mention. These are *The Times and other Poems*, by J. R. Newell, of Woodstock; *The Consolation*: a Poem, by George Geffard, Montreal; *Poems of the Heart and Home*, by Mrs. J. C. Yule, Toronto; and *Boyhood Hours*, by Archibald McAlpine Taylor. They all have more or less merit, and creditably add to the poetic literature of Canada. Notice may here be taken of the excellent verse currently appearing in the *Canadian Monthly*, of which the contributions of "Fidelis," "Esperance," "Gowan Lea," Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. MacGillis, "Garet Noel," "Seranus," Mr. John Reade, Mr. Mulvany, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lighthall, and Mr. Rye deserve mention.

This department would be incomplete without a notice of the literary labours of Professor Goldwin Smith during the years 1880-81. His *Life of Cowper*, in Mr. Morley's "Series of English Men of Letters," though published in England, may properly be chronicled here, as the work was written in Canada, and a special edition was placed on the Canadian market. Mr. Smith had an exceptionally delicate task entrusted to him in preparing a history of the poor, faded, melancholy life of the poet Cowper. The memoir, however, is admirably written, with a thorough appreciation of the gentle life and literary work of the poet, and a reverent treatment of the incidents of his career which call for considerate yet discriminating comment. The book is invested with all the charm of style characteristic of Mr. Smith's writings. Not less valuable to the student of literature is the collected volume of Prof. Smith, *Lectures and Essays*, which, though printed for private circulation, well deserves to be recorded among Canadian book issues of the period. The work consists, in the main, of contributions to Canadian literature, embracing papers on historical, social, and literary topics, which for the most part appeared in the *Canadian Monthly*.

The volume shows Mr. Goldwin Smith at his best, not only as a master of English style, but as a profound thinker and a man of great scholarly acquirements and rare intellectual gifts. To the literary work on these two volumes we have to record the great national service Mr. Smith has

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rendered in the publication, over a period of eighteen months, of "*The Bystander*, a monthly review of current events, Canadian and general." Rarely, if ever, have passing events in any country been discussed with greater ability than the topics of the time have been treated on in this serial. Its publication has made a substantial and unique contribution to the intellectual resources of Canada, which we venture to say many have profited by.

## LAW

In no department of literary activity does there seem to be more labour expended by Canadian writers than in that of Law. One reason of this is, that legal literature has a constituency that supports it, for professional libraries must be kept up, and hence it comes that, as a rule, law books pay both author and publisher. In Law, moreover, it is getting to be the case in Canada, as it is in England, that young men entering the profession find the preparation of a treatise, or the compilation of Acts bearing upon some branch of law, advantageous in bringing their names to the notice of the Courts, and helpful in advancing their connection with their legal brethren and the litigating public. Thus is it, no doubt, that the literature of law in Canada is assuming mammoth proportions. We have also to mark, as a gratifying feature of recent years, the increasing interest manifested by our people in the study of constitutional questions and the consideration given to the theory and practice of Parliamentary Government. This has called forth a few notable books during the years 1880-1881, which, with those in the other departments of legal literature, we will here briefly notice.

Prominent in the list stands Mr. Alpheus Todd's *Parliamentary Government in the Colonies*, a sequel to the author's larger work on *Parliamentary Government in England*. To the honour of Canada it is to be said that no writer stands higher as an authority in his special subject than the author of these volumes. As an exposition of the principles and maxims of the Constitution, and a repository of cases and precedents, the text books which Mr. Todd has compiled must long remain invaluable to the student and the parliamentarian. In his new work the author has gone largely into the subject of the power of the Crown, and derivatively, of that of Colonial Governors and Lieutenant Governors; and the prerogative rights of the latter, particularly, he lays down with much clearness and force. The chapters giving an historical account of the introduction of Parliamentary Government into the Colonies, and its practicable operation in the case of Canada and the other British dependencies, are exceedingly interesting and instructive; while the point and copiousness of information with which Mr. Todd illustrates his subject extorts commendation of the author's talent and industry, and increases one's admiration for his work.

Under the title of *The Constitution of Canada*, M. Joseph Doutre, Q.C., of Montreal, has done notable service in publishing the "British North American Act of 1867"—the political framework of Confederation—with the invaluable adjunct of a running interpretation "gathered from the decisions

of Courts, the dicta of Judges, and the opinions of Statesmen." These annotations throw much light upon the Act, and the copious references to the various authorities, parliamentary and judicial, whose decisions help to elucidate knotty points in the Constitution, are of the highest service to the jurist and the statesman. The section on the functions of the Crown in our Federal system, and the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and Local Parliaments, will be found specially valuable, while, as a whole, the work will prove an exceedingly useful storehouse of information on the constitutional aspect of Confederation, and a practical summary of the decisions by which the B. N. A. Act is interpreted.

The manual of the late Mr. S. J. Watson, Librarian of the Ontario House of Assembly, entitled *Powers of Canadian Parliaments*, touches upon ground traversed by M. Doutre, but the work is an advocacy of the position that the power and jurisdiction of Provincial Parliaments are, within their sphere, equal to that exercised by the Dominion Parliament, and that the Legislatures are in no way dependent upon the Federal Government for their rights and privileges. Mr. Watson claims that the Local Legislatures are the heirs-at-law of the representative bodies in Upper and Lower Canada which preceded them, and that they have the same status which these Parliaments enjoyed. The author makes out a strong case for himself, and his contention does much to unsettle the position taken in 1878 by Mr. Fennings Taylor in his work *Are Legislatures Parliaments?* while his researches are an interesting addition to the literature of a disturbing question.

The fusion of the Chancery and Common Law Courts in Ontario has called forth two excellent treatises on *The Judicature Act*, one by James MacLennan, Q.C., and the other by Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Q.C., both of Osgoode Hall. In both works the text of the statute is amply illustrated by explanatory notes, references to decisions in the English Court, to the statutory enactments affecting practice, and to such of the general orders and rules as are continued in force by the present Act. These treatises have met with large favour from the profession.

A new and enlarged edition of *Leith's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England applicable to Real Property*, edited by James F. Smith, LL.B., of Osgoode Hall, was one of the notable issues of 1880, and an acceptable rendering to practitioners and students in the Province of Ontario.

Annotated editions of *The Division Courts Act of 1880*, by Mr. Henry O'Brien, editor of *The Canada Law Journal*, and by Mr. J. S. Sinclair, Q.C., Judge of the County Court of Wentworth, assisted by Mr. E. E. Wade, were also useful issues of the year, and indispensable aids to the practice and procedure in the Division Court.

Mr. James G. Stevens, Q.C., one of the Judges of the County Courts of New Brunswick, in a work on *Indictable Offences, and Summary Convictions*, has given the profession a convenient handbook of the law relating to these subjects and the mode of procedure under the Statute governing offences punishable by summary conviction. The treatise will be found an easy and

practical guide to magistrates and practicing lawyers to whom the work heartily commends itself.

*The Law and Practice As to Probate, Administration, and Guardianship in Surrogate Courts*, by Mr. Alfred Howell, of Osgoode Hall, commends itself as a much-needed manual of procedure in the Surrogate Courts of Ontario, practice in which was assimilated, by a Provincial Act passed in 1858, to that followed in the English Court of Probate. The non-professional public will appreciate the value of Mr. Howell's treatise when the fact is called to mind "that the entire property of the country comes under the operation of the laws relative to wills and intestacies once in each period of thirty-five or forty years by the transmission of estates upon the death of the owners."

In the treatise on *Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages*, by Mr. John A. Barron of Osgoode Hall, the legal profession has another valuable contribution relating to a species of security which, by the repeal of the Insolvent Act and the decisions of the Courts respecting Chattel Mortgages, has of late much risen in value. Mr. Barron has gone fully and carefully into his subject and has compiled a volume which must be of equal service to the commercial and legal world.

*The Law and Practice of Joint Stock Companies under the Canadian Acts*, by Mr. Charles H. Stephens, of the Montreal Bar, is a commentary on the Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act of 1877 and on the Acts in force in Ontario and Quebec which govern the formation and incorporation of Companies, define the mode of conducting their business, declare their liability in respect of trusts, and indicate how and in what manner their affairs shall be wound up. Prefaced to the work is an interesting sketch of the history of Commercial Associations and the origin of the Joint Stock System.

We can only briefly allude under this department to the following issues of the year which, were we not pressed for space, deserve a more extended notice: *A Digest of Masonic Jurisprudence applicable to Canadian Lodges*, edited, with an essay on the Duties and Powers of District Deputy Grand Masters, &c., by Mr. Henry Robertson, LL.B., of Osgoode Hall; a treatise on *The Law of Choses in Action*, by Mr. J. James Kehoe, of Osgoode Hall; *System of Conducting the business of Municipal Councils*, by Mr. Arthur L. Willson; *The Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec*, as amended to July, 1881, by Mr. E. L. de Bellefeuille; the third edition of the *Civil Code of Lower Canada*, by Mr. A. D. Nicholls; *Letters sur la Réforme Judiciaire*, par S. Pagnuelo, Q.C.; *Tableau Analytique du Code Municipal de la Province de Quebec*, par D. Forget; and *Le Code Civil Anoté du Bas Canada*, par MM. Beauchemin et Valois.

The following books, not included in the above, were also published during the past two years:—

1880:—*General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada and of the Sessional Papers of Parliament, from 1867 to 1876, inclusive*. By Wm. C. Bowles, Ottawa; *Fifty Years with the Baptist Ministers and Churches of the Maritime Provinces of Canada*. By Rev. I. E. Bill, St. John, N.B.; *Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries, Ontario*. By Jas.

Young, M.P.P., Toronto; *Souvenir du Jubilé Sacerdotal de Mgr. C. F. Cazeau*, Quebec; *A Digest of the Reported Cases Determined in the Courts of Common Law and Equity in the now Province of Ontario from the Commencement of the Reports in 1823*. By Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and F. J. Joseph, Toronto, 2 vols; *The Mines and Mineral Lands of Nova Scotia*. By Edwin Gilpin, jun., A.M., F.G.S., Halifax; *The Lost Ten Tribes; and 1882*. By Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., Toronto; *Notre Système Judiciaire*. Par Chas. B. Rouleau, Magistrat de District D'Ottawa, Ottawa; *Letters on Municipal Taxation*. By Thos. Fyshe, Halifax; *The Western Advertiser Annual*, London; *The Memoirs of a Canadian Secretary: A Posthumous Paper*, Toronto; *The City of Three Rivers as a Sea-port and her Net-work of Railroads*. By George Balcer, Three Rivers; *Trial of Capt. Wm. H. Tower, charged with feloniously scuttling the Barque Brother's Pride of St. John, N.B.* By J. F. Hennigar; *Essays on Educational Subjects*. By Rev. John May, M.A., Ottawa; *Grip's Almanac*, Toronto; *Chants Nouveaux*. Par Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa: *Canada: A Satire. By one of Her Sons*, Toronto; *The Education of the Blind*. By Principal Hunter, M.A., Brantford; *Latin Ode addressed to the Marquis of Lorne*. By Rev. H. F. Darnell, D.D., London, Ont.; *England and Ireland: A Lecture*. By Rev. A. J. Bray, Montreal; *The Canadian Pacific Railway*. By Genl. M. Butt Hewson, Toronto; *Les Institutions de Credit Foncier*. Par L. N. Carrier, Quebec; *Hier, Aujourd'hui et Demain, ou Origines et Destinées Canadiennes*. Par Chas. Thibault, Montreal; *Etude Legale, ou reponse a certaines questions concernant les succursales de L'Université Laval a Montréal avec Commentaires*. Par J. L. Archambault; *L'Anglicisme voila l'ennemi*. Par J. P. Tardival, Quebec; *The Problem of Canada*. By Malcolm McLeod, Aylmer, P.Q.; *Newfoundland, its Climate, Geographical Position, etc., and Benares, the Sacred City of the Hindus*. By Heber Budden, Quebec; *The Englishman in Canada (a satire)*. By Mac, Toronto; *Procès de Cléophas Lachance*. Par C. C. Bernier, Trois-Rivieres; *Prerogatives of the Crown in Colonial Legislation*. By Thos. Hodgins, Toronto; *Money and Paper Currency. A Study for the Times*. By G. E. Casey, M.P., Ottawa; *Silver and its relation to Industry and Trade*. By Wm. Brown, Montreal; *Glossaire Franco-Canadien*. Par Oscar Dunn, Quebec; *Manuel des Expressions Viciennes les plus Fréquentes*. Par Oscar Dunn, Quebec; *Borthwick Castle; or, Sketches of Scottish History*. By Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, Montreal; *The Thousand Islands of the River St. Lawrence*. Edited by F. B. Hough, Syracuse, N.Y.

In 1881:—*Death Abolished; and Towards the Sunrise*. By Rev. Hugh Johnston, Montreal; *Life of S. G. W. Archibald*. By Israel Longworth, Truro, N.S.; *Memories of Jas. Bain Morrow*. By Rev. A. W. Nicolson, Toronto; *Notes sur le Canada*. Par Paul DeCazes, Quebec; *How and When the World will End*. By Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., New York; *Seven Sermons*. By Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., Toronto; *An Account of the Public Dinner to His Excellency the Count of Premio-Real, Dec. 28th, 1880*. By Geo. Stewart, jun., Quebec; *Panegyrique du Rev. Edouard Crevier, V.G.* Par Chas. Thibault, Montreal; *Manual of Insurance Law*. By J. Howard Hunter, M.A., Inspector of Insurance for Ontario, Toronto; *Literary Sheaves; or, La Littérature au Canada Français*. By P. Bender, M.D., Montreal; *Le Nouveau Manuel du Cultivateur, ou culture raisonnée desabeilles de la vigne et de la Canne a*

*suere*. Par J. B. LaMontagne, A.M., LL.B., Montreal; *The Land Prospector's Manual and Field Book*. By Capt. C. W. Allen, Ottawa; *Letters Showing the Decrease in the Controllable Public Expenditure under the Present Administration*. By Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Senator of Canada, Toronto; *Walks about Zion*. By Rev. Joseph Elliott, Toronto; *The Scot in New France: An Ethnological Study*. By J. M. Lemoine, Quebec; *Grand Annuaire de Quebec pour 1881*. Par Ovide Frechette, Quebec; *Flapdoodle: A Political Encyclopædia and Manual for Public Men*. By W. H. Fuller, Ottawa; *Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Letters of a Lady to the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ontario*. By "Gunhilda," Ottawa; *Remarks Suggested by President Garfield's Death*. By N. F. Davin, Ottawa; *The Annexation Manifesto of 1849. Reprinted from the original pamphlet*, Montreal; *Prerogative Rights in Canada; Hereditary Revenues of the Crown; Which Government is Entitled to appropriate them*. Argument of Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., in the *Mercer Escheat Case*, Ottawa; *Thomas Carlyle*. By Geo. Stewart, jun., Quebec; *Letters on the Situation in the North West*. By Julius, Montreal; *The Syndicate*. By Mrs. Peter Grant, Ottawa; *Are We in the Old Paths*. By Rev. Dr. Ussher, Montreal; *Histoire des Canadiens Français* (1st part). Par Benjamin Sc'ite, Montreal, *Annuaire du Moniteur du Commerce*. Par M. E. Dansereau, Montreal; *Plaidoyers* de MM. Hamel et Lacoste devant le Comité des Bills Privés en faveur de l'Université Laval les 20, 21, 27 mai, 1881.

#### THE NORTH WEST.

THE opening up to settlement of the Prairie Province and the North-West Territories, so long under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company, has called forth an abundant literature in the past two years, not a little of which contains good descriptive writing, and a mass of facts and figures of a more or less appalling character. With this aid to emigration, and the more substantial help of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the vast fertile regions of the North-West bid fair at no distant day to have a population that will far exceed that of Old Canada, and render the appellation of the "Great Lone Land" an anachronism to be smiled at. It is hardly possible even now to recall a trace of the Fort Garry of the Riel régime, while Principal Grant's entertaining diary of *Ocean to Ocean* and Milton and Cheadle's *North-West Passage* seem to the readers of these books in 1882 to treat of events which happened centuries ago. For the present, these works are supplanted by emigration guide books and newspaper correspondence from the North-West, which find readers far and wide and do much to stimulate settlement, and perhaps not a little to sharpen speculation. We have here only space to glance at a few of the books in this department, which the years 1880-81 have produced, among which the following may be enumerated:—

*A Trip to Manitoba; or, Roughing it on the Line*, by Mary Fitzgibbon, is the product of a well-known and highly esteemed writer of whom Canada is proud. Miss Fitzgibbon comes of a family eminent in the republic of Dominion letters, and her book, which was first to appear in England, was deservedly welcomed by the English reviewers, and journalist critics. The book is fresh, bright, and full of information; some of the stories of Mani-

toban life showing a keen sense of humour which makes it the more enjoyable. Mr. Fraser Rae's *Newfoundland to Manitoba* may properly find a record here, from the fact that a Canadian edition of the work has appeared in Halifax. The author is well known in Canada as perhaps the best informed English writer on Canadian topics, and the special correspondent, while in this country, of the *London Times* and the *Daily News*. His present work gives an instructive and readable description of a tour through Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces, and a glowing narrative of two visits to Manitoba, one in 1878 and the other in 1880. His chapters on Manitoba and its prospects are bright, entertaining, and full of interest. Throughout his work Mr. Rae takes a most favourable view of the resources and prospects of Canada, "whose future," as he says, "is in the hands of Canadians."

Among the multitude of works on the all-engrossing subject of the North-West, *Mountain and Prairie; a Journey from Victoria to Winnipeg, via Peace River Pass*, by the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., of Ottawa, has a marked pre-eminence of merit. The work, which was reviewed at some length by Principal Grant, in the *Canadian Monthly* for September, 1880, is characterized by the absence of exaggeration, by trustworthiness, and thoroughness. It deals, to a large extent, with the northern section of British Columbia, and with the routes *via* the Peace River and Pine River Passes, eastward to Manitoba, and recounts, in a graphic and breezy way, the incidents of the excursion, with valuable notes upon the best line of route for the Canada Pacific Railway to follow in reaching the western seaboard. The book, we feel sure, will take a permanent place in the literature of the North-West.

*Lands of Plenty in the North-West*, by T. Hepple Hall, is a good practical summary of the author's personal observations, designed, we should say, for the English emigrant, and in which he describes the North-West as a field favourable to those in search of "health, sport, or profit,"—objects appealing strongly to the emigrating classes of the Old World.

*A Journey from Liverpool to Manitoba*, by G. H. Wyatt, is an instructive sketch, intended chiefly for the sportsman, of the routes to the North-West, *via* the Hunting and Fishing grounds of the Upper Lakes; while, in *The Land Prospector's Manual*, by Capt. C. W. Allen, we have a useful manual, full of hints to intending settlers, either farmers or capitalists.

*Ten Years in Winnipeg*, by Alex. Begg and W. R. Nursey, will give the reader a minute history, not without interest, of the rising Capital of Manitoba, between the periods of 1870-80. *The Letters of Rusticus* is a brief treatise on the nature of the soil in the different districts of Manitoba.

*Useful and Practical Hints for the Settler on Canadian Prairie Lands*, by Thomas Spence, will commend itself by its title to those intending to settle in the North-West. It is replete with information, and may be fully trusted by those consulting the work, as its author is Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

*The North-West Territory and British Columbia*, by the Rev. Æneas McD. Dawson, deals more particularly with the latter Province, in regard to which

the author supplies much information respecting the fisheries and mining resources of British Columbia, conveyed in a pleasant manner.

*History of Manitoba from the earliest settlement to 1835, by the late Hon. Donald Gunn, and from 1835, by C. R. Tuttle.* In view of the great interest now taken in Manitoba, and the important position which the North-West seems destined to hold in the future history of the Dominion, Mr. Gunn's work supplies most valuable materials for the future historian. As an old officer of the Hudson Bay Company, the writer had special opportunities of ascertaining the facts of the early growth of the North-West settlements, which are now laid before the reader, together with the incidents of the later history of the country, from the pen of Mr. Tuttle. Those in search of an account of the "troubles" attending the transfer of the territory from the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion will here find an impartial record.

*The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba, by the Hon. Alex. Morris, late Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba,* is a valuable contribution to the literature of the North-West, by one well qualified from the high position he once held to gain full access to the facts connected with this phase of its history. The work presents an interesting picture of the treatment of the Indian Tribes by Canada, treatment which, in its philanthropic regard for the interests, temporal and spiritual, of the Red man, is in marked contrast with the policy in that respect of the United States Government. Mr. Morris has played an important part, in the dealings of the Crown with its wards on the plains of the North-West, in overcoming Indian prejudice and suspicion, and, to some extent, in prevailing on the Red man to take to agricultural pursuits. The narratives of the successive journeys undertaken by the Lieut.-Governor to arrange treaties with the chiefs are full of interest, many of them not without humour.

*Comparisons of English and American Farming, by A. C. Thomas, C.E., Windsor, N.S., and Britain's Future Corn Supply, by Robert Wilkes, late member of the Dominion Parliament,* are two brochures likely to interest the farmer and the political economist. Sir Alex. Galt's pamphlet on *The Future of the Dominion of Canada* will command a wide perusal, from the writer's well-known ability and ample knowledge of Canadian affairs.

#### TRAVEL.

*The World; Round it and Over it, by Chester Glass, of London, Ont.,* is a collection of racy letters, descriptive of a tour round the Globe, which may be taken as a fair criterion of the capability of a young Canadian to estimate foreign lands. Mr. Glass's book has met with deserved favour for its bright and entertaining comments on the various phases of life to be met with in many lands. These are graphically and picturesquely put before the reader, with a keen sense of humour and an *abandon* of manner wholly enjoyable. The illustrations throughout the book impart to it special interest, and materially aid the reader in his appreciation of the scenes and incidents described.

*Legends and Tales of the Harz Mountains, by Mrs. Lauder, although*



published in England, must be included in a survey of Canadian literature, as the work is the product of a Toronto lady, the wife of a member of the Ontario Legislature. The volume comprises a series of narratives, historical and mythical, connected with the wild and romantic scenery of the Harz. These are delightfully told, and will repay interested perusal. The book is dedicated by permission to the Queen of Italy.

*A Travers L'Australie*, roman géographique, par Louis Bousсенard, is a Canadian reprint of an interesting Parisian novelette, descriptive of the author's voyage from Paris to Australia, and his journey across that continent. The latter is undertaken in the company of a Canadian; and together they join a caravan of treasure-seekers whose fortunes form the subject matter of the story.

*Notes from our Log in South Africa*, by Harriet A. Boomer, is the graphic record of a journey, undertaken by a Canadian lady in 1875, through a portion of the Transvaal. The work deals largely with Dutch Boer life, of which it gives a realistic account, and furnishes much interesting information respecting the Kaffirs and Zulus inhabiting the adjacent territories.

*Ten Years in India and Three Years in South Africa*, by W. J. D. Gould, is a record of military service by a Toronto man, who was at one time sergeant in the 16th Queen's Lancers, and afterwards Lieutenant in the Cape European Levies. The work gives some valuable information in regard to Hindoo and Kaffir life, and is replete with anecdote and incident.

*Three Months among the Moose*, by a Military Chaplain [Rev. Joshua Fraser], is an *omnium gatherum* of brisk and lively sketches of camping-out experiences in the backwoods of Canada. There are some capital descriptions of scenery to be met with in the book, and much instructive matter concerning sport and the life of a trapper and hunter in the northern wilds of the Dominion. The author, we venture to say, will find many interested readers for any work he may afterwards publish.

*Open Season and Resting Retreats among the Lakes, Rivers and Mountains of Northern Maine and New Brunswick*, by Mr. C. H. Lugin, is a descriptive handbook to the beautiful scenery and famed fishing grounds of New Brunswick, which will be sure to be appreciated by the tourist and sportsman, as well as by the local residents of the Province. The excellent maps and illustrations are a commendable feature of the work.

*Le Saguenay. Lettres au Courier de St. Hyacinthe*, par Hon. Boucher de Labrière, comprises the correspondence of a journalist to his paper, descriptive of an expedition from Quebec *via* the Saguenay to Lake St. John. The volume is replete with interest.

*Grand Falls and the Upper St. John* is an amusing record of a canoe expedition over a portion of the chief river of New Brunswick, together with some well-told Indian legends and a variety of gossip of interest to the sportsman and tourist.

*Le Saguenay et la Vallée du Lac St. Jean: Etude historique, géographique, industrielle et agricole*. Par M. A. Buies, is an important and exhaustive account of a part of the Dominion, which from its fertility and the beauty of its scenery is attracting considerable emigration from

various sections of the Quebec Province, and is now made accessible by a recently constructed railway from Quebec city. M. Buies has long been favourably known to those interested in Canadian literature as an able journalist and a clever descriptive writer. The present work will add to his reputation, and be of no little service to those likely to be interested in the history and settlement of the region he so intelligently describes.

#### THEOLOGY.

Whatever may be the reason, this department of our Canadian literature is in quantity, and still more in quality, inferior to the others of which we have given account. We do not desire to chronicle the small beer of sectarian controversy, nor the ephemeral work of clerical pamphleteers, following far in the wake of discussions which have long lost interest for readers who keep abreast of the thought of the time. Still there are a few works which merit recognition, and a place in this summary, which we will briefly note: M. Desmazures, in his *M. Faillon, Prêtre de St. Sulpice*, has given us a most readable and valuable account of the training, life, and literary labours of one of the pioneers of Canadian letters. To all future students of Canadian history, the researches of M. Faillon must prove of the greatest value; he had the industry, and the facilities for exercising it, which enabled him to investigate in the archives of France, Canada and England, the materials for his great historical work—*L'Histoire de la Colonie Française, en Canada*, a noble record of Christian heroism and devoted zeal for missionary work. Of less interest, perhaps, to Canadians is the *Life of Pope Pius LX.*, by the Rev. Æneas McD. Dawson. The work is a translation of a memoir of the late Pontiff by the Count de Maistre, and presents in a readable form the various incidents in the life of one who was not the least remarkable of the many marvelous men who have worn the Fisherman's ring. *Une Mine produisant l'Or et l'Argent*, par le Père Lacasse, has some interesting remarks on French migration to Canada. *Nouveau Mois de Marie*, and *Notre Dame des Perpetuel Secours* are theological works, pure and simple, with which literary criticism has not the temerity to concern itself; but *Souvenir de Saint Jean Baptiste de Québec*, contains information valuable to the historical student, as well as to the Societies dedicated to the *culte* of that Saint, amid the multitude of details connected with which it is not impossible that something worthy of note may be picked out.

Of the Protestant Theological literature, the most noteworthy books are the new hymnals of the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. These, we may say, are well compiled, and contain a large selection of the most poetical of modern hymns, including some which the Neo-Catholic reaction has resurrected from the limbo of Medievalism. The Presbyterian Hymnal is accompanied by a pamphlet which ought to be bound up with the Hymnal, to which it would add a valuable and instructive comment on the origin and history of the various hymns. Canon Norman, of Montreal, has written a scholarly and temperate criticism on the *Revised Version of the New Testament*, containing not much perhaps that has not

been already said, but tabulating the changes in the text in a form very convenient for reference. *What Shall the End be?* by the Rev. G. H. Low, Carleton Place, is an interesting contribution to the present controversy on Eschatology. The author has also published another pamphlet on the same subject. *Design and Darwinism*, by the Rev. Canon Carmichael, Hamilton, is, we fear, an example of feeble and in consecutive thought on a great subject which, by its superficiality, goes far to explain the decline of the pulpit as an influence with thinking men. *An Historical Sketch of the First Fifty Years of the Church of England in New Brunswick*, by S. Herbert Lee, M.A., is pleasingly written, and likely to supply some useful details to the future historian of the Maritime Provinces. *Great Preachers, Ancient and Modern*, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A., is an interesting account of some of the typical examples of pulpit oratory from Origen to Whitfield. *Bigotry Demolished*, by the Rev. Geo. C. Moore, is a fairly stated exposition of the views of the more liberal section of the Baptist Church, in antagonism to "Close Communion." *Modern Universalism and Materialism*, by the Rev. Edward Softly, B.D., with an introduction by Principal Caven, contains a statement of the orthodox doctrine of endless pain in the life to come, as against the more merciful views of the future increasingly prevalent in the present age. *The Catholicity of the Presbyterian Church*, by the Rev. Prof. Campbell, Montreal, is an able presentation of an attractive feature in modern Presbyterianism, from the pen of a profound student in Ecclesiastical history. The *Presbyterian Year Book* for 1880-81, edited by the Rev. Jas. Cameron, and the *Congregational Year Book* for the same period, by Rev. S. N. Jackson, are annual records of the growth of their respective denominations and treasuries of Church statistics.

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## S C I E N C E .

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In a comparatively new country, where there has not yet been sufficient time for the accumulation of wealth among the masses, the number of persons who can find leisure for original scientific enquiry is necessarily small. Still, Canada, every year, adds her contribution to the store of human knowledge. During the two years to which this volume refers no startling discoveries have been made within our borders, yet, on looking back over this time it is evident that substantial progress has been made in all departments of science. Scientific work is carried on systematically by two institutions, supported by the Dominion Government, namely, the Geological and Natural History Survey, and the Meteorological Bureau. The former of these is now in the fortieth year of its existence, and it is creditable to the intelligence of the people that it has so steadily received the support of the country.

Much is also done for the advancement and diffusion of scientific knowledge by the numerous societies which have been established for this purpose in most of the provinces, some of them being subsidized by the Provincial Governments. Several of these societies have been instituted within the last few years. Although probably the principal part of the original investigations in the field of science are carried on by the officers of the two Government institutions above referred to, and by the professors of science in our colleges, still, many others contrive to snatch from their professional or business cares sufficient time for the cultivation of some branch of the natural sciences. A considerable number of these workers have formed valuable collections in geology, mineralogy, botany, archaeology, the various departments of zoology, etc.

The teaching of science is occupying a larger place in our university education, and its demands are ever increasing. Some of the principal branches are taught regularly in the collegiate institutes, academies, and superior schools in all the provinces. With the improvement of education, an increasing interest is taken in these subjects by the public generally.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is to hold its annual meeting in Montreal on the 22nd of August, 1882. This will be the second visit of the Association to Canada; the first having taken place in 1857, when it also met in Montreal. The meetings of this Association are attended by most of the eminent scientists of the continent, and it is expected that the Montreal gathering will aid in stimulating a taste for scientific pursuits. His Excellency the Governor General is, it is understood, now in correspondence with Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society of London,

and also President for 1881 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, with a view of securing a deputation from the latter body to visit Canada in 1883, when they will probably attend the annual meeting of the newly organized Royal Society of Canada.

The principal facts in regard to the progress of science in Canada during 1880 and 1881 will now be given in the same order as that which was adopted in previous numbers of the REGISTER.

#### GEOLOGY.

At the second International Geological Congress held at Bologna, Italy, in Sept., 1881, Canada was well represented by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who has made the older crystalline rocks one of his special studies. At the close of the Congress Dr. Hunt visited different parts of Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Britain for the purpose of examining their metamorphic rocks, and comparing notes with the leading geologists of these countries. Our own Geological Survey, with which Dr. Hunt had been so long connected, was the first to work out the true nature and relations of the ancient crystalline systems, and the names which were given to them in this country have been adopted all over the world. These rocks have greatly puzzled the European geologists, and a diversity of opinion has arisen as to their classification and relative ages in different countries. By visiting the most noted regions in dispute, and by personal demonstrations on the spot, in 1878, and again in 1881, Dr. Hunt has been able to clear up many of the difficulties, and to harmonize various heretofore conflicting views. The classification of the older metamorphic rocks which he advocates has been adopted by Gastaldi in Italy, Moissisovics in Austria, Credner in Saxony, Torell in Sweden, and Hicks in Wales. Dr. Hunt's prolonged studies of these rocks, not only in the laboratory, but also in the field in various parts of Canada and in the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Southern States, enable him to speak with authority. This circumstance, together with a thorough knowledge of the European literature of the subject, ability to converse fluently in foreign languages, and last, but not least, possessing the pecuniary means for independent travel, qualified him in a singular manner to act as a geological missionary. It was therefore fortunate for the progress of geology that he undertook this important work, and we are gratified at his success in making converts among the leading scientists of Europe.

While Dr. Hunt was in England in November, 1881, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in recognition of his services in Chemistry and Geology whilst connected with the Canadian Survey, and for his brilliant defence of the late Professor Sedgewick of Cambridge, in regard to the Cambrian and Silurian controversy. Dr. Hunt had received the Professor's own grateful acknowledgement shortly before his death in 1873. The following papers have been published in connection with the subject of Canadian Geology and Mineralogy during the years 1880-81: In the *Canadian Naturalist*, Montreal—The Taconic System, by Dr. T. S. Hunt. The Genesis of Certain Iron Ores, by the same. The Helderberg

rocks of St. Helen's Island, by Mr. J. T. Donald. Notes on Chrome Garnet, Pyrrhotite and Titaniferous Iron Ores, by Dr. B. J. Harrington. New facts respecting the Geological Relations and Fossil Remains of the Silurian Ores of Pictou, N.S., by Dr. J. W. Dawson. Tidal erosion in the Bay of Fundy, by Mr. G. F. Matthew. On the Glacial Phenomena of the Bay of Chaleur, by Mr. Robert Chambers. Discovery of the Pre-glacial Outlet of the Basin of Lake Erie into that of Lake Ontario; with notes on the origin of our Lower Great Lakes, by Professor J. W. Spencer. Note on the composition of Dawsonite, by Dr. B. J. Harrington. In the *Geological Magazine*, London, Eng.—Sketch of the Geology of British Columbia, by Dr. G. M. Dawson. In the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society, London, Eng.—Additional Observations on the Superficial Geology of British Columbia and Adjacent Regions, by the same. In the *Canadian Journal* (1881), Toronto—On the Occurrence of Petroleum in the North-West Territories; with notes on new localities, by Dr. Robert Bell. In 1880 Professor E. J. Chapman, of University College, Toronto, published a handbook of Blow-pipe Practice, with tables for the determination of all known minerals. Professor Spencer's elaborate article on the Pre-glacial Outlet of Lake Erie was read before the American Philosophical Society in March, 1881, and published as a Bulletin of the Ohio Geological Survey. Dr. J. W. Dawson has contributed to the Royal Society of London a memoir, which is to appear in its transactions, on recent explorations of erect trees, containing amphibian remains at the South Joggins in Nova Scotia. It contains detailed accounts of the contents of twenty-five trees extracted by the author from the cliffs and reefs at that place, and describes several new species. Several papers on palæontology and fossil botany have been published, which are of interest in connection with the subject of Canadian geology, and will be referred to under the head of Palæontology. In connection with these subjects the foundation of the Peter Redpath Museum in Montreal, may be properly referred to. This museum, costing about \$120,000, was built in 1881 solely by Mr. Peter Redpath, formerly of Montreal, now of Chislehurst, England, and presented to McGill University. Mr. Redpath has also undertaken to pay the cost of maintenance for ten years. It stands within the grounds of the university. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Loche on the 21st of Sept., 1880, and the building, which is of dressed limestone, was nearly completed at the close of 1881. It is the finest building for an educational museum in Canada. Dr. Dawson has generously presented to it all his own valuable collections. Among the existing college collections which it will contain are those of the late Dr. P. Carpenter, Dr. Holmes, etc. It will also be fitted up with admirable lecture and work rooms. It is proposed to open it in August, 1882, on the occasion of the meeting of the American Association in Montreal.

The Geological Survey of Newfoundland is still carried on under the direction of Alexander Murray, Esq., C.M.G., assisted by Mr. James P. Howley. During 1881 these gentlemen issued a revised edition of the annual reports of the Survey up to date, in one volume of about 600 pages. They also published, the same year, a large topographical map of New-

foundland. Both works are got up in good style, and will be of great value for reference.

#### GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The removal of the offices and museum of the Survey from Montreal to Ottawa, which had been ordered by the Government in 1880, was carried out in the spring of 1881. The building in which they are now housed is a fine stone structure, sufficiently large for present requirements. As yet the Natural History department of the Survey is little more than a name, but it is to be hoped that ere long funds will be provided to make it effective, and in this event increased museum space will be required. The removal to Ottawa did not seriously interrupt the regular work of the Survey, of which the following is a brief outline, arranged in the same order as before.

*Nova Scotia.*—In 1880 the investigations in this Province were confined to the island of Cape Breton, where Mr. Hugh Fletcher continued to enlarge the surveyed area, his field of operations having been in the counties of Inverness and Victoria. About the head waters of the Baddeck, Middle Margaree and St. Ann's Rivers the country is entirely a wilderness. Its rocks consist of gneiss and mica-schist like those of the Hastings group in Ontario. The proclaimed gold district of Middle River or Wagamatcook is situated on the mica-schists of this region. Up all the rivers named and some of their branches, often for several miles, the Carboniferous rocks run in narrow troughs from ten to twenty miles, showing that the hills on either side existed before these rocks were deposited. Mr. Fletcher and his party surveyed all the roads in the inhabited district in the southern part of the region investigated, and as far as Cheticamp on the west or Gulf coast of the island, as a means of working out the geology, which it is impossible to do without a topographical map. The Mabou and Chimney Corner coal fields and the Lake Ainslie oil region are situated in this populous district. The deepest of the borings for oil near Lake Ainslie was down about 1900 feet, but no oil had been obtained.

Mr. Fletcher again continued the work in Cape Breton in 1881, still further enlarging the area of his well-finished work in that island. The work of this year was principally in the remainder of Victoria and Inverness counties, and may be described as extending northward all the way to Cape North from a line drawn from St. Ann's Bay north-westward across to Cheticamp on the west side of the island. The rocks of the whole region consist of red syenite, mica and hornblende schists, gneiss, granite, felsite, and the like, except in the larger indentations of the shore line, such as Pleasant, St. Lawrence, Aspey and Ingonish Bays, where there are basins of Lower Carboniferous strata containing much gypsum and limestone, the latter occasionally holding galena. A narrow belt of Carboniferous rocks extends from Smoky Cape, on the south side of Ingonish Bay, to St. Ann's.

Mr. Fletcher has now surveyed and mapped in detail, topographically as well as geologically, the whole of Cape Breton, with the trifling exception of Baddeck River and some brooks between St. Ann's and Ingonish, the whole

constituting one of the finest pieces of work of the kind ever attempted in America.

*New Brunswick.*—Messrs. R. W. Ells and W. Broad have continued the systematic geological survey of this Province during 1880 and 1881. In the season of 1880 Mr. Ells worked principally in the northern part, embracing the counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. The rocks investigated belong to the Pre-Cambrian, Cambro-Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous systems. In order to carry out the purely geological part of his work with sufficient accuracy Mr. Ells was obliged to do a good deal of topographical surveying. Early in June and again in October he was engaged in examining the Devonian rocks on the north or Quebec side of the Bay of Chaleur, and there discovered the remains of the peculiar fishes of this system. Although these appear to have been noticed by the late Dr. Gesner, in 1843, who supposed them to be reptilian and the enclosing rocks to be of Carboniferous age, Mr. Ells was not at the time aware of his observations, and is entitled to the credit of the discovery both of the fish remains and of the true age of the rocks themselves. A paper by Mr. Whiteaves on these fishes appeared in the August number of the *American Journal of Science*, and other papers on this subject by the same gentleman have since appeared in the *Canadian Naturalist*, all of which will be noticed under the head of Palæontology. Mr. T. D. Peers assisted Mr. Ells for three months. Neither Mr. George Mathew nor Prof. Bailey, who had been previously employed on the Geological Survey of New Brunswick, did any field work in 1880 or 1881.

In 1881 Mr. Ells spent the first part of the season in making a geological survey of the county of Kent, N.B., in which he found the rocks to be all Millstone Grit, with thin seams of coal only from 2 to 20 inches thick, and of a poor quality like the coal of Grand Lake, which occurs in the same formation. On the Coal Branch of the Richibucto River, a few tons of this coal are mined every year. Mr. Ells next proceeded to the northern or Quebec side of the Bay of Chaleur and made a further geological survey of the coast from the Matapedia to the Pabos River, which had been previously examined by the late Sir W. E. Logan, and parts of it by Mr. Alexander Murray and Prof. R. Bell. He found an area of Devonian rocks on both sides of the head of the Bay of Chaleur, which had not been observed before. About a quarter of a mile west of the railway station at Campbellton he discovered a new locality for Devonian fishes, among which are the genera *Cephalaspis* and *Cocostus*. Mr. Ells then returned to Northumberland county and explored some of the branches of the Miramichi River in order to trace out the eastern limits of the granite of that neighbourhood. Towards the close of the season he made an examination of most of Westmorland county, the northern part of which had hitherto been little known geologically. The geological map showing the results of Mr. Ells' field-work of 1880 will appear along with that of 1881.

The geological survey of another part of New Brunswick has been again carried on in 1880 by Mr. Broad, assisted by Mr. H. M. Balkam, who worked during that season in York and Carleton counties, in continuation



of the investigations of the previous year. The work consisted principally in tracing out the geographical distribution of the rocks of these counties, which are Lower and Upper Silurian, with some Devonian and Lower Carboniferous, and in doing this much careful typographical surveying was required. Mr. Broad also spent some time in examining the antimony mines of the parish of Prince William, in the county of York.

In 1881 the same gentleman continued the work of 1879 and 1880 in the counties of York and Carleton, the area examined lying partly south of the St. John, and partly north and east of that river between Fredericton and Woodstock. In this region is found a central area of granite running in a south-westerly direction. It presents a great variety of colour and texture, and is mostly porphyritic. Its origin is supposed to have been in the Devonian period. On the south-east side of the granite area is a long belt of altered rocks, consisting of quartzites and slates. The latter, which are often calcareous, are much disturbed and contorted, and are also cut by frequent dykes. They are believed to be of Cambro-Silurian age, as rocks which appear to be a continuation of them to the north-east, on the Big South-west and the North-west Mirimichi and the Teteaguch rivers, contain fossils of this period, and are unconformably overlaid by Lower Carboniferous red conglomerates and sandstones, and these, again, by the Millstone Grit. On the north-west side of the granite area just referred to the rocks are more altered and crystalline, and are probably of Pre-Cambrian date. The series on this side is overlaid by Upper Silurian rocks, consisting of soft argillites and slates, for the most part highly calcareous, and containing fossils in some places. The three years' work just finished in this part of New Brunswick will enable Mr. Broad to complete another sheet of the provincial geological map about to be published by the Survey.

*Quebec.*—In 1880 the work of the Survey was carried on in this Province by Messrs. Webster and Vennor. The gentleman first named worked in the counties of Megantic, Wolfe, Beauce and Compton. In continuation of the work of previous years, Mr. Webster traced out the distribution and determined the relations of the different series of rocks which occupy the southern portions of the Eastern Townships. Altogether, he accomplished a large amount of accurate, definite and reliable geological work during the season. The thorough knowledge of the geology of the Eastern Townships which Mr. Webster has acquired after so many years' labour will be of great value in indicating the most intelligent and systematic methods of discovering and working the economic minerals of that important mineral region. During 1881 Mr. Webster worked near the United States boundary line, all the way from Lake Memphremagog to the head-waters of the River St. John, including the Chaudière gold region. The result of these labours has been to elucidate very much the problems as to the relations and ages of the rocks of this part of the Province. Mr. Webster's researches enable him to throw much light on the true nature and origin of the alluvial gold of the Chaudière district.

In the summer of 1880 Mr. Vennor was again engaged amongst the Laurentian rocks of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac. His attention was

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mainly directed to tracing out the phosphate-bearing rocks, and determining the economic value of the deposits of apatite in these counties.

Mr. Vennor, having severed his connection with the Geological Survey on the 1st of July, 1881, did not resume his labours last summer, in the part of the Province on the north side of the Ottawa, in which he had been engaged for several years.

*Ontario.*—In this Province no work was done by the Survey during either of the years 1880 or 1881.

*North-west Territory.*—In 1880 Dr. R. Bell continued to investigate the Hudson's Bay region and the country lying to the west of it. He was assisted by Messrs. A. S. Cochrane, C. A. Molson and C. A. Lawford. At the beginning of the season a collection was made of the fossils of the dolomites along Red River. These fossils were afterwards carefully examined and a catalogue of them prepared by Mr. Whiteaves for Dr. Bell's report. The party then proceeded to Norway House, from which Messrs. Molson and Lawford were sent to make an exploratory survey of the eastern part of Cross Lake on the Nelson River and of Walker's Lake, which is situated a short distance to the south-east of it. Later in the season Mr. Molson made a track-survey of Little Lake Winnipeg, lying to the north-eastward of Norway House.

Mr. Cochrane was instructed to explore the country from the Nelson River north-westward to Reindeer Lake. He proceeded from Cross Lake, via Pine River and Moose Lake, to Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan. Thence he reached the Churchill River at Frog Portage. From the Churchill he ascended the Reindeer River to the great lake of the same name, and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post near its northern extremity before the close of navigation. Here he passed the winter, constructing maps, showing his season's track-surveys all the way from Cross Lake; and in the spring he started westward, via Wollaston Lake, to Lake Athabasca, coasted along the north side of this lake to its western extremity, ascended the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers, crossed the Methy Portage, and followed the boat-route by way of the Churchill waters to Frog Portage, and thence, via Cumberland House and Grand Rapids, he returned to Winnipeg.

In September, 1880, Dr. Bell sailed from York Factory to London by one of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships, and enjoyed good opportunities of observing both shores of Hudson's Straits at many points. His report for 1880 contains a general account of Hudson's Bay and a log of this voyage. In the appendix are catalogues of the coleoptera, mollusca and plants collected, lists of the annual arrivals and sailings of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships at Moose Factory for 147 and at York Factory for 94 years, complete meteorological tables and dates of seasonal events for two years at both these places, analysis of the waters of Nelson and Hayes Rivers, &c.

In 1881 Dr. Bell was assisted by Mr. C. A. Molson, and spent the first part of the season in the southern portion of the basin of James' Bay. Amongst other waters surveyed for the purpose of more accurately defining the distribution of the rocks were Wabatongwashene, Esnagami, Oba and Kabinakagami Lakes and the Oba and Kabinakagami Rivers, all lying to the westward

of the canoe-route from Michipicoten to Moose Factory, and several of the branches of the Moose River to the eastward of this route. Dr. Bell devoted the second part of the season principally to a geological examination of the country west of Lake Superior, to which the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has given access; the same gentleman having in previous years explored most of the country both north and south of what is now the line of railway. Besides the course of the railway itself he examined during the autumn Wabigoon, Eagle, Vermilion and Bell's Lakes, Whitefish Bay, Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake; while Mr. Molson explored the Wabigoon and part of the Eagle River.

During the summer and autumn of 1881 Dr. G. M. Dawson, assisted by Mr. R. G. McConnell, explored geologically a considerable tract of country in the vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers and foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. This region is in the centre of the great cattle-raising district of the North-west, but in addition to its value from this point of view it is likely to become an important coal-mining region. The existence of coal seams in this part of the North-west has been known for many years, but the examination of the past season has shown that they occur at several distinct horizons separated by great thicknesses of sandstones and shales, and proves the total quantity of mineral fuel in the district to be much greater than had been previously suspected. Mineralogically the fuels, in their numerous varieties, almost completely bridge over the line between lignites and true coals, and are frequently well adapted not only for use in their localities of occurrence, but for carriage to a distance. The geological work in this district connects with that previously done by Dr. G. M. Dawson, when a member of H. M. North American Boundary Commission; but the more detailed examination now accomplished tends in several respects to modify the classification of the subdivisions of the Cretaceous here previously accepted. It is anticipated that it will be possible to publish a complete geological map of the region early in 1883.

In the laboratory a considerable amount of work has been done during the years 1880 and 1881, by both Mr. Hoffmann, the painstaking Chemist of the Survey, and his assistant Mr. F. D. Adams. The labours of these gentlemen consisted of analyses and more or less complete chemical or mineralogical examinations of coals, lignites, ores, kaolins, natural salts, and a variety of rocks and minerals, besides analyses of some waters. The removal to Ottawa interrupted the regular work for a time in the summer of the latter year, and during this season Mr. Adams obtained leave of absence in order to proceed to Heidelberg for the purpose of studying petrology under some of the German authorities in that subject.

The palaeontological work of the Survey has been carried on by Mr. Whiteaves, assisted by Mr. A. H. Foord. It has consisted principally in the determination of fossils from British Columbia, the Silurian and Devonian fossils collected by Dr. R. Bell and his parties near Hudson's Bay and in Manitoba, and the Devonian fishes collected on both shores of the Bay of Chaleur, by Mr. R. W. Ellis and Mr. Foord himself. In 1881 the fossils of the Utica formation in the vicinity of Ottawa have been industriously collected by Messrs. H. M. Ami, Walter R. Billings, F. R. Latchford and

J. W. H. Watts. Their collections have been studied by Mr. Whiteaves, who has discovered amongst them some species not previously known in this horizon in America.

In the removal of the museum from Montreal to Ottawa, great credit is due to Mr. T. C. Weston, who had charge of the fossils, and to Mr. C. H. Willimott in regard to the rocks and minerals, for the successful manner in which the collections were transported and are now displayed in the new premises.

On the 1st of July, 1881, Mr. James Richardson, one of the original members of the staff, and Mr. R. Barlow, the veteran topographer and draftsman, were superannuated, and towards the close of the year Mr. A. Grignard, a skillful artist, was appointed to succeed Mr. Foord. Mr. J. B. Tyrell and Mr. L. R. Broadbent have received appointments as assistants on the Survey.

#### PALAEONTOLOGY.

The palaeontological work of the Geological Survey has been already referred to. Dr. J. A. Grant, F.G.S., of Ottawa, has described a new species of *Porocrinus* (*P. Smithi*), from the Trenton formation at Belleville, Ont., in the 2nd number of the Transactions of the Ottawa Field Naturalists Club. The description is illustrated with a good plate by Mr. A. Grignard, artist to the Geological Survey. The *Canadian Journal* for 1881 contains a paper by Dr. D. Wilson on "An Ancient Haunt of the *Cervus megaceros*." The *Canadian Naturalist* in 1880 and 1881 contained the following articles on palaeontological subjects: Revision of the Land Snails of the Palaeozoic Era, with descriptions of new species, by Dr. Dawson; Palaeontological notes, by the same; and on the allied subject of fossil botany, New Devonian Plants by the same; and notes on a fern associated with *Platophemera antiqua*, also by the same; on a new species of *Pterichthys* from the North shore of the Bay of Chaleur, by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves; on some remarkable Fossil Fishes from the Devonian Rocks of Scaumenac Bay, by the same; Description of a new species of *Psammodus* from the Carboniferous Rocks of the Island of Cape Breton, by the same; on some Fossil Fishes, Crustacea and Mollusca from the Devonian Rocks at Campbellton, N.B., with descriptions of five new species, by the same; a Fossil Phyllopod Crustacean from the Quaternary Clays of Green's Creek, by Mr. A. S. Packard, jun.; note on Fossils from the Red Sandstone system of Prince Edward Island, by Mr. F. Bain; a Blastoid found in the Devonian Rocks of Ontario, by Mr. Henry Montgomery, M.A.

#### ZOOLOGY.

As the Government has not yet devoted any money to specially carry out the Natural History part of the work of the "Geological and Natural History Survey," nothing could be done which involved much outlay; still some of the officers of the staff have devoted a good deal of attention to this branch. During both 1880 and 1881 Dr. Bell made collections of the Birds, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera and Mollusca of the districts which he explored. Lists of the species accompany his reports for these years. He has also

made an extensive collection of notes on the habits of the principal mammals of the northern parts of Canada, which are even yet less perfectly understood than is commonly supposed. The Director (Dr. Selwyn) has lately acquired for the Survey Dr. Bell's private collection of mammals and birds, as a nucleus of an extensive exhibition of these classes which he proposes to bring together in the Government museum. Professor Macoun, while making a general scientific exploration for the Government in the North-west Territory last summer, obtained the skins of 150 species of birds. He discovered the breeding place of the western grebe (*Podiceps occidentalis*). The *Report of the Minister of the Interior* for 1881 contains an interesting account by Professor Macoun of his explorations, which were principally westward of Lake Winnipegosis.

In connection with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the artificial propagation of food fishes continues to be successfully carried on at some eight or ten establishments in various parts of the Dominion. Heretofore the splendid salmon of the northern rivers of the Labrador and of Hudson's Straits had not reached any of the markets of the world except in a salt condition. Last summer (1881) the Hudson's Bay Company fitted up a screw steamer of about 200 tons, the *Diana*, with the Bell-Coleman refrigerator, and sent her to Ungava Bay, where she took in, in the month of August, as many as 6,000 prime fish, averaging fourteen or fifteen pounds each. They arrived in London in a perfect condition, and although the sale of the cargo was a little slow on account of the novelty of the thing, the enterprise proved a paying one. Some of the salmon were sent, still in a frozen state, all the way to Australia. The success of this expedition has attracted the attention of the Americans, and during the coming summer, Professor Baird, the enterprising chief of the United States Fishery Commission, proposes sending out a well-equipped agent to Hudson's Straits to investigate our fisheries in that promising quarter.

Amongst the scientific societies of the Dominion, those which have done the most zoological work in the last two years appear to have been the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, the Natural History Society of Toronto and the Entomological Society of Ontario. The *Canadian Naturalist* has contained only two articles on purely zoological subjects, one on "Natural Selection and the Ink Gland of Diabranchiata Cephalopods," and another on "The Horned Corydalis," by Rev. T. W. Fyles. In 1881 Mr. Wm. Couper, of Montreal, commenced the publication of a monthly journal called the *Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist*, which from the editor's extensive experience may be expected to be well conducted.

Mr. Alexander McArthur, of Winnipeg, has read a paper before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba on "The Home of the Reindeer," and another on "the Winter Birds of Manitoba." Mr. J. B. Tyrell, of the Geological Survey, has been investigating the mites parasitic on Canadian birds. He has had some of them examined by German naturalists, and has discovered a few new species. Mr. James Fletcher and Mr. W. H. Harrington of Ottawa have been working at Entomology, and Mr. E. Bell of the same city at Ornithology during the two years under review.

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## BOTANY.

The progress of botanical science in Canada during 1880-81 consists principally in extending our knowledge of the geographical distribution of a large number of species principally of the flowering plants. In both these years Professor Macoun has collected extensively in the North-West Territory, and the results of his botanical and other investigations are published in the reports of the Minister of the Interior. In 1880 Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, brought home 260 species, nearly all of flowering plants, from the country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, of which about fifteen were new to Canada, and in 1881 he collected 320 species, also principally of flowering plants, in the regions between Lake Superior and James Bay and between that Lake and Red River. Professor Macoun has made considerable progress in the preparation of his Flora of Canada, which is expected to be completed in 1882. Mr. James Fletcher of Ottawa, who has published a Flora of the Ottawa Valley, has made almost exhaustive collections of the flowering plants in the neighbourhood of Ottawa city.

Towards the close of 1881, Professor Macoun, who had for several seasons been making special botanical and land explorations for the Government of Canada, was appointed a regular member of the Geological and Natural History Survey.

## FORESTRY.

The people of Canada have even yet scarcely begun to realize the vast importance of her forests. It has long been known, from explorations which have been made in all directions throughout the half of the continent, which now constitutes the Dominion of Canada, that a great part, perhaps one-half of this enormous extent of territory, is covered with forest of some kind. In those regions which have already become more or less settled, the forests have consisted to a great extent of trees which, although not appreciated at the time they were destroyed, would now be valuable. The abundance of wood up to the present time has given rise to the prevalent notion that Canada still possesses almost inexhaustible forests of merchantable timber. This idea is entirely erroneous. Looking at the whole Dominion the various species of timber-trees which have hitherto been so valuable for export, as well as for home consumption, are confined to a comparatively limited area in its south-eastern part. To the northward and north-westward of this area the forests, although of vast geographical extent, comprise but few kinds of trees, and these mostly of small size and little known value. The forests of British Columbia are, however, as yet almost untouched, and when their timber can be brought to market, they will become extremely valuable.

For many years the produce of the forest was the largest item in our exports, and it still occupies a prominent place. Its relative value will, however, inevitably decrease rapidly in the future, as the available supply becomes smaller and the home consumption larger. The prospect of renewing our forests, even to a small extent, appears very distant indeed.

Land in Canada is not held in the same family from generation to generation, and there is thus but little inducement to plant trees with a view to a future supply of timber. Timber has been such a leading feature in the produce of the country that Canada has often been spoken of as a "wooden country," and yet but few statistics are available to shew such facts as the relative proportions and values of our various woods, where they are to be found, what is becoming of them, the rates at which their values are increasing, the geographical areas occupied by the principal timber trees, the extent and kinds of forests destroyed by fire, etc. Such facts would appear to be necessary for a number of reasons, not the least important of which is the policy which ought to be pursued in the future with reference to this most important matter.

New uses are being constantly found for the woods of Canada, among which may be mentioned, within the last few years, the suitability of white and red pine for many purposes for which harder woods were considered preferable or necessary, the substitution of black or yellow birch for walnut, the introduction of light-coloured hard woods for furniture, the export of white birch for making spools or bobbins and shoe pegs, the manufacture of paper from poplar and other woods, white cedar for paving streets, the export of small timber for railway ties or sleepers, telegraph and hop poles, small spars, and for mine timber. In regard to the latter an interesting correspondence, which may lead to good results, has taken place between Mr. U. Berven, of West Hartlepool, Eng., and the Hon. T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Ontario.

Three valuable articles on our forests were published in the *Montreal Witness*, in 1880. They related, amongst other things, to their preservation by checking the reckless cutting of timber for market and clearing of the land, and especially from destruction by fire. *The Annual Report of the Montreal Horticultural Society for 1881* contains an interesting paper by Mr. James Little on Canadian timber matters; and Professor Macoun and Mr. A. T. Drummond have written and lectured on the same subject. *The Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1880* contain one by Dr. Robert Bell, on the geographical distribution of the trees of Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by a map, shewing, by means of a variety of green lines, the northern limits of thirty of the principal species. Referring to this report and map, Professor C. S. Sargent, the United States expert and special agent for the lumbering industry, forest wealth, etc., in connection with the United States census of 1881, says, that "Dr. Bell has made a contribution, in them to botanical and forest geography whose worth can hardly be over-estimated."

The subject of forestry is now attracting considerable attention in the United States, but even in that country little has yet been done in comparison with its importance. In Canada, where the forests are of such great value to the general and Provincial Governments, almost nothing has hitherto been done with a view to their preservation, to say nothing of their improvement. It is true that laws are on the statute books of two or three of the Provinces, forbidding the wanton destruction of the forests by fire, but

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no steps appear to have been taken to enforce them. The great bush fires in Ontario during the summer of 1881 should shew the necessity for more stringency in this respect.

#### CHEMISTRY.

The reports of the chemist of the Geological Survey have already been noticed in referring to the work of that institution. During the last two or three years the subject of the chemistry of natural waters, in connection with the water-supply of large towns, has been attracting a good deal of attention. Dr. J. Baker Edwards has published, in the *Canadian Naturalist*, a "Resumé on Water Analysis" with a notice of "New Methods and Recent Results." In 1873, Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, brought home samples of the waters of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. At that time, it was not considered worth analyzing them. The specimens were, however, carefully preserved, and in 1879 they were analyzed by Dr. Edwards, and the results given in Dr. Bell's report for that year. In the autumn of 1879 the same gentleman obtained new samples from both rivers, which were analyzed by Mr. F. D. Adams, assistant chemist to the Geological Survey. These analyses, which are published in Mr. Hoffmann's Report, shewed that in the six years which had elapsed, the dissolved mineral matter and also the hardness of both streams had considerably increased. This might have been expected from the extensive cultivation of the country through which they flow, which had taken place in the meantime, as well as from the fact that their muddy bottoms and banks were being stirred up by the paddle-wheels of steamboats. A long stretch of the Red River, on the American side of the boundary line, had also been dredged, thus exposing a fresh surface of its earthy bed. It is probably owing to the last mentioned fact, that while Dr. Edwards found the water of the Red River to contain rather less dissolved mineral matter to the gallon than the Assiniboine, Mr. Adams found the reverse. In 1880, Dr. Bell collected fresh samples of both waters for Dr. Edwards, but the results of his analyses of them have not been announced. Meantime, Winnipeg has grown to be a city, and works for supplying it with water from the Assiniboine River have been constructed, under the management of Lt.-Col. Wm. Osborne Smith, C.M.G. This gentleman has lately caused samples of the waters of both this and the Red River, collected in the winter of 1881-82, to be analyzed by Mr. J. T. Donald.

In 1880 Dr. Bell took samples of the waters of Hayes River, at York Factory, and of the Nelson River in its upper part, and also near its mouth, to Britain, and had them analyzed by Professor William Dittmar, of Anderson's College, Glasgow. His results are given in the appendix to Dr. Bell's Report for 1880. The most noticeable feature in regard to the Nelson River waters is the large increase in the proportion of sulphuric acid at the mouth. In 1881, Mr. A. S. Cochrane, acting on instructions from Dr. Bell, obtained samples of the waters of Reindeer Lake and of the Churchill and main Saskatchewan Rivers. These are being analyzed in the laboratory of the Geological Survey.

The effort to prevent the adulteration of food, etc., in Canada, by the testing



of samples furnished to the different chemists, appointed under the Minister of Inland Revenue, has now had a marked effect. In 1876 and 1877, upwards of 50 per cent. of the samples tried were found to be adulterated, while in 1881 the proportion had been gradually reduced to about 25 per cent.

#### HISTORY AND STATISTICS.

The importance of statistics of various kinds, besides those collected by the census enumerators once in ten years, is attracting the attention of both the general and local Governments, and also of the principal boards of trade. Towards the close of 1881, a representation on this subject was addressed to the Dominion Government by the foreign consuls at Montreal. At the request of the consul for Germany, Mr. W. J. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Trade of that city, prepared a valuable collection of Canadian statistics, for which he received the thanks of the Chancellor of the German Empire. It appears probable that hereafter more attention will be paid by the authorities to this important matter.

At the close of 1881, seven societies, devoted wholly or partially to the study and preservation of the history of the Provinces, were in existence in Newfoundland and the Dominion. In January, 1881, an Historical and Statistical Society was formed in St. John's, Newfoundland. It includes a number of the most prominent men in the ancient colony. Many years ago an association, having similar objects in view, called the Beothic Society, existed in St. John's, and its transactions, as well as other valuable records which belonged to it, have been handed over to the new organization. Among the latter are Cormack's maps, on birch bark, representing the topographical discoveries of his remarkable journey from east to west across the whole island.

The Historical Society for Prince Edward's Island was formed at Charlottetown, in Sept., 1881, at a meeting called for the purpose, which was attended by a considerable number of the most influential gentlemen of the town, including Lieut.-Gov. Haviland and Chief Justice Palmer. Mr. J. T. Bulmer, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, was present, and addressed the meeting.

In 1880 and 1881 the Nova Scotia Historical Society, which was founded in 1878, has been devoting its energies principally to increasing its valuable library of bound newspapers, pamphlets, etc., and it is now in possession of the third best historical library in the Dominion; those of the Government at Ottawa and Laval University alone exceeding it. The enterprising Corresponding Secy., Mr. J. T. Bulmer, is still actively engaged in collecting these materials for history.

The New Brunswick Historical Society of St. John has now completed the seventh year of its existence. In November, 1881, a movement was inaugurated by Mr. J. W. Lawrence for the erection of a Memorial Hall, on the site of the "Old Burial Ground," to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the landing of the loyalists at Parr Town and Carleton (now St. John). It is proposed to lay the foundation stone in May, 1883, the centennial of the

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landing, and to devote the hall to the interests of Art, Science and Literature.

In the latter part of 1881, a new Historical Society was founded in Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, with the support of the principal citizens.

Among the papers read during the Session of 1880-81 before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and published in their *Transactions* for that year, was one by the President, Mr. J. M. Le Moine, on *The Scot in New France*. It is replete with valuable information, the result of much careful research. A valuable paper by the Rev. Professor Campbell, of Montreal, on the *Origin of the Aborigines of Canada*, with an appendix containing a number of comparative vocabularies, is referred to under the head of Ethnography. The same volume contains a very interesting paper on *Thomas Carlyle*, by Mr. George Stewart, jun.

At a meeting of the Hamilton Association during the session of 1881-82, Mr. B. E. Charlton read a very entertaining paper on "The Discovery of Burlington Bay," in which he traced the geographical discoveries of the early French Missionaries all the way from Quebec to the Sault Ste. Marie. He also gives some valuable information, partly from his own investigations, on the condition of the Indian tribes around Burlington Bay at the time of the first inroads of the whites.

One of the principal contributions to the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba was Mr. Alexander McArthur's full account of the Battle of Seven Oaks, in which he throws much light on the unfortunate affair in which Governor Semple lost his life. The Corresponding Secy., the Rev. Professor Bryce, presented the Society with a sketch of the Early Life of the Earl of Selkirk, and he has just published in London a valuable historical work on Manitoba, in which he has embodied an epitome of the early voyages and travels as far as they relate to the North-West.

#### ETHNOGRAPHY.

A considerable interest is now being taken in Canada in this and allied studies. Probably the principal worker during the two years under review has been the Rev. Prof. John Campbell of Montreal. In a very interesting paper read before the Literary and Scientific Society of Quebec, in 1881, on the "Origin of the Aborigines of Canada," he defines what are our various families of Indians, the resemblances and differences amongst themselves, and he points out their relations and contrasts with other peoples. His views of the origin of the tribes are based, for the most part, on their languages, especially on the grammatical principles, and not on mere forms of words. Great stress is laid upon a comparison of those languages, employing postpositions and those using prepositions. He also refers to the importance of the brain capacity in the various tribes as a means of comparison. In the same paper Prof. Campbell discusses the meanings of some of our principal geographical names, such as Canada, Quebec, etc. The appendix to the paper contains interesting comparative vocabularies of several American and Asiatic languages.

In a paper on "Asiatic Tribes in North America," published in the Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, the same writer further develops the views referred to in the article just noticed. An appendix to this paper also contains a number of comparative vocabularies, which shew a great amount of research. In connection with this subject the late work of Judge Fornander, on the origin and history of the Polynesian races, is of great value, the Judge having lived for thirty-four years in the Hawaiian Islands. Professor Campbell has also written, during the period under consideration, in the *Canadian Journal*, on "The Affiliation of the Algonquins;" in the *Canadian Naturalist*, "On the Origin of Some American Indian Tribes," and on the "Hittites in America." For the views, etc., contained in the last-mentioned paper he has been severely taken to task by Mr. A. H. Keane in *Nature* and in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. In the *British and Foreign Encyclical Review*, London, this author has written on "The Unity of the Human Race, considered from an American Standpoint," and on "Culdee Colonies in the North and West." He has announced his reading of the Hittite inscriptions from Hamath, by means of the Aztec hieroglyphics and the Cypriotic alphabet, in a communication to the Society of Biblical Archeology, read January 6th, 1882. Prof. Campbell has also read the Devonport Mound Builder inscription by the Hittite, its language having proved to him to be the Aztec-Sonora, and his interpretation is being published in *The American Antiquarian*. We are glad to observe that the learned author of the foregoing papers has received for his scientific work the "grande medaille d'honneur" from the Institution Ethnographique, which is under the patronage of France, and also the insignia and diploma of the Order of Merit from King Charles of Roumania, "in recognition of services rendered to the cause of science."

In April, 1881, the Ethnographical Institution presented His Excellency, our Governor General with the diploma of Protector. This institution, which is a sort of confederation of scientific societies with head-quarters in Paris, has one general delegate in almost every country and a regional delegate in each principal division of the countries. Prof. Campbell is the general delegate for Canada. Among incidents worthy of note within the two years we are referring to, the following may be mentioned as bearing on the subject under consideration: An ossuary was discovered in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, near Toronto, and collections made at it by Mr. Hirschfelder and Prof. D. Wilson. H. M. S. *Rocket* visited the Alaskan boundary and Queen Charlotte Islands in June, 1881, and Dr. J. W. Powell, the very able Indian commissioner, improved the occasion and made some ethnological observations. The Abbé Cuoq, of the Montreal Seminary, is understood to have in preparation a vocabulary of Iroquois radicals. Dr. Dawson has published a book called *Fossil Men*. Professor D. Wilson read before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, a paper on the "Imitative Faculty as a Rare Distinction," and another on the "Independent Origin of Written Language on the American Continent," and also a third on the "History of the Calendar." The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of New Glasgow, N.S., has been investigating the shell-heaps of Nova Scotia, and holds that many of them are the work of the Mic-

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macs. The collection of Indian antiquities and modern manufactures, which had been made by Col. Powell in British Columbia, has been placed in the Geological Museum in Ottawa. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal continues actively at work, and publishes its *Journal*, which contains many interesting notes and papers.

Everyone interested in the study of American Ethnology will lament the mental derangement of the Rev. Father Petitot, which became complete in the autumn of 1881. This zealous missionary, traveller and scientist, was regarded as a high authority on the languages of the Tinneh and the Eskimo.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

The Geographical Society of Quebec published the first number of its *Transactions* in 1880, the Society itself having only been formed the previous year. The appendix contains the address of the President, Dr. H. H. Miles, on "The Work of Geographical Societies;" a paper by Mr. Benj. Sulte, entitled "From Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains;" a lecture, illustrated by a map, delivered before the Society by Dr. R. Bell, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey, on "Recent explorations around Hudson's Bay;" and a paper, with map, by the Count de Premio Réal, Spanish Consul General for British North America, on "The Islands St. Pierre and Miquelon." Several interesting papers were read before the Society during the Session 1880-81, which will doubtless be published in the next number of the *Transactions*.

At the Swansea meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (1880), Sir J. H. Lefroy, the President of the Geographical section, in his address, gave considerable prominence to the progress of geographical work in the Dominion, and referred more particularly to the labours of the Rev. Father Petitot in the McKenzie River country.

In the spring of 1881, Dr. R. Bell presented a paper to the Royal Geographical Society of London, on "The Commercial Importance of Hudson's Bay." This paper was read before the British Association at York, and published in the Society's *Proceedings* for October, accompanied by a good map, shewing the soundings and the latest improvements in the topography.

The navigation of the Straits of Bellisle has been found to be practicable two months earlier than had been supposed. Capt. Alexander Main, of the Hudson's Bay Company's brig *Tropic*, passed the Straits inward in the end of April and beginning of May, 1881, arriving in Montreal on the 17th May. Heretofore neither steam nor sailing vessels had tried to effect the passage before the end of June. This new departure is of great importance to the shipping interests of the St. Lawrence.

In the North-West, Professor Macoun, in addition to his scientific observations, has added to our knowledge of the geography of the districts which he explored during both 1880 and 1881. Mr. A. S. Cochrane, assistant to Dr. R. Bell of the Geological Survey, started in the spring of 1880, from Cross Lake, on the Nelson River, and made a track-survey south-westward by the Pine River, Moose Lake, and the Saskatchewan to Cumberland House.

Hence he continued his survey, by way of a chain of rivers and lakes to the west of the ordinary boat route, to Frog Portage; from which he descended the Churchill River to Deer River, ascended the latter, and passed northward through Deer Lake to Lac du Brochet Post, at its north end. Here he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1881, he ascended the river to Hatchet or Wollaston Lake, through which he proceeded to its other large outlet, leading into Athabaska Lake, the north shore of which he followed to Fort Chipewyan. Thence he continued his track survey by the boat-route up the Athabaska and Clearwater Rivers, across the Methy Portage, and along the chain of lakes of the upper Churchill to Frog Portage, and thence back to Cumberland House by a different route from that by which he had gone out the previous year. These long and careful track-surveys have added materially to our knowledge of the geography of the great region through which they extend. The appendix to the *Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba for 1880-81* contains an interesting account of the "Physical Aspects and Natural Resources of Central British America," compiled from the publications of U. S. Consul Taylor of Winnipeg.

During the two years under consideration Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., the well-known Canadian Engineer, has brought a variety of questions, relating to his proposed prime meridian and method of cosmopolitan time-reckoning, prominently before the learned societies and the principal astronomers of Europe and America. His proposals are universally admitted to present the most reasonable and scientific solution of the difficulties and confusion consequent on having a number of different national first meridians, and from the great variety of local time used in the working of railways, etc., especially in the United States. National prejudice and established custom are the principal obstacles which stand in the way of adopting Mr. Fleming's proposals. So far they have been received with most favour in Russia and the United States. We regret that our space will not admit of our stating his proposals at length, but they have been already pretty fully described in the newspapers and scientific journals. There is every probability that Mr. Fleming's system will be ultimately adopted.

In July, 1880, the Geographical Society of Rome forwarded invitations, through Prince Teano, to all European countries and scientific associations to send commissioners to the International Geographical Exposition to be held in Venice, Italy, in September, 1881. A friend of Canada, His Excellency the Count de Viola, caused an invitation to be extended to the Province of Quebec, which was accepted, and Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice was delegated by the Government to act as their commissioner. This was an important departure, being the first time that one of our provinces has been officially represented in Italy, and no doubt good results will follow. Mr. De St. Maurice delivered a lecture on Canada before the Venice Congress of Scientists, and exhibited maps and standard works on this country as well as specimens of the principal minerals of the Province of Quebec.

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## METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC SERVICE.

The meteorological department has now become an important factor in the public service of the Dominion. The chief office is at Toronto, under the able superintendence of Professor Charles Carpmael. It is in telegraphic communication with a large number of observatory and signal stations in the settled parts of Canada and also with the United States system. It has also important observatories in distant places beyond the present reach of the telegraph, such as those at York and Moose Factories, from which it obtains regular returns of much interest, which will be of great importance for future reference. A summary of the results obtained at the Toronto observatory is published each year. It appears from this that the rain-fall at Toronto is greater than in London, England, although from the prevalence of bright weather at the former, the contrary would be expected. In so extensive a country as Canada, however, the rain-fall varies much in different regions, being extremely light in some and almost excessive in others. The storm signals and weather predictions of the Canadian meteorological department have proved correct in the great majority of cases, and have been of great value to navigators and farmers, as well as to the general public.

But little is yet known as to the climatic conditions of the northern parts of the Dominion, and fuller information on this subject is much to be desired. Amongst the more important points to be ascertained are the amount of rainfall, prevailing winds and condition of the sea in winter, especially in Hudson's Bay and Straits. A better knowledge of these points would throw much light upon the causes of the climatic conditions of our North-West Territory and of the inhabited parts of Canada generally.

*Meteorological Statistics at Toronto.*—The warmest month in 1880 was July, in 1881, July; the coldest, December and January. The warmest day in 1880, June 2nd; in 1881, September 6th; the coldest day December 29th and February 2nd. Mean temperature of the year 1880, 45° 43, 1881, 46° 06. The month in which the greatest depth of rain fell in 1880, August; in 1881, October. Day upon which the greatest depth of rain fell September 26th and March 19th. Total depth of rain in inches 30.922 and 21.138. The rainiest months July and August in 1880, and October in 1881. The greatest amount of rain in one day 1.250 and 1.720. Total depth of snow in inches in 1880, 44.0, in 1881, 57.6. Snow fell in 78 days in 1880 and in 64 in 1881. Month in which the greatest depth of snow fell, March in 1880; January in 1881; greatest fall of snow in one day 5.3 and 6.3. The hour of the greatest absolute velocity of the wind was in 1880, 3.4 p.m. in November 25th, and in 1881, 3 to 4 p.m., December 7th. Greatest velocity 55.5 and 44. Month of greatest humidity December, 1880, and January, February, 1881. The most cloudy month January, 1880, and December, 1881. The least, July and April.

In 1880 Prof. Carpmael received a communication from the President of the International Polar Commission, dated at St. Petersburg, requesting the co-operation of Canada to the extent of establishing one of the eight stations for united observations within the Arctic Zone. European countries had undertaken to maintain six out of the number. The United States

would probably erect one at Point Barrow, and it only remained to establish one "on some point in the archipelago off the north coast of Canada," in order to complete the arrangements to begin simultaneous observations in 1882. We have not heard what Canada has done in the matter.

Mr. H. G. Vennor of Montreal has continued to devote himself to a study of the phenomena of the weather, not only of Canada but also of the United States; and he has published his weather almanacs and a great variety of predictions during both the years under consideration. These almanacs have met with an enormous sale, especially in the United States. In 1881 Mr. Vennor commenced the publication of a monthly Weather Bulletin.

A telegraphic and signal service has been established at Ottawa as a regular branch of the Public Works Department, under the management of the well-known engineer and electrician, Mr. F. N. Gisborne, the original projector of the Atlantic Cable. His appointment by the Government of Canada dates from 1st May, 1879. The following is a brief summary of important services performed under Mr. Gisborne's management: the construction of the coast telegraph line, between Canso and Halifax, Nova Scotia, under contract with the Dominion Telegraph Company; the inspection and reorganization of the telegraph service in British Columbia, and subsequent purchase from the Western Union Telegraph Company of all their lines and cables within the Province, whereby the saving of a large annual expenditure was effected; the fitting out, under contract with the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co. of London, England, of the Government Steamer *Newfield*, as a cable ship; and the subsequent laying of the following Submarine Electric Cables:—Anticosti Island to Gaspé, Province of Quebec, Magdalen Islands to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Bras d'Or Lake crossing, Grand Manan to Campo Bello, New Brunswick, and Campo Bello to Eastport, State of Maine, all of which are in successful and economical operation; the construction, under contract with Messrs. Kennedy, Bertrand & Co., of the land lines upon Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, in connection with the Hon. P. Fortin's comprehensive plan for establishing signalling stations and fishery bulletins throughout the Gulf of St. Lawrence and shores of the Dominion; the construction, under contract with Messrs. Robinson & Co., of the land lines upon Grand Manan and Campo Bello Islands; the erection, under agreement with the Dominion Telegraph Co., of a land line between Bay St. Lawrence and Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; the submergence, under Mr. Gisborne's personal supervision, of the following electric cables; Saanich Arm—Nanaimo to Gabriola, Vancouver Island; Valdes Island to Point Gray, British Columbia; also the raising and repair of six old cables upon the San Juan Island route; the construction (now in progress), under contract with the Montreal Telegraph Company, of land lines between Baie St. Paul and Chicoutimi, and Murray Bay towards Point de Monts.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Gisborne's services have been of a most valuable character, and are held in high appreciation not only by his superiors in office but by the people and press of the country generally.

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## MUSEUMS.

In connection with the progress of Science in Canada, a list of the principal museums at present existing in the country may be interesting. They are all of a general character except where their names indicate otherwise. At Halifax, N.S., the Provincial Museum; Yarmouth, N.S., Town and County Museum; St. John, N.B., Museums of the New Brunswick Natural History Society and of the Mechanics Institute; Fredericton, N.B., Museum of the University of New Brunswick; Quebec, Museum of Laval University; Montreal, Museums of the Natural History Society and of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, also the Peter Redpath Museum (nearly finished); Ottawa, Geological and Natural History Survey, Patent Office, Scientific and Literary Society; Kingston, Queen's University; Cobourg, Victoria University; Toronto, University College, Normal School, Notman's and Provincial (in the Parliament Buildings); Hamilton, Wesleyan Ladies College; Elora, Common School; Winnipeg, Historical and Scientific Society; a total of twenty museums.



## A R T .

THE two years which have gone by since the last issue of this work have not been idle years so far as Art is concerned, and the development which has taken place may fairly be said to bear out the promises then made. The art training institutions at that time in existence have been steadily progressing, both in the number of their pupils and the quality of the work done, and new art societies have been started. The general tone of thought and life throughout the country has very markedly become affected by the presence of an artistic quality. It is no longer a matter of indifference what colours are coincident in paperings, hangings, upholstery; what forms furniture may have; what pictures fill the walls. There is a widely-spread tendency to discard the inharmonious surroundings of earlier and more merely money-getting days and to produce an environment which shall gratify more than the mere food and rest cravings of humanity. Money, gathered, is seeking a spreading place, and the "home" is a very susceptible field. Of course fashion is doing for Canada what it does for other countries, and it is perhaps to this common-place influence rather than to any original goodness latent in her that she owes her present advancement in this direction. She is but sharing in the glorious outcome of far off studio and workshop in this golden age of revived art life, the 19th century *renaissance*. Still she does receive, and that eagerly; and from her nursery life made pure and sweet and true by the dainty lads and maidens of Kate Greenaway; from the gracious blendings of line and curve and colour in imported woven fabrics and wall papers, and from the innate delicate beauty of glass and china wares, with all which precious things the Old World, and now, too, the big striding States are making life lovely, Canada is gathering a rich store of examples, and, growing permeated by the spirit of that which she sees, is now feeling within herself the touch of the genius of the times, and the awakening impulse to produce.

It would be untrue and mischievous to pretend to ourselves that our fancies can yet devise, or our hands, as yet, execute, to any general effect, work which shall rival the art treasures of these riper centres of culture, but the steps made are full of vigorous promise, and in more than one direction the land of the maple leaf can show such sterling worth in her art work as may in these particulars entitle her to rank amongst the original producers of the world's fair things.

Notably is this the case in the great art production which will be before the public by the time these words are in print, the opening numbers of a noble treasure house of Canadian scenery, *Picturesque Canada*, to be brought out by the Art Publishing Company of Toronto. In the excellence of its general workmanship and the artistic treatment of its varied subjects, it is a *tour de force* which will place it at a leap amongst the foremost art products of the day. That the example so set will be followed by a great expansion of the peculiar faculties which it has called into play there can be no doubt, and its publishers, while reaping far and wide the pecuniary reward of their generous venture, will have also earned for themselves the gratitude of the country, for a tangible benefit conferred in the direction most to be desiderated for a young nation.

Another recent feature is the enterprise of certain Toronto publishers in the direction of characteristic Christmas cards. The enormous value of the openings afforded by this branch of art work, as tending to elicit whatever of excellence in design and execution may exist in our midst, must be clear to any one, by which is implied every one, who indulges in the kindly custom of giving these charming souvenirs of the season. Though not in all cases

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equally deserving of commendation, some of the work presented to the public during the last two years in this direction is of high quality, and may take rank in its own line with any in the field.

How thoroughly alive are our great neighbours to the importance to the country at large of the cultivation of its art faculties needs but little showing. In every quarter, city, town, and village, there are springing up art schools of the highest type; the several States lend the most ready aid to such institutions; their men of wealth, with lavish generosity, found and endow centres of such training; they import men of high qualifications to instruct them; they spare no pains to ensure not only training but the *best* training that the world can give. In the able words of Mr. Walter Smith, formerly of South Kensington, and now State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts, the great need of the country is "the creation of skilled mechanical and artistic labour, which shall in the future make the country independent of foreign importation of manufacturers. . . . . the making the elements of science and the elements of art integral parts of all education," until this is done, he says, their position will be that of "the hewers of wood and drawers of water to other nations and countries possessing greater skill."

In 1863 an Imperial Commission was appointed by France in order to ascertain the causes which had led to the extraordinary elevation of the industries of England between the dates of her two international exhibitions, those, namely, of 1851 and 1862; they reported in effect that the advance was due to the measures adopted to secure the teaching of drawing in her public schools and the establishment of her great Art School and Museum of Industrial Art. It is due to the sound and thorough work of South Kensington with its many ramifications that she has been enabled to take this stand amongst the nations of the world.

In the midst of all this steady advance it is a to be regretted fact that the report of the Minister of Education of Ontario for the year 1879, the last to hand, shows that out of a total number of 487,912 pupils attending the public schools, 169,672 only learned drawing, being a *decrease* compared with the previous year of 696. It may be added here, incidentally, that the number of pupils in vocal music showed a decrease of 6,984.

But, though the progress of art culture under public nurture shows so unsatisfactory a result, its advance in private hands has been most cheering.

First and foremost comes the definite realization, under the direct care and design of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, of the scheme of a Canadian Academy, the prospect of which was foreshadowed in a speech made by the Governor-General on the occasion of his opening the new building of the Arts Association of Montreal, on the 26th of May 1879, given in full in the last issue of THE ANNUAL REGISTER.

In September of that year His Excellency and Her Royal Highness visited the rooms of the Ontario Society of Artists in Toronto, which, with the Art Association of Montreal, formed the nucleus for the new project. Here the formation of the Academy was discussed, the result being that it thenceforward assumed a defined form, and finally, on the 6th of March, 1880, gave the first of its annual exhibitions at Ottawa, the scheme having in view a sequence of such exhibitions each year in a different city. The rooms were well filled with the best work in oil and water colour of Canadian artists, a loan collection, to which the Princess herself contributed largely, being added. It was a most pronounced success throughout, and was very largely attended.

On this occasion His Excellency, in opening the exhibition, made the following speech: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is now my duty to declare this first exhibition of the Canadian Academy to be open to what, I am sure, will be an appreciative public. That this ceremony should take place to-day is characteristic of the energy with which any project likely to benefit our community is pushed in this country, for it is only ten months ago, on the occasion of the opening of the local art gallery at Montreal, that the proposal for the institution of the Canadian Academy of Arts was made. To-day the Academy is to be congratulated, not only upon being able to show the pictures and the works of art which you see here around you this evening, but upon the favourable reception which the appearance of such an association has received from all classes. I have indeed seen nothing but the kindest criticism, although I believe some gentlemen have been good enough to propose we should postpone the initiation of this institution for the present, and should wait for the short and

moderate space of exactly a hundred years and look forward to its incorporation in the year of grace 1960. It is difficult to meet such gentle criticism, but the Academy may be allowed to suggest that, although in the words of the old saying, "Art is long lived," yet that "life is short." Art will, no doubt, be in vigorous life in Canada a century hence, but on the other hand, we must remember that at that time these gentle critics may have disappeared from the scene, and they will themselves allow that it is for the benefit of the Academy that it should begin its existence while subject to their friendly supervision. It is impossible to agree with the remark that we have no material in Canada for our present purposes, when we see many excellent works on these walls; and if some do not come up to the standard we may set ourselves, what is this but an additional argument for the creation of some body which shall act as an educator in this manner. Now, gentlemen, what are the objects of your present effort? A glance at the constitution of the Society will show your objects are declared to be the encouragement of industrial art by the promotion of excellency of design, the support of schools of art throughout the country, and the formation of a national gallery of art at the seat of Government. The first of these objects, the encouragement of good designs, receives an illustration in a room which I hope all present will make it a point to visit, a room on the second floor, where many tasteful and good designs have been exhibited in competition for prizes generously given by several gentlemen, who recognize the good effect such competitions are likely to have upon trade. Many of the best of these designs have been called forth by a prize offered by a member of the Legislature, and it is to be sincerely hoped that in future years his example, and the example of those who have acted in a similar manner, may be widely and generally followed. English manufacture, as you know, has become famous for its durability, French manufacture for its beauty and workmanship, and here, where we have a people sprung from both races, we should be able to combine these excellences, so that Canadian manufacture may hold a high place in the markets of the world. The next object of the Association is to be worked out on the same lines by the support afforded the local schools, and here I must emphatically impress on all who care for the encouragement of art in Canada that however popular the Academy exhibitions may become, however much you may be able to strengthen its hands in assisting Provincial efforts, the assistance it gives to any Provincial schools can only supplement and can never stand in the place of Provincial effort. It is true that the gentlemen belonging to the Academy give half of all they possess. One-half of any surplus is all their revenues can afford in aid of local efforts, but it is by no means likely that that amount will be great, as the exhibitions are to be held each year in a different city, so that each Province may in turn be assisted. It will probably be found best that any donation which can be made shall be given to that town in which the yearly exhibition is held. I hope, for instance, that this year it may be possible to give a grant in aid of a local school to be formed at Ottawa. With regard to the third object I have mentioned, the gentlemen who have been appointed Academicians have patriotically undertaken, as a guarantee of their interest in the welfare of art in Canada, that it shall be a condition of their acceptance of the office of Academicians, that they shall give, each of them, a picture which shall become national property, and be placed here in an art gallery. These works, of which you already have several around you, will be at the disposal of the Minister who may be charged with this trust, and it will be in his option to decide whether they shall be exhibited in other parts of the country or lent for purposes of art instruction for a time to local schools. If you are not tired of these objects, I would ask your attention for one moment to the organization by

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which it is proposed to accomplish these purposes. First, there are a certain number of gentlemen who, after the model of similar institutions in other countries, where the plan has been found to work well, have been chosen as Academicians. These comprise not only painters, but architects also, and designers, engravers, and sculptors. There are others again forming a wider circle, and following the same professions, who have been chosen as Associates, from whose ranks the Academicians in the future will be elected. These gentlemen, the Academicians, will govern the institution. They have already been supported by very many men in the country who follow other professions, and who will have nothing to do with the governing of this Society, but who have been requested to join and give their aid, as entertaining a love for art and a desire that art should be enabled to assist in the most practical manner the interests of the country. It is probable that almost every gentleman of note in Canada will be on the roll. So much, then, for the purposes undertaken and the machinery by which these are to be accomplished. One word only as to the part which, at the request of several gentlemen, I have ventured temporarily to undertake. It seemed difficult, if not impossible, to get the body, as at present constituted, elected at the start, for scattered as the artists of the Dominion are, few knew the capabilities of others outside of his own neighbourhood. Following, as we will have to do, therefore, an English precedent, it was thought best that the first list should be a nominated one. However carefully this has been attempted, some omissions and faults have been made, and these will be corrected, for the plan followed at the commencement will not be followed hereafter, but a general meeting be held during the time of the exhibitions, and elections will form part of the business of the assembly. Although it may be for the interests of the Academy that the Governor-General of the day should be the patron of the Society, you will find that the more self-governed it is the more healthful will be its prospects. At the outset, the position of patron may be somewhat like the position of that useful but ugly instrument with which many of us are perhaps but too familiar, namely, the snow-plough. At the formation of an artists' society, he may be expected to charge boldly into mountains of cold opposition, and to get rid of any ice crusts in front of the train, but after the winter of trial and probation and the difficulties of beginning are over, and the summer of success has come, his position in regard to the artists must be more like that of a figurehead. I have, however, great faith in the power of artists to make a figurehead useful as well as ornamental, although I do not know that they have shown a proof of this to-day by making their figurehead deliver a speech, which it is well known figureheads never do except on the strictest compulsion. You may remember that in old days in Greece, an artist named Pygmalion carved a figure so beautiful that he himself fell in love with his work, and infused his own life into the statue so that it found breath and movement. I shall not expect the Academy always to be in love with its figureheads, but I believe you will be able to instil into him so much of your energy and vitality that, if the vessel gets into difficulties, you may enable him to come down from his place and even to give her a shove astern. Let me, at all events, express a hope, in which I believe all present will join, that the Canadian Academy, this fair vessel that we launch to-day, may never get into any trouble, but that from every city and Province of the Dominion she may receive a favouring breeze whenever and wherever she may show a canvas."

From the pictures shown several were selected for purchase by Her Majesty who subsequently commissioned the President, Mr. O'Brien, to paint for her a view of the citadel of Quebec.

On 4th July, 1881, the Academy gave its second Exhibition, this time in Halifax, the success of which was of a most marked character. St. John, N.B., is the place selected for 1882; Quebec, Toronto and Montreal following in regular sequence.

A memorial having been subsequently addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by the Council, in conformity with the course contemplated in the formation of the Society, praying that her direct personal recognition might be given to the undertaking, authority was given by a despatch from Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, dated the 22nd of June, 1880,\* to use the name and title of "Royal Canadian Academy of Arts," by which name, it will henceforward be known.

The following is the list of Officers and Academicians:

*Patron*—His Excellency the Governor General. *Patroness*—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. *Officers*—President, L. R. O'Brien, Toronto; Vice-President, N. Bourassa, Montreal; Treasurer, James Smith, Toronto; Secretary, M. Matthews, Toronto.

*Council for 1881-82*—Thos. M. Martin, Toronto; Wm. Raphael, Montreal; Hy. Sandham, Montreal; T. S. Scott, Ottawa; Jas. Smith, Toronto; W. G. Storm, Toronto; W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth; J. W. Hopkins, Montreal; H. Langley, Toronto; F. C. Van Luppen, Montreal; Allan Edson, Montreal; D. Fowler, Amherst Island.

*Academicians*—N. Bourassa, R.C.A., Montreal; W. N. Cresswell, R.C.A., Seaforth; Allan Edson, R.C.A., Montreal; D. Fowler, R.C.A., Amherst Island; J. A. Fraser, R.C.A., Toronto; James Griffiths, R.C.A., London, Ont.; R. Harris, R.C.A. (late Prince Edward Island), Toronto; E. Hamel, R.C.A., Quebec; J. W. Hopkins, R.C.A., Montreal; H. Langley, R.C.A., Toronto; T. M. Martin, R.C.A., Toronto; L. R. O'Brien, R.C.A., Toronto; Wm. Raphael, R.C.A., Montreal; Hy. Sandham, R.C.A., Montreal; Mrs. Schrieber, R.C.A., Toronto; T. S. Scott, R.C.A., Ottawa; Jas. Smith, R.C.A., Toronto; W. G. Storm, R.C.A., Toronto; F. C. Van Luppen, R.C.A., Montreal; Forshaw Day, R.C.A. (late Nova Scotia), Kingston; J. W. H. Watts.

In addition to these there is a list of "Associates," "Associate Designers," and "Associate Architects."

Foremost in the list of schools of art stands that of Toronto, known by the name of the Ontario School of Art and Design, under the direction of a council, composed as follows: Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education; Dr. J. G. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education; Hon. G. W. Allan, President Ontario Society of Artists; E. B. Shuttleworth, Vice-President Ontario Society of Artists; J. T. Rolph, James Smith.

This school is under the special care of the Ontario Society of Artists, in whose rooms its work has been hitherto conducted. The 1st of January, 1882, finds the school removed to the Normal School Buildings in that city, where accommodation has been provided for it. The average daily attendance is about 140. Its work includes the holding of classes for decorative and industrial design. The Ontario Government contributed \$1,100 towards the maintenance of this school, an amount to be supplemented this year.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario School of Art, held on the 9th of April, 1881, the President in the chair, speeches were made by the Chairman, by the Hon. Adam Crooks and Dr. Goldwin Smith. A gold medal given by the Department of Education and a silver medal given by the President, together with other prizes, were awarded, and the certificate of the school was bestowed upon various pupils.

\* Published in the *Canada Gazette*, 17th July, 1880.—Ed.

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A further feature of art work having centre in Toronto is the "Art Union of Canada," managed by a committee of thirteen gentlemen, whose Chairman is the Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator; the Secretary being Mr. George Hallen. It is conducted upon much the same principles as those governing the Art Union of Great Britain, issuing tickets for an annual drawing of prizes, and forming a useful means of disposing of art work.

The Ontario Government, it should be said, as a proof of its awakening interest in this most important feature, have in contemplation this year the giving of special grants to Mechanics Institutes in which drawing is taught.

Montreal possesses in its Art Association the rallying point for much excellent and useful educational venture. Its beautiful and commodious rooms are well filled with pictures of merit, the collection of its founder, Benajah Gibb, Esq., forming the nucleus. It numbers 277 members, the President being the Hon. Mr. Justice MacKay; the Vice-President, the Hon. Thomas Ryan, Senator; the Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Mr. D. A. P. Watt, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. S. English, Secretary. H. E. the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise are Patrons of the Institution. During the past year its rooms have been visited by nearly 11,000 persons. In the winter of 1880-81 the Association established a series of art classes for advanced students, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Edson and Mr. Van Luppen being teachers.

The city also possesses a society of ladies, incorporated on the 31st of October, 1879 under the name of the "Montreal Society of Decorative Art," of which the Princess Louise is Patronsess,—the honorary Presidents being Mrs. Molson and Mrs. Wheeler, President Mrs. Dr. Hingston, Secretary Miss Crane, and Treasurer Miss Badgley. The object of the Society is to promote the cultivation of decorative art, and to afford opportunity for the sale of the art work of its members; it numbers 110 subscribers. The receipts in 1880-81 were \$3,392; expenditure \$3,178.

In London the "Western Ontario School of Art and Design" is an institution of considerable extent. It is governed by a Board of Management, whose President is Lt.-Col. John Walker, ex M.P., Mr. Charles Chapman being its Secretary-Treasurer. The fourth Exhibition of the Union was given in April, 1881, with a small but choice selection of pictures. The number of pupils in 1880-81 was 325; receipts \$2098.

This school was established in 1878; it is aided by the Government of Ontario to the extent of \$800 a year, and is under its supervision. The steady growth of the school is highly satisfactory. In 1878-9 the number of pupils attending was 123, in 1879-80, 154, and in 1880-81, 325. The course of study is of a very inclusive character; and deals largely with industrial drawing and design.

Young as she is, Winnipeg is taking steps to secure for herself training in this direction, and a school is now in process of formation bearing the name of "The School of Art and Design for the Province of Manitoba," the main object had in view being the teaching of industrial drawing. The Rev. W. C. Pinkham, M.A., Superintendent of Education, is President *pro tem*, and Mr. S. C. Biggs, Secretary.

At the Capital itself an art school of considerable efficiency has been in working for the past two years. It is controlled by a society named the "Art Association of Canada," the President of which is the Hon. Sir William J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of Canada; Mr. Allan Gilmour and Mr. H. V. Noel being the Vice-Presidents, and Mr. F. A. Dixon the Secretary. It has been fortunate enough to secure for both years the services of teachers well trained in the leading studios of Paris and South Kensington—an advantage exceptional

in Canada. Its pupils number about 50. A very successful feature of its system is the delivery of regular courses of lectures upon the subjects of Anatomy and Botany.

The interest taken in the institution by both Lord Lorne and the Princess is very considerable, and has been shown in most effective form. During the past year Lord Lorne has contributed no less than \$1000 to its funds, and it is in contemplation, upon his suggestion, to erect a special building suitable to its requirements at no distant period.

From the facts shown in the foregoing pages it will be seen that, while much remains to be done, something has been done in the way of art training for Canada. If it could once be recognized by our legislators that all aid they can afford to such institutions as those above enumerated would be money expended in the way best calculated to advance the economic interests of the country; if they could be induced to follow the example set in this respect by France, England and the United States, with such marvelous results, then the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, of being mere gross producers of the crude material, would not long be ours. Matters of such vital public interest should not be left to private enterprise, which, however willing, is but too apt to break down under such a strain as that imposed by the efficient maintenance of a School of Art.

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## PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION.

1880-81.

In the last issue of the A. R. an account was given of the school system of each of the Provinces. During the last two or three years, some modifications have been made in several of them, especially in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. These changes, as well as the more important features of the educational work of the period under review, will be found noted under their proper headings.

### ONTARIO.

In the last number of the A. R. we gave a summary of the educational system which has been worked with such success in the Province of Ontario.

Among recent educational events, the most noteworthy are the opening (in October, 1881) of the Western University at London, an institution which owes its existence to the zeal, energy and liberality of Bishop Hellmuth and that of the Baptist College, Toronto. The staff of the former is made up of men of eminent learning and ability, including the Rev. F. W. Kerr, B.A., Classical Gold Medalist, of Toronto University, and later of Cambridge University, England; the Rev. G. B. Sage, of Trinity College, Toronto, who graduated with the highest honours, and the Rev. Chas. Guillemonte, late Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Paris, France. Huron College has been affiliated with the new University, the Rev. Dean Boomer continuing to occupy the chair of Theology. In Arts the Western University is affiliated with the University of Toronto.

The Baptist College, Toronto, had its origin in the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock. It is well endowed, principally by Hon. Wm. MacMaster, Senator, in honour of whom the building is called MacMaster Hall, and has a full staff of Professors, the Rev. Dr. Castle being President and Professor of Theology and Homiletics. Other Professors are Messrs. Torrance,\* Newman, Hirshfelder and Lewis. The institution was formally dedicated on the 18th of October, 1881.

The success which has attended the movement for the admission of ladies into the Universities has of late been remarkable. The University of Toronto, Victoria College, Dalhousie College, Queen's College, Kingston, McGill College, Montreal, and, indeed, all the leading Collegiate Institutions of Canada may now be said to have hospitably and chivalrously opened their doors to admit the fair sex. Out of many pleasing instances of the eagerness with which this generous enlargement of the scope of university educa-

\* Since deceased (see Obituary).



tion has been received by the female public, we may mention that two young ladies took Bursaries at Dalhousie College, Halifax, over several young men, while Miss Etta Mattice, of Cornwall, was granted the degree of A.A. (Associate in Arts) at Oxford University. On the 20th of October, 1881, a new institution for the education of ladies, known as Alma Ladies' College, and connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, was opened at St. Thomas, Ont. The building has few equals in the Province for architectural beauty, is elegantly furnished and admirably fitted for its purpose. The staff consists of the Rev. B. F. Austin, LL.D., Principal and Professor of Classics, Literature, Mathematics and Ethics; Rev. R. J. Warren, Professor of Modern Languages, History and Science; St. John Hyttenrauch, Professor of Music and Harmony; F. W. Bell Smith, Professor of Fine Arts; Miss Maggie Baker, preceptress and teacher of vocalization; Miss M. Capsey, governess and assistant instructor in English; Miss M. Brotherhood, assistant instructor in mathematics and drawing; Miss Slight, assistant teacher of music, and Miss Gifford, teacher of fancy work. Special lectures are also delivered by the Rev. M. Frazer, on Christianity; Rev. W. G. Brown, M.A., on Ethics; Rev. C. W. Harris, on Theology; Rev. T. W. Crothers, B.A., on Commercial and School Law; Rev. W. Bunce Smith, on Physiology and Hygiene.

The addresses of President Alexander before the Association for the Advancement of Education in favour of the half-time system and of recreation as a means of educating the young, and that of Dr. Wilson in favour of religious teaching, were, it is believed, the means of awakening careful and well-directed thought on subjects of extreme importance. It may be said, indeed, that the public interest in education was never before so great in Ontario as it is at present.

From the last published *Report of the Minister of Education for Ontario* we obtain the following statement of results:—

The school population of the Province (comprising only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years) was 494,424, an increase of 2064. The number of pupils between the same ages in attendance at the schools was 467,845, an increase of 412. The number of pupils of other ages attending the schools was 19,167, a decrease of 2415. The total number of pupils attending school was 487,012, a decrease of 2003. The number of boys attending the schools was 259,056—decrease, 1344; the number of girls, 227,956—decrease, 659. The number reported as not attending any school for four months during the year was 27,409—decrease, 6. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, during which School Boards and Trustees are required by the Public Schools Act to see that all the children in their school districts attend school for four months in the year. The average attendance was 219,442—decrease, 5146. The number of teachers employed in the 5123 schools reported was 6596, an increase of 123. Of these 3153 were male teachers, and 3443 female teachers—the increase in the former being 93, in the latter 30. The total number of certificated teachers reported was 6596, an increase of 123. These were thus classified:—Provincial certificates, 1st class, 253—increase, 43; 2nd class, 1601—increase, 192; County Board

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certificates of the old standard, 1st class, 307—decrease, 21; 2nd class, 125—decrease, 17; New County Board 3rd class certificates, 3836—decrease, 68; Interim certificates, 474—decrease, 6. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools was 191—increase, 15; the number of pupils, 24,779—decrease, 501; the average attendance, 13,073—decrease, 99. The total receipts for all school purposes for the year 1879 amounted to \$3,226,730, a decrease of \$20,591 on those of the preceding year. The expenditure was as follows:—teachers' salaries, \$2,072,822—increase, \$61,614; maps, globes, prizes, etc., \$32,622—decrease, \$9,885; Legislative aid for the above object, through Depository, \$12,890; sites and school houses, \$306,025—decrease, \$107,367; rents and repairs, \$421,613—decrease, \$625; total expenditure for Public School purposes, \$2,833,084—decrease, \$56,263; balance of moneys not paid at end of year when return was made, \$393,646—increase, \$35,671. For several years after the passage of the School Act of 1871 a large amount was expended on new school houses. With this kind of accommodation, therefore, Ontario is fairly well supplied. In High Schools Ontario occupies a favourable position on this Continent, the head masters being all University men, and many of them having graduated with honours. Both they and the assistant teachers are generally experienced and earnest educationists, well adapted in every way to further the interests of the higher culture. Most of them are in receipt of good salaries, a point in which Quebec would do well to imitate the sister Province. The number of High Schools in operation during 1879 was 104, and that of pupils, 12,136—an increase of 1562 on that of the preceding year. The following statement shows the subjects taught and the number of pupils studying each subject:—English language and literature, 12,015; composition, 11,691; reading, dictation and elocution, 11,281; penmanship, 7171; linear drawing, 2693; bookkeeping, 4500; arithmetic, 12,105; algebra, 11,761; geometry, 11,285; trigonometry, 660; mensuration, 6888; history, 11,873; geography, 11,935; natural philosophy, 2464; chemistry, 2871; natural history, 411; physiology, 238; French, 4687; German, 729; Latin, 5391; Greek, 1097; Gymnastics and drill, 2851. The total receipts from all sources were \$417,461, a decrease of \$2727; the total expenditure, \$400,788, an increase of \$4777. Balance of moneys not paid out at end of year, \$16,673—decrease, \$7,505.\*

*Normal Schools.*—The number admitted into the Toronto Normal School since its foundation was, at the close of the scholastic year 1879, 8022—4017 males and 4005 females. At the last session (1879) there were 134 male and 113 female students, making a total of 247. Of the total number of students (8022) who have availed themselves of the advantages of the institution, 1418 belonged to the Church of England, 369 were Roman Catholics, 2447 Presbyterians, 2877 Methodists, 539 Baptists, 289 Congregationalists, and 330 professed other creeds. The attendance of the last session was thus distributed religiously:—Church of England, 35; Roman

\* In a comparison between the United States and other countries in the matter of primary education, Ontario ranks first as regards number of pupils, she possessing 250,000 pupils to the million, while the United States possesses less than 200,000 to the million, thus taking second place. (See *U. S. Census Bulletin*).—Ed.

Catholic, 8; Presbyterian, 89; Methodist, 89; Baptist, 16; Congregationalist, 1; other persuasions, 9. At the Ottawa Normal School the total attendance during the first three sessions was 251, of whom 118 were male, and 133 female. At the fourth session (1879) there were 182 pupils—106 males and 76 females. The religious persuasions of the total number attending the four sessions (433) were as follows:—Church of England, 86; Roman Catholic, 20; Presbyterian, 140, Methodist, 139; Baptist, 16; Congregationalist, 13; other persuasions, 19.

*Model Schools.*—The number of Model Schools in operation in 1879 was 51, an increase of one over the previous year. The number of teachers in training was 1295—686 males and 609 females. The attendance in 1878 was 1391; in 1877, 1277. The number of classes taught by teachers-in-training was 1846, an increase of 98. The highest number of classes taught in any school was 70; the lowest, 7. The standing of teachers-in-training, as reported by the Principal, was as follows:—1st rate, 266; 2nd, 450; 3rd, 372; 4th, 123; 5th, 41; 6th, 7. The number rejected by the Board of Examiners was 78, an increase of 26; the number holding intermediate certificates, 409. Number of Model schools that complied fully with regulations, 30—increase of 3; number with principals holding 1st class Provincial certificate, 42—increase, 2; number with duly qualified assistants, 45—increase, 4; number with required room accommodation, 35.

*Progress in 15 Years.*—The following comparative statement, which is contained in the last report, shows the educational progress of Ontario during the twelve years from the inauguration of the present régime in 1867 to the year 1879. In 1867 the number of public schools was 4422; in 1879 this number had increased to 5123. In 1867 the amount paid for public school teachers' salaries was \$1,093,516; in 1879 it was \$2,072,822; in 1867 the amount paid for erection, repairs of school houses, etc., was \$379,672; in 1879, it was \$760,262; the balance forwarded in 1867 was \$197,147; in 1879, \$393,646; the total amount available in 1867 was \$1,670,335; in 1879, \$3,226,730. The number of pupils attending school had grown from 401,643 in 1867 to 487,012 in 1879.

*Educational Repository.*—This feature of the Ontario educational system has been of remarkable advantage in stimulating the love of learning among both teachers and pupils. The value of the free libraries at the end of 1879 was \$178,282. The number of libraries (exclusive of subdivisions) was 1566. The number of volumes in them was 298,743. The classification of books is as follows:—history, 49,648; zoology and physiology, 17,019; botany, 3069; phenomena, 7030; physical science, 5236; geology, 2499; natural philosophy and manufactures, 14,414; chemistry, 2701; practical agriculture, 10,609; literature, 29,242; voyages, 27,545; biography, 33,071; tales and sketches,—practical life, 83,500; fiction, 5041; teachers' library, 8118. The total number of prize books distributed from the Depository was 1,063,955. The grand total of the library and prize books (including, but not included in the above statement, 35,402 volumes sent to Mechanics Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources) was 1,398,140. The amount expended in library books during the year 1879 was \$3496, one half of which was provided from local sources. The number

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of volumes supplied was 3812. The amount expended on maps, apparatus and school prize books during the year 1879 was \$28,334, a decrease of \$10,132. From 1855 to the end of 1879 the amount expended for maps, etc. (not including public libraries), was \$650,450.

The number of School Associations in Ontario is 60, with a membership of 4185.

*Universities and Colleges.*—The institutions which enjoy University powers in Ontario are the University of Toronto, Trinity College, Toronto, Victoria University, Cobourg, Queen's University, Kingston, Albert University, Belleville, the Western University, London, and Ottawa College. There are also several denominational colleges and schools of Theology, such as the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Knox College (Presbyterian), Huron College, London (Episcopalian), the Toronto Baptist College, St. Michael's College, Toronto (Roman Catholic), and Institutions which, though under the direction of certain churches, are concerned with secular education and open to pupils of all persuasions. Of the latter class are Bishop Hellmuth's College and Bishop Hellmuth's Ladies College, London, the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Assumption College, Sandwich, Albert College Grammar School and Alexandra College, Belleville, and several others.

There are also several special training schools, such as the Military College, Kingston, the Agricultural College, Guelph, the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, schools for the instruction of Indians, etc.

*University of Toronto.*—The University of Toronto, first established by Royal Charter in 1827 under the title of King's College, was opened to students in 1843. For some years it comprised a Theological Faculty, but in 1849, the latter being separated from the University, was made, with the Theological School of Cobourg, the basis of the present University of Trinity College. By various Acts, the last of which was passed in 1873, the University was finally constituted as it is to-day. In 1881, a committee having been appointed to consider the question of the admission of women to degrees, recommended that in the Faculty of Arts the examinations, together with the medals and prizes, the certificates of honour, scholarships, and degrees should be open to women on the same conditions as to men, excepting that it should not be imperative on them to attend lectures in an affiliated college; and that any woman gaining a scholarship, before receiving the same should sign an engagement that the money should be expended by her in the further prosecution of the studies prescribed by the University as necessary for the degree in Arts. St. Michael's College has been affiliated with the University. The following are the lists of graduates for the years 1880 and 1881 :—

1880.

B.A.—George Acheson (Gold Medal in Natural Science), J. H. Balderson (Gold Medal in Mathematics), J. Ballantyne, J. J. Birchard, Thos. Blatchford, Hugh S. Brennan, C. H. Cooke, Wm. Cook, A. D. Carruthers (Gold Medal in Classics), Joseph Builder, T. J. Dolser, W. H. Doel, J. L. Davidson, Thos. Davidson, J. A. Culham (Silver Medal in Classics), A. C. Courtyce, H. F

Fairbank, W. H. Fraser, F. H. Gilmour, W. T. Herridge, W. H. Hunt, George Inglis, W. J. James (Silver Medal in Modern Languages), G. F. Lawson, W. J. Loudon (Gold Medal in Mathematics), A. S. Lown, J. M. Lydgate, S. H. Might, A. J. Moore, John Mutch, R. H. Myers, A. Byron MacCallum (Silver Medal in Natural Science), E. A. Macdonald, Wallace MacLean, W. F. MacLean, Peter MacTavish, J. N. Marshall, James McDougall, Anthony McGill, C. F. McGillivray, D. M. Ramsay (Gold Medal), Thos. H. Ridditt, W. A. Shortt, W. K. T. Smellie, William A. Stratton, John Stuart, Alex. Sutherland, George B. Thompson, William C. Widdefield, Stephen Johnson Young. M.A.—A. B. Baird, S. P. Davis, T. A. Haultain, John Ferguson, J. E. Hodgson, J. Wilson Patterson, George Smith. LL.B.—W. B. Doherty, J. B. Clarke. M.B.—F. H. S. Aines, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Beatty, Frank Bentley, George Bowman, P. H. Bryce (Silver Medal and Starr Silver Medal), W. J. Cross, J. F. Dickson, J. M. Duncan, Judson Ellis, John Ferguson, Alf. Fisher, T. N. Greer, E. F. Hatton, D. S. Hoig, W. A. Munro, W. E. Maclin, M. Martin, Charles Macdonald, Neil McKechnie, John McWilliam, Robt. McWilliam, Robert Patterson, John E. Shaw, Albert B. Welford. M.D.—C. J. Hamilton, John McCarroll, R. A. Pyne, Theodore J. Parke.

1881.

B.A.—J. H. Brown, T. J. Blain, J. J. Baker, H. H. Collier, B. E. Chaffey, H. St. Quentin Cayley, G. H. Carveth (Gold Medal in Natural Science), A. G. Campbell, J. W. Cameron, J. B. Bunting, P. R. Dayfoot, H. E. Crawford, John Douglas, J. H. Doolittle, Cornelius Donovan, T. McK. Henry, A. Henderson, W. G. Hanna, W. D. Gwynn, Donald Grant, David Hicks, F. W. Hill, W. H. Huston, Maurice Hutton (*ad eundem*), John B. Jackson, C. J. James, F. H. Keefer, Walter Laidlaw, Walton Laidlaw, Levi Lapp, A. G. F. Lawrence, J. M. Levan, T. F. Lyall, T. C. Milligan, W. S. Milner (Gold Medal in Classics), John A. McAndrew (Gold Medal in Mental and Moral Science), John McBride, J. M. McCallum, Chas. J. Mickle, Dan. McGregor, John S. McKay, Thos. McKenzie, Joseph Mason, Francis Nelson, S. F. Passmore, A. W. Peart, W. A. Proudfoot, Noah Quance, Arthur W. Reid (Gold Medal in Mathematics), Harold Turnbull, F. W. Webber, Stephen J. Young, H. C. Sells, W. G. Shepherd, Sam. Stewart. M.A.—John Gibson, C. F. Douet (*ad eundem*), Dyson Hague, J. M. Hunter, T. W. Kerr, Wm. McBride, John McGregor, W. A. Shortt, George B. Thompson. LL.B.—T. C. L. Armstrong, N. D. Beck, A. D. Cameron, W. H. P. Clement (Gold Medal), E. B. Edward (Silver Medal in Modern Languages), J. Henry, Adam Johnson (Gold Medal in Classics and Law), J. H. Long, Henry Nason, Geo. McLaren, Trevelyan Ridout. LL.D.—Edward Handley Smythe. M.B.—W. H. Aikins, H. W. Aikins, G. S. Beck, Lafayette Bentley, G. S. Bingham, S. A. Bosanko, W. H. Burton, Robt. Cotton, J. M. Cotton, R. E. Cooper, A. H. Ferguson, H. R. Elliot, W. C. Edmondson, Wm. Gunn, J. F. W. Hewitt, John McBride, W. A. D. Montgomery, P. Gordon Meldrum, W. A. Mearns, Playter May, A. G. Machell, D. A. MacTavish, C. L. McCracken, William L. Wotherspoon, Matthew Wallace, Elgin Dorland Vander-

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voort, *Leslie M. Sweetman*. M.D.—*J. G. Gardiner* (Silver Medal), Sydney Smith Murray, Bertram Spencer.

*University of Trinity College*.—This university was constituted by Royal Charter dated July 16th, 1852, according to which it was entitled to grant degrees in the Faculties of Divinity, Arts, Law and Medicine. The Rev. C. W. E. Body, M.A., Oxon., succeeded Archdeacon Whitaker as Provost. The following degrees were conferred in the years 1880 and 1881:

1880.

B.A.—*R. W. Garrett*, Rev. P. T. Rowe, G. R. Coldwell, H. L. Inglis, W. M. Crittenden, G. B. Sage, J. M. Kinney, G. W. Allan, J. S. Scott, R. J. Moore. M.A.—Rev. R. S. Forneri, Rev. H. Auston, Rev. O. P. Ford, Rev. J. Farncomb. B.C.L.—*J. A. Worrell*, C. L. Ferguson. M.B.—*J. McWilliam*, M. Martin, W. Beatty, R. Patterson, H. W. Smith, L. B. Clemens, G. W. Baker, F. Bentley, W. W. Boyce, M. Brownlee, J. F. Cattermole, E. F. Halton, J. A. Hunter, R. L. Island, G. P. Jones, F. B. Lundy, G. A. McIntosh, J. A. McNaughton, N. L. McPhalter, R. McWilliam, A. Smith, J. E. Shaw, T. C. Spence, E. S. Wilson, R. Wilson. C. M. (Master of Surgery)—*J. McIlhargey*, S. McArton. M.D.—*J. McIlhargey*, G. T. McKeough, J. A. McKinnon, R. P. Mills.

1881.

B.A.—*E. B. Hamilton*, C. L. Shaw, H. C. Coxe, J. Gibson, R. N. Jones, A. Greaves, D. McHoward. M.A.—*W. P. Atkinson*, Rev. C. B. Crawford, P. Æ Irving, A. L. Parker, Rev. R. J. Moore. B.C.L.—*P. O. Irving*. D.C.L.—*T. H. Ince*. B.D.—Rev. H. L. Jones. D.D.—Rev. H. Wilson. M.B.—*H. K. Kerr*, G. F. Beck, L. Bentley, A. E. Stutt, W. A. Allen, W. F. McLean, M. L. Cameron, G. McLain, J. Baugh, J. Ferrier, T. H. Stark, F. E. Woolverton, A. McCaa Stone, H. P. McCausland, R. Mickle, T. Sullivan, J. P. May, J. C. Urquhart, J. Walker, E. A. Spillsbury, H. R. McGill, C. W. Belton, J. Simpson, W. F. Peters, J. A. Macdonald, C. M. Freeman, A. H. Ferguson, L. J. Johnson, F. G. Brereton, F. G. Phillips, R. Raikes, F. S. Keele. C. M.—*K. Henderson*, W. McKay, J. S. Atkinson, A. J. Geikie, J. A. McKinnon, W. B. Duck. M.D., C.M.—*D. A. McTavish*, R. Patterson, J. A. Sinclair, H. Minshall, J. E. Shaw, J. Wishart, A. B. Cook, G. O'Reilly, J. A. Kidd, G. W. Balcer, N. McPhalter, W. A. Allen, J. Baugh, G. F. Beck, T. G. Brereton, H. K. Kerr, W. F. Peters, A. E. Stutt, T. Sullivan, A. McC. Sloan, L. Bentley, E. A. Spillsbury.

*Queen's University and College, Kingston*.—This institution was incorporated by Letters Patent on the 16th October, 1841, and the first session was opened on 7th March, 1842. Its first Principal was the Rev. Thomas Liddell, D.D. It is at present directed by the Rev. George M. Grant, D.D., formerly of Halifax, under whose management the institution has had a pleasing prosperity. The efforts made by the Principal and his able staff of professors have also had the effect of stimulating the generosity of wealthy persons to assist the University. During the last few years Principal Grant has received five donations of \$5000 each and four of \$2500 each, the last gift being a cheque for \$5000 from Mr. George Stephen, of

Montreal. The College suffered a heavy loss by the death of Prof. McKerrass, but that regretted scholar's place has been well supplied by the appointment of Mr. John Fletcher, B. A. Oxon., who had previously been Professor of Classics in the University of New Brunswick. The following is the graduate and prize list of Queen's University for the years 1880 and 1881 :

## 1880.

B.A.—Julien D. Bissonnette, William Briden, Wilber Daly, John A. McArthur, Archibald B. McCallum, Hugh H. McMillan. M.A.—Jas. Cumberland, John Herald. M.D.—Henry H. Chown, B.A., Jas. G. Clark, Lewis E. Day, Charles R. Dickson, Charles T. Empey, John E. Galbraith, John H. Knight, Murdock McPhaden, John Odium, Henry H. Reeve, William D. Reid, William H. Waddell, Thomas Wilson. LL.D.—Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec; John Thornburn, M.A., Rector of Collegiate Institute, Ottawa. B.D.—Thomas Hart, M.A., James C. Smith, M.A. D.D.—Rev. Geo. Bellis, Belfast, Ireland, Rev. Geo. L. McKay, Formosa, Rev. John F. Stevenson, B.A. LL.B., Montreal.

## 1881.

B.A.—Wm. G. Brown, B. N. Davis, Jas. J. Downing, Hy. C. Fowler, Jno. P. Hume, Jas. Hutcheson, Paul F. Langill, A. R. Linton, Hugh McPhadyen, Danl. McTavish, Wm. Meikle, Jno. Moore, Herbert M. Mowat, P. M. Pollock, Wm. Rothwell, Hy. T. Shibley, Alex. McTavish, Geo. McArthur, Rodk. McKay, Lewis Ross (of Lampeter College, *ad eundem gradum*).

M.A.—Jno. C. Cattanach, Jas. Ross, B.A., Archd. B. McCallum, B.A., M.D., Wm. J. Gibson, J. S. McGurn, David Wallace, Ed. Oldham, Jas. F. O'Shea, Jas. M. Dupuis, F. R. Alexander, A. W. Herrington, Jno. H. Betts, D. A. Johnston, Richd. Coughlan, Jno. Jamieson, B. J. McConnell, D. H. Rogers, Saml. H. Snider, Thos. J. Symington, Wm. A. Lovell. LL.D.—Sir Wm. Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; Alpheus Todd, Chief Librarian of the Parliament of Canada; Louis H. Frechette, Montreal. D.D.—Rev. Donald Macrae, M.A., St. John, N.B.; Rev. Jas. Nish, Sandhurst, Victoria.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., has announced in the *Queen's College Journal* his intention of giving the following prizes during his incumbency of the Chancellor's Chair of Queen's University: A gold medal for each year of the Chancellor's incumbency; three prizes of \$50 each to be awarded for the best English essay on the undermentioned subjects:—"Should the Study of Classics be optional or compulsory?" "Should the Presbyterian Church in Canada return to the liturgy of the time of Knox, or adopt in public worship a liturgy in any form?" "How best to develop brain power in youth so as to preserve it in health and vigour for useful application in manhood and old age?"

*Victoria University*.—This institution, which owes its existence and success to the generous efforts of the Methodist Church, has had the status of a University since 1841. The Medical Faculty has seats at Toronto and

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Montreal. The Cobourg Collegiate Institute serves as a preparatory department to the College. The following is the list of graduates for last year :

B.A.—Clifford Sifton (Gold Medalist), Joseph B. Chambers (Silver Medalist), E. C. Arthurs, R. W. Armstrong, W. J. Barkwell, Thomas B. Beyson, J. H. Brethour, J. Davidson, D. W. Davis, W. J. Dowler, W. A. Dowler, Robt. Dobson, J. W. Hough, C. R. Irwin, C. H. Ivey, C. Kemp, A. King, W. W. Madge, A. Miller, W. J. Peck, A. L. Sifton, E. A. Stafford, N. Wager, J. M. Wilkinson. M.A.—Jas. Allen, A. P. Coleman, C. W. Harrison, T. E. Hartley, J. Saunders, A. Purslow, J. S. Ross. B.D.—T. J. Edmison. B.Sc.—W. S. Ellis, B.A., Henry Montgomery, M.A., George Stewart. M.D. (Montreal branch).—G. H. Girard, L. O. Lavallée, I. E. Fournier, James Robillard, W. C. H. Beaupré, C. L. H. Larocque, Jos. L. Carignan, Jos. E. Bergeron, Jos. E. E. Roy, O. E. Belcourt, M. E. St. Jacques, A. O. Comire, Jos. M. Beausoleil, Jos. Blondin, W. Coulombe, H. Paquette, N. Beaudet, G. T. Moreau, S. E. Bergeron, T. Vadenais, J. O. Lacerte, F. P. Lachapelle, J. E. Lafarge, Jos. L. Roy, L. De Vaudreuil, A. Gauthier. (Toronto branch).—L. E. Shepherd, C. MacDonald, W. E. Hamill, F. H. S. Ames, G. H. Clemens, J. F. Dickson, G. B. Thompson, J. Gordon, L. Munro, W. MacKechnie, Jos. H. Radford, G. B. Smith, H. Meible, J. B. Hunter, A. W. Campbell, H. Watt, J. L. Glendinning, T. N. Greer, G. L. Milne, W. R. Sutherland, J. M. Piper, J. P. White, William J. Park, C. A. Hamilton, J. J. Galbraith (*ad eundem*). D.D.—Rev. Joseph W. McKay, President Methodist College, Belfast, Ireland.

*Albert University.*—In May, 1857, the Belleville Seminary was incorporated to serve as a higher school for the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1871 it was made a University, and has Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Theology, Music and Engineering. A course of lectures is also given in Agriculture. The following is the list of graduates for 1880 and 1881 :

1880.

B.A.—C. G. Adams, Thos. V. Badgley (Gold Medal in Modern Languages), Jas. Burdett, Rev. Geo. Joseph Henry (Gold Medal in Metaphysics, Ethics and Civil Polity), Rev. W. J. Maybee, George T. Metzler (Gold Medalist in Mathematics). M.A.—Rev. J. Montgomery Boyd, Rev. John Burton, Rev. Thos. W. McVety. D.D.—Rev. Lorenzo Don Watson, LL.D. B.D.—Rev. J. Montgomery Boyd, Rev. John Burton.

1881.

B.A.—Chas. A. Barnes, Morris Inkerman, McGill, Geo. Martin, Geo. S. Wattain, M.A. B.D.—Rev. Benj. Fish Austin, M.A. LL.D.—Thomas Nichol.

*Ottawa College.*—The College of Ottawa was established in 1848 by the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Guigues, and placed under the presidency of the Rev. Father Tabaret, D.D., who still holds the position of Principal. In 1866 it obtained a University Charter, and has Faculties of Literature, Science and Arts. The access to the Library of Parliament and to the Geological



Museum, of which the students have the privilege, make the position of the College a most advantageous one. The following degrees were conferred by Ottawa College in the years 1880 and 1881 respectively :

1880.

B.A.—W. P. Lawler, A. Brunet, C. F. Marsan, J. A. Leyden.

1881.

B.A.—J. Griffin, A. P. Doherty, A. Doutenville, J. Donaghey, J. B. Robert. B.L.—J. F. Quinn, Th. O'Hagan.

*Kingston Military College.*—This College was established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all the branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments. The number of cadets who have graduated since the College opened is 35, and of those now in the College 77; of these, Ontario has supplied 61, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 15, New Brunswick 8, Manitoba 2, and British Columbia 2, a total of 112. The staff consists of Colonel E. O. Hewett, R.E., commandant, assisted by the following professors:—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Oliver (military telegraphy and surveying reconnaissance); Major E. Kensington (mathematics and artillery, instructor of artillery drills, regimental duties officer); Major G. R. Walker, R.E. (fortifications, geometrical drawings, descriptive geometry; instructor of drill and exercises and regimental duty officer); Major D. Jones, R. A. (military history, strategy and tactics, administration and law); Major S. G. Fairtlough, R.A. (mathematics and artillery, instructor of artillery drills and exercises; regimental duty officer); Surgeon Major H. Neilson (surgeon in charge); Captain H. R. Sankey, R.E. (fortifications, geometrical drawings and descriptive geometry, instructor of engineer drill and exercises; regimental duty officer); G. Ferguson, free-hand drawing and painting); H. Duval (French); R. C. Harris (civil engineering); H. A. Bayne (experimental and natural sciences), Lieut. A. G. G. Wurtele, Canadian Militia (assistant instructor of mathematics, mechanics, geometry, drawing and descriptive geometry); Lieut. J. B. Cochrane, Canadian Militia (assistant instructor of chemistry, physics and military surveying), the two latter being graduates of the College. H. B. Mackay, H. Campbell, A. Van Straubenzie, H. Hogan, A. M. Campbell, and T. A. Coryell, graduated in June, 1881. H. B. McKay won the Lorne Gold Medal, A. M. Campbell the sword for conduct and discipline.

The following are the graduates for 1880 and 1881; the number of the certificates granted, whether of 1st or 2nd class, being placed before, and the total number of marks obtained being placed after, the name of each graduate:—

1880.

1st. Co. Ser.-Maj. Aylesworth B. Perry, 42,285; 1st. do Duncan McPherson, 39,789; 1st. do James Spelman, 35,530; 1st. do Henry E. Wise, 30,353;

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1st. Sergt. Charles O. Fairbank, 29,562; 1st. do William M. Davis, 29,542; 1st. do Chas. Albert DesBrisay, 29,356; 1st. Corp. Alfred G. G. Wurtele, 28,077; 1st. Sergt. John Bray Cochrane, 27,257; 1st. do Henry C. Freer, 26,896; 1st. Bgd. S. Maj. Harold W. Keefer, 25,710; 2nd. Sergt. Victor Brereton Rivers, 24,274; 2nd. Corp. Francis J. Dixon, 20,022; 2nd. Sergt. Fred. Davis, 17,510.

Four commissions in H. M.'s regular army were granted to graduates of the College (see p. 130 and also Imperial Appointments.).

## 1881.

1st. Col. Sergt.-Maj. H. B. Mackay, 40,937; 1st Bn. Sergt.-Maj. H. M. Campbell, 39,544; 1st Co. Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Coryell, 36,145; 1st Sergt. W. G. B. Dunscomb, 30,660; 1st Co. Sergt.-Maj. A. W. Daniel, 29,585; 1st Sergt. W. J. McElhinney, 28,789; 1st Co. Sergt.-Maj. H. H. Hogan, 27,934; 1st Sergt. B. W. Yates, 27,425; 1st Sergt. J. W. Sears, 26,261; 1st Lance Cor. E. Ford, 26,213; 1st Sergt. G. W. Shaw, 25,420; 1st Sergt. R. Cartwright, 22,063; 1st Corpl. W. R. Greig, 21,775; 2nd Sergt. E. W. Hubbell, 17,056; 2nd Sergt. E. H. Drury, 16,630.

The graduates who received commissions in H. M.'s regular army were: Co. Sergt. Maj. H. B. Mackay (R. E.); Bn. Sergt.-Maj. H. M. Campbell (R. A.); Co. Sergt.-Maj. H. H. Hogan (Inf.); Sergt. J. W. Sears (Inf.). (See Imperial Appointments.)

## QUEBEC.

According to the last *Report* of Hon. Dr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Education for Quebec (that for 1879-80), the educational establishments of the Province were comprised in five grand divisions, namely, Universities, Secondary Schools, Normal Schools, Special Schools and Primary Schools. Of the first division there are three, the Universities of McGill College, Laval, Quebec, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, with a total of 119 professors and 1013 students. The Secondary Schools, comprising classical and industrial colleges, academies for boys and girls and mixed academies, are 242 in number, are conducted by 1251 professors and teachers, and have on their rolls 36,283 pupils. The third division consists of three Normal Schools (McGill and Jacques Cartier, at Montreal, and Laval, at Quebec) with 42 professors and 321 pupils. The Special Schools are: (1) two Schools of Applied Science, with 17 professors and 36 pupils; (2) twelve Schools of Arts and Manufactures, with 23 professors and 1183 pupils; (3) an Institute for the Blind with 6 teachers and 42 pupils, and (4) two Institutes for Deaf-mutes, with 30 teachers and 282 pupils.

In his *Report* Dr. Ouimet says he can review the work of the Provincial schools during the last four years with satisfaction. The number of municipalities reported is 988, an increase of 21 on the number published in the last A. R.; the number of districts, 4318, an increase of 85; school-houses, 4013, an increase of 68; schools under control, 4310, an increase of 101; number of scholars, 234,705, a decrease of 103; and average attendance,

180,315, an increase of 21. The statistics of branches studied are very encouraging. In history, 80,143 pupils are reported, an increase of 5294 on the preceding scholastic year; in arithmetic, 153,852, an increase of 14,704; in bookkeeping, 17,891, an increase of 2959; in geography, 72,812, an increase of 5702; in agriculture, 24,792, an increase of 1946; in mechanical drawing, 50,777, an increase of 15,348. When compared with those of two years back, these figures show a still more marked advance. The progress in the study of mechanical drawing is especially worthy of note, as indicating the remarkable impulse which has been given of late years in the Province of Quebec to practical and technical education. In 1876 there was not a single pupil at the public schools taking that course. In this connection it is well to mention the Montreal Polytechnic School, founded in 1873, on the model of the Central School of Arts and Manufactures of France. It was established for the training of civil, mining, mechanical and industrial engineers, and under a good staff of professors has had a pleasing success. Of the 33 pupils who have availed themselves of the advantages which it offers several have been chosen to fill important positions in the public service.

*Normal Schools.*—The institution on the methods and management of which the well-being of the common schools depends is that of the normal schools. As already mentioned, there are three of these in the Province of Quebec, Laval, Jacques Cartier and McGill. To each of these there are model schools attached. In the scholastic year 1879-80, 46 males and 59 female students attended Laval Normal School, Quebec, while 130 boys and 230 girls received instruction at the model school. Rev. P. Lagacé is the principal of this institution. The Jacques Cartier Normal School has long been in charge of one of the leading *savants* of the Province, the Abbé Verreault. During the year 1879-80, 9 pupils obtained an Academy diploma, 6, a Model School diploma and one, a Primary School diploma. A demand has been made for the establishment of another normal school at Three Rivers, but the educational authorities have not as yet arrived at any decision. The McGill Normal School has issued certificates to over 1,400 teachers, since its establishment in 1857. During the year 1879-80 143 pupils (16 males and 138 females) were admitted to the school. Some changes which, it is thought, will tend to make the course of study more practically effective are now under consideration. The McGill Normal School has for several years been directed by Prof. W. H. Hicks.

In the country districts there is still large room for improvement in the method of school management, attendance, qualifications and payment of teachers. The apathy which formerly prevailed is, nevertheless, gradually giving place to a conviction of the importance of sound education and the necessity of having, and, therefore, paying for, good teachers. The conventions of the Teacher's Association, which are held successively in the various districts, have contributed a good deal to this result, and it is to be hoped that, ere long, the country schools will, in the main, be on a par with those in the cities. The latter, especially, in Montreal, will compare favourably with the schools of any part of the world. The Catholic and Protestant

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schools are under separate direction, and only vie with each other in the beauty and comfort of their buildings, and in the general excellence of the training which they afford. All are taught the two languages (English and French) and this important point is made a special feature; grammar, geography, history, especially of their own country, arithmetic, caligraphy and good manners. Then, in the more advanced course, they are initiated into the mysteries of book-keeping, the higher branches of arithmetic, and taught to read, write, and speak the two languages correctly. In the special commercial class the subjects progress to commercial correspondence, commercial law, and generally the principles of commerce. At the same time classics and other branches required by those who proceed to the universities are well taught by scholarly and experienced masters. It has been proposed to somewhat modify the system in vogue in this Province, but, as nothing has been as yet decided on, we will defer consideration of the changes suggested until the next issue of the REGISTER. The Pension Act, passed in 1880, failed to give general satisfaction, and petitions for its repeal have been made to the Legislature. This is also still *sub judice*.

The following is the statement of sums levied for Public Instruction in Quebec during the scholastic year 1879-80: Annual grant, \$154,565.46; assessments equal to grant, \$153,943.14; assessments over grant and special assessments, \$449,952.51; monthly contributions, 1,335,813.32; assessment for buildings, \$41,370.65,—making a total of amount levied of \$1,981,079.63. The statement for Superior Education (universities, etc.) is as follows: annual expenditure, \$1,052,403; annual revenue, \$1,013,210. The value of real estate is \$5,657,111; total of debts due by the various institutions, \$1,287,584; value of buildings occupied, \$4,459,106.

*McGill College and University.*—McGill, the most comprehensive of the Quebec Universities, owes its name and existence to the Hon. James McGill, a Montreal merchant, who died in 1813. By his will he bequeathed the estate of Burnside and a sum of £10,000 for the erection of a college. A Royal Charter was obtained in 1821. The Medical Faculty was established in 1829, and in 1852, by an amended charter, the institution was placed on something like its present basis. McGill College has been fortunate in the munificence with which the founder's aims have been carried out by generous imitators. It has several endowed chairs, and a large number of exhibitions and scholarship. In answer to an appeal made in 1856, the sum of \$19,800 was subscribed, and in 1871 an additional sum of \$27,100 was raised, besides \$9,500 for the Natural Science department. Among its benefactors the chief are Hon. John Molson, Sir W. E. Logan, Messrs. Thomas and William Molson, Peter Redpath, John Frothingham, Hart Logan, Miss Louisa Frothingham, and the Misses Scott. Several others have materially aided the University by establishing exhibitions, scholarships, medals and prizes, and by gifts to the library and museum, among whom may be mentioned the late Dr. Philip Carpenter, Principal Dawson, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. W. C. McDonald and the Rev. C. C. Stewart. But, notwithstanding this multifarious assistance, the University has not yet attained that independence of pecuniary necessities which alone can ensure the highest usefulness.

Affiliated with McGill University are Morrin College, Quebec, St. Francis College, Richmond, P.Q., the Congregational College of British North America, the Montreal Presbyterian College, the Montreal Diocesan College and the McGill Normal School, already mentioned.

The pupils of these institutions have the advantage of taking, in whole or in part, the Arts course at the University. Being denominational, the Theological Colleges are supported by contributions from members of the churches with which they are connected. Their progress presents a cheering phase in the history of educational endowment in this Province. Among the more important gifts may be mentioned Mr. P. Redpath's donation of a splendid edition of the Greek and Latin Fathers to the Presbyterian College, Mr. David Morrice's munificent present of a hall and library to the same institution, and that of Mr. A. F. Gault, of a fine and well-adapted building for the Montreal Diocesan College. Mr. Gault also endowed for five years, with \$1,000 per annum, the lectureship on Apologetics. These gifts do honour to the givers.

The following degrees were conferred, in the various faculties, at the close of the sessions of McGill University for the years 1880 and 1881 :

## 1880.

B.A.—Frank A. Allen, George D. Bayne, James Brunett, Harcourt J. Bull, Jas. A. Craig, T. E. Cunningham, Dougald Currie, Herbert J. Darey, Jas. D. Ferguson, Henry Hemming, Charles H. Keays, Robert A. Klock, Paul T. Lafleur, Vitalien Lariviere, Walter D. Mercer, Charles A. Molson, Andrew C. Muir, Archibald Ogilvie, Carroll E. Pillsbury, Charles Raynes, George F. Roberts, Charles W. Sriver, John Walker. M.A.—Rev. Calvin E. Amaron, Rev. George A. Forneret, Henry H. Lyman, Rev. W. J. Shaw (*ad eundem*), George B. Ward. B.C.L.—J. C. Aiguire, Albert W. Atwater, Joseph E. Austin, Joseph B. Berthelet, James W. Brakenridge, Joseph P. Cooke, J. G. Aylwin Creighton, Alfred L. DeBeaumont, Ch. L. De Martigny, Pierre J. Doré, D. Downie, François O. Dugas, Henri A. Goyette, Henry B. Hammond, Herbert S. Hunter, Eugène Lafleur, J. B. Laplante, Camille, Madore, Kutusoff N. McFee, B.A., John McKercher, William McLennan, Joseph Painchaud, Wm. B. S. Reddy, W. Sharp, R. S. Weir. D.C.L.—James McGregor, M.A., Rev. James D. Morrison, M.A., D.D., S. P. Robins M.A. Ba. App. Sc. (Bachelors in Applied Science)—James Dudderidge, John S. O'Dwyer, Wilfred T. Skaife. M.E. (Master of Engineering)—William B. Dawson, B.A. M.D.—N. Ayer, M.A., James Cahalan, F. W. Church, H. E. Cowley, G. O. Dibblee, J. S. Edwards, C. De W. Heard, Andrew Henderson, D. G. Inksetter, Rudolph Maas, John A. McDonald, R. C. McDonald, W. McEachran, B. E. McKenzie, B.A., D. C. McLaren, B.A., M. McNulty, L. D. Mignault, B.A., T. A. O'Callaghan, B.A., B. Pinsonneault, H. E. Poole, A. F. Pringle, F. W. Pulford, B. L. Riordan, G. T. Ross, A. M. Ruttan, H. B. Small, J. S. Smiley, Hans Stevenson, J. O. Stewart.

1881.

B.A. (IN HONOURS).—First Rank—Elder, John, Falconer, Alex., Ferguson, Wm. A., McKenzie, Wm. A., Macpherson, Kenneth R., Tucker, John W. Second Rank—Bracq, John C., Lyman, Walter E., Reid, Jas.

ORDINARY (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

*McGill College*—Class I.—White, Wm. J. Class II.—Weeks, Wm. A., McLeod, Archibald, McDonald, Hector C., Rutherford, Alexander, B.C.L. equal; Robertson, George. Class III.—Gamble, Robert, Black, Charles McIntyre. Hector A., McNabb, Robert.

*Morrin College*—Class I.—Duclos, Charles A. Class II.—Pritchard, John G. M.A. (IN COURSE)—A. Clarence Lyman, B.A., Rev. J. Fielding Sweeney, B.A. LL.D. (IN COURSE).—Rev. Archibald Duff, M.A. “*Ad Eundem Gradum*.”—Fred. S. Haight, M.A., Williams College, Massachusetts, U. S.; S. H. Parsons, B.A., University of New Brunswick. *Civil Engineering*—Henry A. Archibald, Robt. Wm. Waddell, Louis Napoleon Richard. B.C.L.—Allan R. Oughtred, Lennoxville, Ont.; Alex. Cross, B.A. Ormstown; Campbell Lane, B.A., Montreal; Donald Downie, do; Robt. C. Smith, do; Edmund M. McMahon, do; Paul R. D. Sjoström, Sherbrooke; Chas. Ranyes, B.A., Montreal; Allan G. Ingalls, Granby; Edmund W. P. Guerin, B.A., Montreal; Hon. Henry Aylmer, Melbourne; Wm. A. Polette, Montreal; S. W. Jackson, do; Wm. D. Lighthall, B.A., do; Wm. A. Weir, do; Alex. C. Rutherford, Woodstock; Joseph L. Forster, Montreal; Jas. Shortiss, Three Rivers; Alphonse L. de Martigny, Montreal; Antoine A. Gautier, Sault au Recollet. LL.D. (HON.)—Alfred R.C. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. L. H. Frechette, Montreal. M.D., C.M.—S.A. Bonesteel, Columbus, Neb.; T. L. Brown, Ottawa; Paul Cameron, Lancaster, Ont.; J. H. Carson, Port Hope; W. Cormack, Guelph; H. C. Feader, Iroquois, Ont.; H. D. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont.; E. C. Fields, Prescott, Ont.; W. L. Gray, Pembroke Ont.; C. M. Gordon, Ottawa; J. B. Harvie, Ottawa; H. E. Heyd, Brantford; H. A. Higginson, L’Orignal; D. W. Houston, Belleville, J. J. Hunt, London, Ont.; G. E. Josephs, Pembroke, Ont.; W. A. Lang, St. Mary’s, Ont.; E. J. Laurin, Montreal; Henry B. A. Lunam, Wakefield; R. T. Macdonald, Montreal; E. A. McGannon, Prescott; Kenneth McKenzie, Richmond, Que.; Frank H. Mewburne, Drummondville, Ont.; W. Moore, Owen Sound, Ont.; W. C. Perks, Port Hope; T. W. Reynolds, Brockville; E. D. Rogers, Peterboro; Jas. Ross, B.A., Dewittville, Que.; J. W. Winthrop, Ont.; T. W. Serviss, Iroquois, Ont.; J. C. Shanks, Huntingdon, Que.; W. A. Shufelt, Brome; A. D. Struthers, Phillipsburg, Ont.; J. E. Trueman, B.A., Woodstock, N. B.; C. C. Wagner, Dickinson’s Landing; J. Williams, London.

From the last *Annual Report* of McGill it appears that there are attending the Courses during the present session (1881-82) 83 undergraduates in Arts, 40 partial and occasional students in Arts, 44 students in Applied Science, 62 students in Law, and 152 students in Medicine. Deducting the attendants at more than one Faculty the total number is 374. At Morrin College:

Quebec, (affiliated) there are 16 in the undergraduate, course and 14 occasional students. The students in St. Francis College, Richmond (affiliated) are 9 in the undergraduate course and 3 occasional: The teachers in training in the Normal School (McGill) are 132. The pupils in the Model School attached to the McGill Normal School are 371. This makes the total number of persons receiving educational benefits from the University at present (1882) to be 919.

*Laval University.*—This important institution which derives its name from the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec was established by Royal Charter in 1852. It enjoys all the privileges accorded to Universities of the United Kingdom, and has the power of conferring degrees in the four Faculties of Theology, Law, Arts and Medicine. In 1877 a branch of the institution was opened at Montreal for the Faculties of Law and Medicine. A branch of Victoria University, Cobourg, had, however, preceded it in that city, and had attracted a good many students from the French Canadian community. Those, therefore, who had availed themselves of the advantages offered by the latter were opposed to the establishment of the Laval University in Montreal. After much discussion, the matter was appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the decision was that, in accordance with the terms of the Charter, the branch could not be established. Deputations from the rival parties then went to Rome to lay their respective cases before the Pope. Whether the final result will be the foundation of a separate Catholic University for the south-western portion of the Province of Quebec, as many of the leading French Canadian citizens desire, or such an amendment of the original Charter as will allow of the legal establishment of a branch of Laval University in Montreal, cannot as yet be affirmed. It is hoped, however, that such a solution of the question as will best serve the interests of higher education, and be most generally satisfactory to the Roman Catholic population, will be obtained at an early date. Laval University has rendered great benefits to the cause of culture not only among Roman Catholics but among Protestants. Its Faculties comprise Professors chosen for their special attainments in the subjects on which they lecture, without regard to race or creed; and among those who have profited by its privileges in Arts, in Law and in Medicine, are some of the foremost members of the Bar, the Bench, the medical profession and the ranks of politics, journalism, literature and science in the Province of Quebec. The following degrees were conferred by Laval University at the close of the sessions 1879-80 and 1880-81, respectively:

1880.

*Bacheliers ès Sciences*—L. E. Pelletier, Luc Hébert, Lucien Lavallée, Théophile Paré. *Bacheliers ès Lettres*.—Osius Gagnon, Eusèbe Belleau, Siméon Tourigny, Arthur Delisle. *Bacheliers ès Arts*.—J. A. Lynch, Edouard Baril, G. N. Tardival, Hubert Lessard, Ernest Chouinard, A. J. Brousseau, Clément Leclerc, J. A. Dionne, H. A. Dionne, J. O. Edmond Verret, Charles Prince, J. Miville Dechêne, R. A. Drapeau, Alphonse Bernier, Alexandre Jodoin. *Bacheliers en Médecine*.—Joseph Valère Coté

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D'Aute  
G. Belle  
Cressé,  
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Arthur  
D. W. M  
Rouleau  
F. X. E  
Chauseg  
Savard.  
Roy, J.  
*en Théol*

Joseph Cuerrier, Aimé Gaboury, Isaïe Cormier. *Bacheliers en Droit*.—L. C. A. Augers, Joseph E. Roy, J. B. Bourassa, Ph. M. Laberge, Louis J. Riopail, Al. Ig. Gauvreau, Louis F. Burroughs, Phil. Aug. Choquette, Joseph Savard, J. E. A. St. George, Wm. N. Campbell, L. W. Guindon, J. E. Paradis. *Bacheliers en Théologie*.—Henry Arthur Scott, E. A. Maguire, John Connelly, J. C. Bérubé, Joseph de Champlain, Louis Savoie, Emile Pouliot. *Bacheliers en Droit Canonique*.—J. D. Beaudoin, J. L. U. Fréchette, Z. A. Maguire, Wm. O'Leary. *Maitres ès Arts*.—F. X. Cloutier, Nap. Caron, R. P. J. C. Carrier, Joseph Sequin, Magloire Légaré, J. D. Meunier, F. X. Jackel, M. T. Labrique. *Licenciés en Médecine*.—Joseph H. Joannette, J. A. Cardinal, Victor Sanfaçon, L. S. Z. Giasson, Narcisse E. Roy. *Licenciés en Droit*.—L. P. Pelletier, R. T. Henneker, O'nésime Boisvert, Achille Dorion, Alex. Lamirande. *Licenciés en Théologie*.—William Henry Grant. *Docteurs ès Sciences*.—M. L'Abbé Léon Provancher. *Docteurs ès Lettres*.—Mgr. J. S. Raymond, Hon. A. B. Routhier, M. Alexis A. Lefavre, Consul-General of France; Prof. Lucien Brun, University of Lyons; Prof. Claudio Jannat, Paris. *Docteurs en Médecine*.—Michael Ahern, J. H. E. Veilleux, M. T. E. Belleau, Ed. V. Prévost, L. C. Mayrand, William A. Verge, J. F. Landry, L. A. Génèreux, E. O. Cloutier, Flavien Dupont, Jos. E. Lacaille, Damase Carrières. *Docteurs en Droit*.—Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, Hon. W. C. Meredith. *Prince of Wales Prizes*.—Rhetorique, L. M. Gerin; Philosophy, Edouard Baril.

1881.

*Bacheliers ès Sciences*.—Louis Colombe, Louis Lepage, Joseph Sirois, Olimpe Joly. *Bacheliers ès Lettres*.—Ch. Ed. Dorion, Joseph Fortin. *Bacheliers ès Arts*.—E. E. Chouinard, Edmond Paré, Jules Bauset, Napoléon Augers, Philéas Corriveau, Philéas Théberge. Eugène Roy, Aug. Gagnon, Phil. Pineau, Ovide Coté, Ch. A. Gauvreau, Elie Morris, Joseph Rioux, Alex. Malbais, Jos. Et. Gagnon, Nap. Prévaille, Alcibiade Durand. *Bacheliers en Médecine*.—H. A. Pinault, L. C. A. Chaussegros de Lery, Ch. E. Lemieux, C. S. Roy, John Columbus Howe, W. E. Devlin, Art. Alph. De Blois, Tho. Druig, G. Ad. Casgrain, Ephrem Lessard, G. W. Jolicœur, Jos. Chaffers, Jos. Leroux, Alb. Thibaudeau, L. E. N. Matte, Jos. W. Prévost, F. G. Lafontaine. *Bacheliers en Droit*.—A. F. A. Chamberland, J. A. P. D'Auteuil, J. P. H. Chassé, M. J. A. H. Simard, J. E. P. Prendergast, G. G. Bellerive, P. J. B. S. Blouin, Jos. Alf. Rinfret, E. P. Bertrand, L. G. A. Cressé, T. T. Brosseau, J. S. Doucet, J. D. Leduc, A. E. Mackay, L. J. B. Taché, L. E. Turgeon. *Bacheliers en Droit Canon*.—Herménégilde Bouffard, Arthur Scott, Albert Rouleau. *Bacheliers en Théologie*.—Herm. Bouffard, D. W. Moriarty, J. A. Lafrance, Arthur Marchand, Charles Boulay, Alb. Rouleau. *Maitres ès Arts*.—C. P. Richard, Jos. Giguère, Adolphe Berard, F. X. E. Ecrémont. *Licenciés en Médecine*.—W. H. Blagdon, L. C. A. Chaussegros De Lery, H. R. Tranchemontagne, George H. Oliver, Alf. Savard. *Licenciés en Droit*.—S. N. Parent, Adalbert Fontaine, E. F. E. Roy, J. O. Drouin, J. U. Emard, H. Gerin Lajoie, Arthur David. *Licenciés en Théologie*.—J. C. Bessette, Arthur Scott. *Docteurs en Médecine*—



Joseph Pelletier, J. E. Poirier, Aimé Trudel, L. G. P. De Blois, A. C. Hamel, F. X. A. Gaboury, J. E. Lemaitre, J. E. Bergeron. *Docteur en Théologie*.—William Henry Grant.

*University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.*—This institution was established to supply the felt need of a training school for the ministry of the Church of England in the Province of Quebec. It was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and opened in September, 1845, and in 1853 it was invested with University powers. Besides the Theological Faculty, it has Faculties of Arts and Medicine, the seat of the latter being in the city of Montreal. Connected with it is a flourishing High School, conducted on the plan of the great public schools of England, and which numbers pupils from all parts of this continent, as well as the West Indies and South America. The following degrees were conferred by the University of Bishop's College in the years 1880 and 1881, respectively:

1880.

B.A.—D. C. Robertson, Rev. G. H. Porter, R. J. Hewton. M.A.—Rev. R. W. Colston, Rev. C. Bancroft (*ad eundem*), D. S. Smith (*ad eundem*). Rev. C. P. Read (*honoris causâ*). LL.M.—L. C. Bélanger, E. T. Brooks, M.P., H. B. Brown, H. C. Cabana, L. E. Morris. LL.B.—S. B. Sanborn, D. W. R. Hodge, L. E. Panneton. LL.D.—R. N. Hall. D.C.L.—Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D. C.M., M.D.—H. B. Chandler, J. L. Foley, L. H. N. Gill, E. Labré, P. Dubé.

1881.

B.A.—R. Hewson, F. G. Scott, D. McKenzie, A. T. Brown. M.A.—Rev. L. Riopel. D.C.L.—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.G.S., C.M.G.C.M. M.D.—Hon. T. Robitaille, Lt.-Gov. (*ad eundem*), J. C. Cameron (*ad eundem*), T. Simpson (*ad eundem*), T. M. R. Spendlove, R. H. Wilson, W. De Moulpiéd, Eleuterio Quinones, W. C. McGillis.

*Other Colleges.*—Besides the institutions above mentioned, there are in the Province of Quebec Classical Colleges at L'Assomption, at Montreal (that of the Seminary of St. Sulpice), at Nicolet, Quebec, Rigaud, Rimouski, St. Hyacinth, St. Thérèse, Three Rivers and other places. There is also a number of Industrial Colleges where the groundwork of a commercial and general education may be obtained, and where pupils may also be prepared for the universities. The cause of public education has of late years suffered considerable loss from destructive fires. In their turn the Colleges of Terrebonne, Lennoxville, Rimouski and St. Thérèse have been partially or wholly destroyed. The last victim, that of St. Thérèse, was founded in 1826, and was one of the most successful institutions of higher education in the Province. The value of the buildings and estate was nearly \$85,000. Happily, the appeal to the friends of education for means to restore the building has not been in vain, and in our next report we hope to be able to record the renewal of the business of the College. The loss sustained by the destruction of the library and museum will, however, take years to replace.

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There are also in the Province of Quebec two institutes for deaf mutes and one institute for the blind. The latter is conducted by six teachers, and numbers 42 pupils. In the two former there were, by the last report, 282 pupils, superintended and taught by 30 teachers. In this connection it is only just to bear witness to the humane generosity of the late Mr. Joseph MacKay, merchant, of Montreal, who founded and endowed the institution for the training of Protestant deaf mutes which bears his name. This useful institution, which has been of extensive benefit to the long neglected unfortunates of the class whose sad needs it is intended to supply, was formally opened by Lord Dufferin on 12th Feby., 1878. In the Province of Quebec there are also 12 Schools of Art and Design, under the direction of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, with a total of some 1200 pupils; 3 Agricultural Colleges, and a Veterinary College, at Montreal, superintended by Dr. McEachran, M.R.C.V.S., with the advantage of lectures from the Professors of McGill College.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The most salient point of difference between the Ontario and New Brunswick school systems is that the latter does not admit of separate schools. The other particulars in which they diverge have already been mentioned in the A. R. for 1879. We will therefore proceed to give a statement of the school work of the last two years, as set forth in the Superintendent, Dr. Rand's last report. In the summer term of 1879 the number of schools was 1404—an increase of 59; the number of teachers and teachers' assistants, 1433—increase, 47; the number of pupils in attendance, 56,716—increase, 1338. In the winter term of 1880 the number of schools was 1283—decrease, 22; the number of teachers and assistants, 1333—decrease, 15; the number of pupils in attendance, 50,308—decrease, 3435. Of these, 46,333 attended schools that were open all the year. The number of districts having schools in operation in the summer only was 238—increase, 28; in the winter only, 133—decrease 37. The number of children at school during the year was 69,521—decrease 1,368. Of the pupils attending school during the summer term of 1879, 671 were under 5 years of age—decrease 8; 52,806 were between 5 and 15—increase 1,122; and 3,239 over 15 years—increase 224. There were 28,606 boys, increase 895; and 28,110 girls—increase 443. Of the pupils attending in the winter term of 1880, 205 were under 5 years,—decrease 11; 44,650 were between 5 and 15 years—decrease 2,403, and 5,453 over 15 years—decrease 1,021. The number of boys was 27,568—decrease 1,978; of girls, 22,740—decrease, 1,457. The number of teachers employed during the summer term of 1879 was 1,433—increase 47; during the winter term of 1880, 1,333—decrease 15. Of the summer staff of teachers, 514 were men—increase 18; and 919 women—increase 29. Of the winter staff 533 were men—decrease 15; 800 women. The disbursements of the Provincial Grant to teachers during both terms amounted to \$124,378.78. The number of superior schools was 50, of Grammar schools, 14. The attendance at the former was 2,450 pupils; at the latter, 2,206. Of the latter 712 were registered in the Grammar School Department proper. At the Provincial Normal School 148 students

attended during the summer term of 1879 and 147 during the winter term of 1880. The Provincial expenditure for the Normal School, with its model departments, was \$4,960; 327 teachers received provincial licenses after examination, 102 males and 225 females. Teachers' Institutes, which have been held with fair regularity in most of the counties, have been of considerable service to the interests of education. In 1879 the New Brunswick School Law was amended, as far as it concerns school inspectors, with a view to enforce the prescribed course of instruction in the schools under their charge. The reformatory and industrial schools, whose operation in each county is required by law, might profitably be imitated in the other Provinces.

*University of New Brunswick.*—It is provided in the Act establishing this University that there shall be a scholarship (of \$60 with exemption from fees) for each county in the Province. Connected with the institution is the society known as the "Associated Alumni of the University of New Brunswick," which was organized in 1863, for the purpose of promoting sound education and furthering the interests of the University, as well as of cultivating a friendly feeling among its alumni. The Gilchrist scholarship was won in 1880 by Mr. H. B. Pickard, an *alumnus* of this University. The following is the statement of degrees conferred at the close of the last two sessions:

1880.

B.A.—A. W. Wilkinson, J. M. Palmer, H. B. Pickard, C. P. Hanington, M. McLaren, J. W. Hickson, J. A. Macintire, J. W. McCready, F. M. McLeod, H. V. McLaughlin, T. Harrison, J. McMillan, S. Rosborough, R. G. Day, A. H. Randolph, G. S. Allen. M.A.—J. R. Mace.

1881.

B.A.—Hedley V. B. Bridges, Wm. S. Carber, John S. Harrison, Danl. Fiske, Frank H. Grimmer, Eldon Mullin, Wm. B. Carman, Herbert C. Grant, And. D. Macpherson, Fred. M. Cowperthwaite, Chas. H. Hatheway, Hy. B. Montgomery, John B. Davidson, E. B. Hooper, G. R. Devitt, J. A. Steeves. M.A.—Jas. A. Milligan, C. G. D. Roberts.

*Mount Allison College and Academies.*—Are under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. There is a College Board, consisting of the Trustees and the Faculty. The Male Academy was founded at Sackville in 1842, in pursuance of a gift to the Methodist Church by Mr. C. F. Allison, a merchant of the place. In 1854 the Female Academy was founded through the generosity of the same gentleman. In 1862 the College was organized on its present basis under a charter from the Legislature of the Province. It has a Faculty of Theology, and students may pursue either a literary or scientific course, as in some of the American colleges. There is also a commercial department where the student can fit himself for business life or for entrance on any of the professional courses.

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## NOVA SCOTIA.

As was pointed out in the last issue of the A. R., the school system of Nova Scotia, except in some details of administration, resembles that of Ontario. The following particulars of school work for the year ending 31st Oct., 1880, we obtain from the last annual report of Dr. Allison, the Superintendent: The total expenditure for the public schools was \$557,765.72. Of this sum \$169,023.45 was the amount granted by the Government. The local contributions amounted to \$388,742.27. This last sum was thus made up: County Fund, \$107,181; assessment on sections for support of schools, \$241,780; assessment on sections for building and repairs, \$39,781.27. The number of school sections was 1807, an increase of 1 on that of the previous year. The number of schools in operation was 1687 in the winter and 1811 in the summer term, a decrease of 197 in the former and of 124 in the latter. The number of registered pupils was: winter term, 73,978—decrease, 7662; summer term, 78,808—decrease, 5548. The number of teachers and licensed assistants was: winter term, 1757—decrease, 203; summer term, 1861—decrease, 150. The proportion of the population at school during the year was 1 in 41, a decrease of 1 in 71. The teachers were thus enumerated and classified: academic grade, winter term, 37—increase, 5; summer term, 33—increase, 2; first-class male teachers, winter and summer terms, 260 and 237, respectively, with a respective decrease of 1 and increase of 9; first-class female teachers, 41 and 50, with a decrease of 3 and increase of 3, respectively; second-class male teachers, 255 and 218, with a decrease of 19 and an increase of 4, respectively; second-class female teachers, 512 and 588, with a decrease of 22 and an increase of 26, respectively; third-class male teachers, 191 and 190, with a decrease of 23 and 11, respectively; third-class female teachers, 417 and 518, with an increase of 93 and 118, respectively. The total number of male teachers in both terms was 742 and 677, respectively, and of female teachers, 971 and 1157, respectively. In the former case there was a decrease of 38 in the winter and an increase of 4 in the summer term, and in the latter, a decrease in both terms of 151 and 133, respectively. The number of teachers engaged in the same section in the summer and winter terms was 912 and 1019, with a decrease of 127 and 173, respectively. The number of teachers removed to another section was 257 and 279, with a decrease of 14 and an increase of 58 in the summer and winter terms, respectively. From the report it appears that in 176 (nearly 10 per cent.) of the school sections of the Province, the schools were not in operation during any part of the year, and in 447 sections (nearly 25 per cent.) the schools were open during only a single term. This is due in some counties to the ravages of diphtheria, partly also to greater strictness on the part of the Council of Public Instruction in maintaining a high standard of qualification in the teachers. Dr. Allison, touching on this phase in the operations of the year, says that, "while it would be unwise to disturb the general principles of the law by which the people of each community chiefly determine of what character the educational facilities offered to their children shall be," he thinks "it may be fairly questioned whether any

majority should have the power of absolutely cutting off school privileges from those anxious to avail themselves of them." The law, while it gives trustees the power of establishing schools despite of the *vis inertiae* of apathetic or the antagonism of hostile majorities, makes no provision for cases where the trustees themselves form part of such majorities. He suggests that parents or guardians should be entrusted with the powers now in the hands of trustees. The codification of the Provincial laws, now in process, may be made to comprise such an amendment. The Special and County Academies were attended by a total of 716 pupils, the average daily attendance being 336.7. During the session of 1880, the Provincial Legislature amended the section of the Act relating to Public Instruction which provides for the maintenance of County Academies. It now enacts that a sum not exceeding \$6600 shall be granted annually towards the support of such institutions when constructed, located and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, each of them to receive a sum equal to the amount of assessment levied for the year for the support of the schools of the section in which the Academy is situated, exclusive of all moneys levied for building purposes, no Academy, however, to receive an annual sum greater than \$600; eleven counties are entitled to this grant. There are also special Academies at Pictou and Yarmouth which, under good management, have had a satisfactory success. The total number of pupils at the Normal School (Truro) during the year was 151, of whom 44 attended during the entire session, the average attendance being 21 weeks. At the close of the session 83 diplomas were issued, 6 superior, 51 good and 26 fair. The number of pupils at the Model School was, for the winter term, 744, an increase of 24, and for the summer term, 745, a decrease of 68. The total expenditure for the Normal School was \$4998; for the Model School, \$6048. There has been some agitation in Nova Scotia on the subject of separate schools for coloured children. It has been concluded that the best plan is to establish such schools for the present, in the hope, however, that in the course of time all prejudice against the combined education of white and coloured children will disappear. The report of the work done at the High School and common schools of Halifax was favourable. The cost was \$7523.23 for the High School and \$69,782.85 for the other schools.

The Universities and Colleges of Nova Scotia are King's College, Windsor, Dalhousie College and University, Acadia College, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison and St. Mary's Colleges. For some time past the subject of University consolidation has been occupying a good deal of attention in Nova Scotia. The cause is advocated by means of an University Consolidation Association. At the first annual dinner of this Society held at Halifax in December, 1881, Mr. Robt. Sedgewick, Q.C., who presided, said that the object of this Society was to educate public opinion. They formulated no scheme but they sought to make consolidation, on the ground that it was not good for Colleges to be alone, and that only by combination could they put forth their full vigour and usefulness, the policy of the people of Nova Scotia. The cause, he said, was gaining in popular favour, and the dinner was attended by a large number of the most influential friends of education in the

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Province. Dr. Allison said that "if consolidation meant spoliation, the depreciation of the work of those who had laboured in the cause of education in the past, or an undue interference with the means of others, he was as far from being a consolidationist as any one; but if it were to inquire whether it was desirable for two or three or more of our Colleges, as they at present existed, to unite their forces with a view to greater efficiency, and whether, being thought desirable, such a course was practicable, he believed that such an inquiry was perfectly compatible with a feeling of respect for existing institutions and their founders and the gentlemen associated with them."

*Dalhousie College and University.*—This institution has of late been specially favoured by the generous gifts of a gentleman whose example, it is to be hoped, will have many imitators, not only in Nova Scotia but throughout the Dominion. Mr. George Munro, the publisher, of New York, who is a native of Nova Scotia, has endowed a chair of Physical Science, with a capital sum sufficient to yield a yearly income of \$2400, and a chair of History, with a sum capable of producing \$2500 annually. Besides these munificent donations, Mr. Munro has also signified his intention of gradually increasing 7 scholarships of \$150 annual value which he founded until they reach the number of 60, and some of them the value of \$200 a year. The aggregate value of Mr. Munro's generous gifts is \$110,000. Nova Scotia may well be grateful to so patriotic a son.

The following list of degrees conferred shows the result of the academical work of the last two years:

1880.

B.A.—C. W. Blanchard, E. Crowell, H. S. Creighton, F. S. Kinsman, A. E. Thomson. M.A.—D. F. Creelman, R. Logan, J. W. McLeod. B.Sc.—W. M. Fraser.

1881.

B.A.—H. G. Creelman, A. Costley, W. M. Macdonald, J. A. Sedgewick, W. H. Spencer. M.A.—W. C. Herdman, E. Z. Newcombe.

The Gilchrist Scholarship was awarded in 1881 to Mr. Howard Murray, a student of Dalhousie College, William Henry Howard, of University College, Toronto, whose marks entitled him to it being in excess of the required age.

*King's College, Windsor.*—This institution was founded by Act of Parliament in 1788, under the title of "King's College of Nova Scotia." George III granted it a Royal Charter in 1802. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is Patron, and the Bishop of Nova Scotia is Visitor and President of the Board of Governors. It has Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering. The following is the list of graduates for the session of 1880 and 1881.

1880.

B.A.—L. E. Brecken, J. O. Crisp, E. J. Jennings, Rev. G. B. Love (*ad eundem*), W. S. H. Morris, T. Rutherford, Rev. F. W. Vroom, L. W. Watson.

M.A.—J. Leichti (*honoris causâ*), H. P. Scott, Rev. G. B. Love, Rev. R. E. Smith, J. W. Spencer (*ad eundem*).

1881.

B.A.—Rev. G. H. Baker, M. A. Curry, R. Curry, W. B. King, A. E. Silver. M.A.—Rev. O. M. Grindon, E. D. Hearn (*ad eundem*), Rev. D. Fitzgerald (*ad eundem*). B.D.—Rev. D. Fitzgerald. D.D.—Rev. D. Fitzgerald.

*Acadia College*.—This institution, originally a Theological School of the Baptist Church in Nova Scotia, has its seat at Wolfville, N.S., and has Faculties in Arts, Science and Theology. At the annual meeting of the Alumni in June, 1881, it was decided, after some discussion, that the proposal to unite with Dalhousie and other Colleges, on a scheme of University consolidation, should not be accepted. The following degrees were at the same time conferred: B.A.—Horatio H. Welton, Frank Andrews, Albert J. Pineo, John Donaldson, Sydney Walton, Henry D. Bentley, Edward D. Webber, Orlando T. Daniels, Edward R. Curry, Wm. F. Parker, Arthur C. Chute. M.A.—Rev. J. I. De Wolf, W. H. Robinson. D. D.—Rev. J. E. Bill, Rev. George Armstrong, Rev. S. W. De Blois. Honour Certificates were granted to Arthur C. Chute (Philosophy); Arthur W. Moore and O. S. Wallace (Classics). The Alumni prize was presented to Messrs. J. R. Hutchinson and O. C. S. Wallace (both equal). At a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College held in December, 1881, the Rev. Mr. Warren, the financial agent, reported that the plan, which had been previously decided on, known as the Convention Scheme, was working successfully, and, with the other sources of supply, bade fair to make the income of the College adequate to its wants. The endowment was returned at about \$90,000. The building, library, etc., were insured for \$60,000. The sum of \$20,000 was to be raised to found a chair of Theology, to take the name of the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., and already \$3000 had been pledged for that object. Sir Charles Tupper, son of the deceased, had given \$500, and Mr. Godfrey Payzant \$1000 towards the fund. The annual expenditure of the institution has averaged from \$6000 to \$7000. Seven professors are connected with it, of whom the Rev. A. Sawyer is Principal.

*Other seats of learning*.—St. François Xavier and St. Mary's Colleges are Roman Catholic institutions, under the charge of clergymen. Pictou Academy has been in existence since 1816, and is a well managed and prosperous institution, with a comprehensive course of study, under good masters, sufficient for all the needs of a liberal education. There is also a Presbyterian College at Halifax, for the endowment of which \$100,000 has been subscribed. Of this sum \$64,000 had been paid in in November last.

#### MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

In the remarkable progress which it has made during the last ten years, education has not been neglected in this the youngest Province of the Dominion. The population of the Province by the last census was 65,954,

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while that of the Territories was 56,446. In 1871 the population of the Province, including the Christian Indians, was 11,965. The School Act passed in 1871 was merely provisional. In 1879 a fresh Act was passed for the establishment of a complete system of public schools. It enacts that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint a certain number of persons, not exceeding 21, of whom 12 shall be Protestants and 9 Roman Catholics, to constitute a Board of Education. Four of the former and three of the latter are to retire annually, and others to be appointed in their stead. One of the Protestant members of the Board shall be Superintendent of Protestant Schools, and one of the Roman Catholic members Superintendent of Roman Catholic Schools—the two Superintendents being also secretaries of the Board. These Superintendents have general supervision and direction of the schools in their respective sections, and present annual reports of school operations to the Governor-in-Council. Inspectors and trustees (the former of whom are directed by and report to their proper superintendent, and the latter form a court of revision for the hearing of complaints as to assessments) are also appointed by the law. Two sections in each township have been reserved for school lands—the proceeds being devoted to the establishment of good schools. Thus, as settlement progresses, by this means and a fair system of assessment, full provision can be made for the educational wants of the inhabitants. Full provision has also been made for superior education. The University of Manitoba has excited the admiration of experienced educationists in the old world. When the country was admitted as a province of the Dominion, there was already a Roman Catholic Seminary in operation—St. Boniface College. There are now, in addition, St. John's College (Church of England) and Manitoba College (Presbyterian) and the Manitoba Wesleyan Institute, within the limits of the Province, while Bishop McLean, of Saskatchewan, has succeeded in founding another institution, Emmanuel College, in his own extensive and distant diocese. By the University Act, all the denominations unite as far as the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine are concerned, while the Colleges still retain their original powers of conferring degrees in Theology, in accordance with their own views of doctrine and religious training and proficiency. The plan has succeeded so well that it is intended to apply the same system to the ultra-provincial settlements, as soon as any of them have been provincially organized. In connection with the Colleges are High or Grammar Schools, which supply all the needs of the population in the preparation of pupils for the University.

*St. Boniface College.*—This institution, which has been established for a great many years, is under the control of Archbishop Taché. It was at first a missionary enterprise, but was destined to be the nucleus of the present University of Manitoba.

*Manitoba College.*—This college was incorporated in 1873 in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The College building is in the city of Winnipeg. The Rev. George Bryce is its Principal. There is a preparatory department attached to the College.

*St. John's College.*—St. John's College owes its existence to the zealous labours of the Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan. Its aim is to



educate candidates for the ministry of the Church of England, and to prepare students for graduation in the University. One of its students took his B.A. degree at Cambridge, where he gained a Sizarship. St. John's College is about to be enlarged. It is proposed to erect a wing to the building at a cost of \$40,000—one-half, or \$20,000, of which has already been subscribed. This addition will involve the employment of two additional professors, and otherwise greatly enlarge the usefulness of the College.

In these three Colleges (St. Boniface, Manitoba and St. John's) there are at present students, reading not only for graduation in Arts, but for Mathematical, Classical, Natural Science and Moral and Mental Science Honours, as well as for the theological degrees granted by the respective Colleges. The first public convocation of the University of Manitoba was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on the 26th of June, 1881. The degree of B.A. was conferred on Messrs. N. Betourney and Haverty, of St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic); McLennan and Kennedy, of St. John's College (Episcopalian); and Polworth and Munroe, of Manitoba College (Presbyterian). A large number of graduates of other Colleges were admitted to *ad eundem* degrees. The Governor-General's silver medal (for Mental and Moral Science) was awarded to Mr. Betourney. Messrs. Kennedy and Polworth also received silver medals for distinction in classics and natural science respectively.

*Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, N. W. T.*—This institution, which owes its foundation and prosperity to the energy and fostering care of Bishop McLean, has the same aims in the Territory as St. John's College has in the Province of Manitoba. On the 1st November, 1880, the main building, said to be the finest in the North-West Territories, was opened. The theological staff consists of the Bishop as Warden and Professor of Divinity, the Rev. Canon Mackay, Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, and the Rev. Canon Flett, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. A collegiate school for boys has also been formed, Canon Mackay being English and mathematical master, and Canon Flett classical master. Ten Missionary students were enrolled, of whom four are Crees, two half-breeds and four Europeans. At present the 10,000 Sioux of the Saskatchewan diocese are heathen, and the object of Emmanuel College is to provide missionaries for their conversion. The Rev. James Flett of the College was in January granted the degree of B.D. by the University of Manitoba.

The people of Prince Albert, on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General, in Oct., 1881, presented Hon. L. Clark, member of the North-West Council, with three hundred dollars to found a scholarship to be called, with his Excellency's permission, the "Louise Scholarship." Permission was granted.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The school system of British Columbia is based on that of Ontario, and is the result of a series of Acts, beginning in 1872, several times subsequently amended and finally consolidated. It provides, though not exactly on the same plan as that adopted in Manitoba, for the setting

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aside of public land as a provision for education in each district. The number of school children on the rolls is about 2500, of which considerably more than half are boys. The expenditure averages about \$50,000, and the value of school property is altogether about \$80,000. The first Superintendent of Education was Mr. John Jessup, formerly a student of the Toronto Normal School. His successor is Mr. C. C. McKenzie. There are no Universities as yet, but there are High Schools at Victoria and New Westminster. The latter, with which is connected a Collegiate Institute, is under the charge of Mr. H. M. Stranberg, a graduate of Dalhousie College and a native of Pictou County, Nova Scotia.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Until 1852, though there were previously some good private schools and one central academy for the higher branches of knowledge, there was no definite school system in Prince Edward Island. In that year the establishment of free schools awoke the inhabitants of the Island to the value of education. In 1856 they were put in the way of having a proper supply of teachers by the foundation of a Normal School. In 1868 a general school law was passed, which was a consolidation and amendment of previous statutes. A Board of Education was thereby appointed, consisting of 11 members, two of whom were provincial examiners. This Board had powers generally corresponding with those possessed by such bodies in the other provinces, registering school districts, granting certificates to teachers, and settling district boundaries. There were three classes of teachers including Grammar School masters. Householders elected five trustees for each district. The salaries of teachers were fixed by law, and paid from the provincial treasury. In 1879 this law underwent several advisable modifications. Its chief aim was to place the Normal School on a better basis. It is now known as the Prince of Wales College and Normal School. During the scholastic year 1879-80 there were at this institution 71 pupils during the first and 78 during the second term. During the session 1880-81 there were 108 and 130 at the two terms respectively, and the College is reported to be doing efficiently the work for which it was established. According to the report of the Superintendent of Education (Mr. Montgomery) there were 408 school districts and 413 schools, taught by 459 teachers. Of these 26 were male and 196 female teachers—28 males and 4 females being of the first class, 57 males and 12 females of the second, and 178 males and 186 females of the third class. The number of pupils enrolled was 21,054—an increase of 1150 over the enrollment of the preceding year. Of this number 11,562 were boys and 9492 girls. The average daily attendance was 11,283—an increase of 570 over that of the previous year. In 1877 the attendance was only 9303, so that these returns show a heightened interest in education on the part of the people. There were also about 600 pupils connected with 19 schools which were either vacant or dilatory in sending in their returns. The total amount expended by the Government in 1880 for educational purposes was \$96,213.81. The average salary paid to male

teachers of the first class was \$450; to female teachers of the same class, \$350. The highest salaries paid to male and female teachers of this class were \$800 and \$500, and the lowest, \$300 and \$230, respectively. Male and female teachers of the second class were receiving averages of \$298 and \$229, and of the third class, averages of \$231 and \$169, respectively. It would appear that the examiners are strict, for we find that out of 123 candidates for third class certificates in January, 1880, 32 only, and out of 183 in August, only 62, were successful. For second class certificates, out of 38 only 17 were successful. For first class certificates, out of 14 candidates there were ten who passed. As in New Brunswick, the Teachers' Institutes of this Province meet often, and their influence both on those who take part in them and on the communities amid which they assemble is excellent. The Provincial Educational Convention met in October, 1880, for the first time, and marked a new era in the history of Education in the Province. At the Session 127 members were enrolled, who are said to represent the best thought of the profession in the Island.

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## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

### IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

*Brevet*.—Capt. Douglas Forde Jones, R.A., to have local rank of Major whilst employed as an Instructor at the R. M. C., Kingston. Dated 8th January.

*War Office, February 2.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, Esq., Director of Supplies and Transport, to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. [Mr. Haliburton is a son of the late Hon. Justice Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, the well-known historian and humorist.—Ed.]

*Commissariat and Transport Staff.*—To be a Deputy Commissary General, Matthew Bell Irvine, C.B., C.M.G. Dated 31st January. [Mr. Irvine is the second son of the late Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Irvine, in his life-time Principal A.D.C. to the Governor General of Canada, and was born in Quebec, 7th Jan., 1832.—Ed.]

*Kensington Palace, April 12.*—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has been pleased to appoint Captain Arthur Collins, 57th Regiment, to be Equerry to Her Royal Highness.

To be Vice Admiral on the Retired List:—Edward Westby Vansittart, C.B., with seniority from 1st February, 1879. Dated 7th April. [Admiral Vansittart is the third son of the late Admiral Vansittart, of Woodstock, Ont.—Ed.]

*Staff.*—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Walker Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General at Aldershot, *vice* Gatacre. Dated 15th April. [See A. R. 1879, p. 352.—Ed.]

Captain Samuel Gerrard Fairtlough, R.A., to have local rank of Major whilst employed as an Instructor at the R. M. C., Kingston. Dated 22nd February.

*Medical Department.*—Surgeon Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C., to be Deputy Surgeon General, *vice* Shelton, M.B. Dated 27th March. [A native of the County of Lanark, Ont.—Ed.]

*Chancery of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Downing Street, May 28.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order: William Vallance Whiteway, Esq., Attorney General and Premier of the Island of Newfoundland.

*Downing Street, June 9.*—Dominion of Canada. In pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of Canada creating the office of High Commissioner for Canada, the Governor General, with the advice of the Privy Council of the Dominion, has by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion appointed the Honorable Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., to be the High Commissioner for Canada.

*Downing Street, August 12.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Austin, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands. [Chief Justice Austin is a son of the late Colonel Austin of Chambly, P.Q., and a member of the Bar of Quebec.—Ed.]

*26th Foot.*—Gentleman Cadet Henry Ellison Wise, from the R. M. A., Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. G. B. Saunders. Dated 25th August.

*38th Foot.*—Gentleman Cadet Harry Cortland Freer, from the R. M. A., Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. O. Hare. Dated 25th August.

*Staff.*—Lieutenant Colonel Francis Walter de Winton, Royal Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Right Honorable John

Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. Dated 26th April.

*Royal Artillery*.—Gentleman Cadet Chas. Oliver Frederiek Fairbank, from the R. M. C., Canada, to be Lieutenant, vice T. S. Lett. Dated 25th August.

*Royal Engineers*.—Gentleman Cadet Aylesworth Bowen Perry, from the R. M. C., Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant, vice H. H. Settle. Dated 25th August.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: Lieutenant Colonel Honorable Edward George Percy Littleton, late Military Secretary to the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. Dated 23 Nov.

*Downing Street, December 4, 1880*.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to recognize the claim of Charles Colmore Grant, Esq., to the title of Baron de Longueuil, of Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*101st Foot*.—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Hope Van Straubenzee, from the R. M. C., Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bremner. Dated 19th Feb.

*Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing Street, May 24*.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order: Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., Q.C., Minister of Public Works, in the Dominion of Canada. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Major John Geo. Dartnell, Commandant of the Natal Mounted Police; John William Dawson, Esq., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Alpheus Todd, Esq., LL.D., Librarian to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. [Major Dartnell is a native of London, Ont.—Ed.]

*May 24*.—To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order: Lieutenant John Sumnerfield Hawkins, R.E., formerly employed on the North American Boundary Commission.

*80th Foot*.—Second Lieutenant Harry C. Freer, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Horsburgh.

This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles le Moyné, by Letters Patent of Nobility signed by King Louis XIV. in the year 1700.

*Foreign Consuls in Canada approved of by the Queen.*

Mr. Robert Ward, Consul for British Columbia, to reside at Victoria, for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. Dated 4th February. Mr. William Darley Bentley, Consul General for the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Dated 28th April. Mr. W. H. Hart, Consul for Halifax, N.S., for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Dated 28th April. Mr. Michael Carney, Consul at Halifax, N.S., for the Republic of Hayti. Dated 18th August. Mr. Mortimer M. Jackson, as Consul General at Halifax for the United States of America. Dated 24th September.

1881.

*Royal Engineers*.—Lieut. Arthur Hope Van Straubenzee (late a Cadet of the R. M. C., Canada) from the 1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant.

*Foreign Office, 22nd June*.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

*War Office, Pall Mall*.—Lieut.-Col. Thos. Bland Strange, R.A., to be Colonel, under provisions of Article 12 of Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881.

*The Bedfordshire Regt.*—Capt. Hillyard H. A. Cameron to be Major. (A son of the late Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., M.P., of Toronto.)

*The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regt.*—Major Henry Edward Davidson, to be Lieut.-Col. [Col. Davidson is a native of Quebec, and joined the 100th Regt. on its formation.—Ed.]

*The Cameronians (Scotch Rifles)*.—Capt. J. Bramley Ridout, to be Major. [Maj. Ridout is a son of the late J. G. Ridout, Esq., of Toronto.—Ed.]

*The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade)*.—Capt. and Lt.-Col. Chas. W. Robinson, to be Major. Dated 26th July.

*Royal Engineers*.—Lieut. Aylesworth Bowen Perry resigns his commission.

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Lieut. Arthur Hope Van Straubenzee (late Cadet from the Royal Canadian College), from 1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut. Dated 30th July.

*Royal Engineers.*—Gentleman Cadet Huntly Brodie McKay (from R. M. C., Kingston, Canada), to be Lieut., *vice* Johnston. Dated 25th June.

*The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).*—Major and Bt. Lieut. Col. T. W. W. Smythe has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 1st July. [Col. Smythe is a native of Ontario, and joined the 100th Regt. on its formation in 1857.—Ed.]

Capt. Robert Gillespie Newbigging, who retired on a pension with honorary rank of Major, to have honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. [Col. Newbigging is a native of Toronto.—Ed.]

*38th Foot.*—Gentleman Cadet Jas. Walker Sears, from the R. M. C., Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., *vice* Brooksbank. Dated 25th June.

*78th Foot (Ross-shire Buffs).*—Gentleman Cadet Henry Hunt Hogan, from the R. M. C., Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., *vice* Hume. Dated 25 June.

Major and Bt. Col. Samuel Peters Jarvis, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General. Dated 1st July. (Maj. Gen. Jarvis is a native of Toronto, and a member of the well-known family of that name.)

*Whitehall, Nov. 1st.*—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the great seal, to bear date the 24th day of May, 1881, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Johnston Ritchie, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court and Exchequer Court of the Dominion of Canada.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Osborne Hewett, R.E., having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lt.-Col. to be Colonel. Dated 21st Oct. (Col. Hewett is the Commandant of the R.M.C. at Kingston.—Ed.)

*The East Yorkshire Regt.*—Captain Geo. Chas. Daintry to be Major. Dated 6th Sept. (Major Daintry is a son of the late G. S. Daintry, Esq., of Cobourg, Ont.—Ed.)

*Royal Artillery.*—Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Thos. Bland Strange, upon the Seconded List, retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General, without drawing retired pay, whilst holding his appointment under the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Dated 21st Dec.

Capt. de la Cherois Thos. Irwin to be Major upon the Seconded List. Dated 30th Nov. (Maj. Irwin commands the "A" Battery of Canadian Artillery at Quebec.)—Ed.

*Foreign Consuls in Canada approved of by the Queen.*

Mr. John H. Thompson as Vice-Consul for St. John, New Brunswick, for the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Harry P. Dill, as Consul at Fort Erie, Canada, for the United States of America. Dated April 21. M. le Comte de Sesmaisons as Consul General at Quebec, for the French Republic. Dated July 14. Mr. John G. Crawford, as Consul at Coaticook, for the United States of America. Mr. Silas O. Hubbell, as Consul at St. Johns, P.Q., for the United States of America. Dated Sept. 16.

Mr. Edmund Johnson, as Consul at Picton, for the United States of America; Mr. Saml. C. Fessenden as Consul at St. John, N.B., for the United States of America. Dated 31st Oct.

DOMINION APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

*Jan. 6.*—Reuben Perry, of Digby, N.S.,—A Measuring Surveyor of Shipping at Bear River.

*Jan. 6.*—George A. Burnham, of Toronto, —Assistant Post Office Inspector, Toronto Division, *vice* C. L. Stephens, incapacitated by ill-health.

*Jan. 6.*—James Shannon, of Kingston, Ont.,—Postmaster of Kingston, *vice* Deacon, deceased.

*Jan 8.*—Captain Douglas F. Jones, Royal Artillery,—Professor of Military History,

Administration and Law at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

*Jan. 13.*—Joseph Olivier Cote, of Ottawa,—Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, *vice* Himsworth, deceased.

*Jan. 13.*—S. J. Bellamy, of Prescott, Ont.,—A Measuring Surveyor of Shipping for Port of Prescott.

*Jan. 13.*—John D. King, of Port Lambton, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector and General Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

Jan. 13.—Walter Leonard Carleton Harrington, of Shediac, N.B.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Jan. 16.—Hon. Louis Rodrigue Masson, —President of the Queen's Privy Council, *vice* O'Coonor.

Jan. 16.—Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G.,—Minister of Militia and Defence, *vice* Masson.

Jan. 16.—Hon. John O'Connor, —Postmaster General, *vice* Campbell.

Jan. 19.—John J. McGee, of Ottawa, —Assistant Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, *vice* Cote.

Jan. 22.—John A. McGowan, jun., of Shelburne, N.S.,—Harbor Master for Shelburne, *vice* Muir, deceased.

Jan. 23.—James A. Hallady, of New Westminster, B.C.,—Harbor Master for New Westminster.

Jan. 23.—Wm. Paterson Lewis, of Cardigan, P.E.I.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 4.—John Chas. Collier, of Sarnia, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 11.—Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, —Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, *vice* Chandler, deceased.

Feb. 11.—Hon. David Lewis Macpherson, Senator,—Speaker of the Senate of Canada, *vice* Wilmot.

Feb. 11.—Hon. David Lewis Macpherson, —A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Feb. 11.—Stephen J. King, —Postmaster of the City of St. John, N.B.

Feb. 11.—John Boyd, of St. John, N.B., —Summoned to the Senate, *vice* Wilmot.

Feb. 16.—James Wm. Young, of Canso, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

March 5.—Wm. Barrett, of Walkerton, Ont.,—Deputy Judge of the County Court of Bruce.

March 5.—Jas. Edward Hatfield, of Port Greville, N.S.,—Harbor Master of Greville.

March 5.—Roderick McLean, of Gaberousse, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

March 18.—Captain Edward O'Brien, of Halifax, N.S.,—Harbor Master for Halifax, *vice* Wood, deceased.

March 22.—J. D. Somerly, of Oak Bay, P.Q.,—Harbor Master for Oak Bay.

March 22.—Jas. Joseph Flynn, of Clifton, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

March 23.—John Stilwell Clute, of New Westminster, B.C.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

March 26.—Hon. John Lefurgy and David Rogers,—Commissioners of Pilots for Summerside, P.E.I.

March 30.—John M. Burns, of Northport, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

April 3.—Joseph Benjamin Davison, of Wolfville, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

April 3.—Hon. Thos. Nicholson Gibbs, of Oshawa, Ont.,—Summoned to the Senate, *vice* Seymour, deceased.

April 5.—Marshall Bourinot (Collector of Customs in N.S.),—A Measuring Surveyor of Shipping for Port Hawkesbury, N.S., *vice* McDonald.

April 5.—Captain D. McKay, of North Sydney, N.S.,—Port Warden for North Sydney.

April 8.—Amasa Lewis Bowman, of Waterloo, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

April 12.—Michael McElroy, of Miminogash, P.E.I.,—Harbour Master for Miminogash.

April 12.—Thos. Eric Peck, of Nanaimo, B.C.,—Receiver of Wreck for Vancouver Island (exclusive of ports of Victoria and Esquimalt).

April 19.—Louis Pare, of Lachine, P.Q., —Harbour Master of Lachine.

May 7.—James Ward, of Advocate, N.S., —A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 7.—Jas. McDonald, of Little Pond, P.E.I.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 10.—Samuel Morris,—Harbour Master of Advocate, N.S.

May 10.—James Currie, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 10.—Jean Baptiste Felix Painchaud, of Amherst Island, P. Q.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 10.—Jacob Schurman, of Summerside, P.E.I.,—Shipping Master at Summerside.

May 10.—Benjamin McCaul,—Wharfinger at Delap's Cove, N.S.

May 11.—Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G.,—The High Commissioner for Canada, under provisions of Act 43 Vic., Cap. 11, intitled "An Act for the appointment of a Representative Agent for Canada in the United Kingdom."

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May 13.—Lawrence Vankoughnet, of Ottawa, Ont.,—Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian affairs, under provisions of Sec. 5 of "The Indian Act of 1880."

May 13.—Jas. A. McMillan, of Wood Islands, P.E.I.,—Receiver of Wreck for a portion of P.E.I.

May 13.—Henry Pope Welsh, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—Port Warden for P.E.I.

May 15.—Jas. D. McMillan,—Harbour Master at Cove Head, P.E.I.

May 18.—Richard Young and Justinian Savoy, of Tracadie, P.E.I.,—Additional Commissioners of Pilots for Caraque, P.E.I.

May 27.—Christopher Hagerman, of Port Hope, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 27.—Majorie Cote, of Rimouski, P.Q.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 27.—John Troop, of Clements, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 10.—Alex. Frank Falconer, of Sherbrooke, N.S.,—Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 12.—Dydimé Ferdinand de St. Aubin, of Matane, P.Q.,—Harbour Master at Matane, *vice* Lacroix, resigned.

June 16.—Donald McInnis, of Hamilton, Ont., Edmond J. Barbeau, of Montreal, Joseph C. Tache, Alfred Brunel, Wm. White and John Tilton, of the Inside Service, and Wm. R. Mingaye, of the Outside Service,—Commissioners to inquire into the organization of the Civil Service.

June 16.—Martin J. Griffin,—Secretary to the above Commission.

June 16.—George M. Clark (Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.), Samuel Keefer, C.E., and E. Miall, jun. (Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue),—Commissioners for the investigation, under the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 38, of certain allegations and expenditures in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

June 19.—John Wallace Elder, of Beebe Plain, P.Q.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 23.—Finlay Rankin,—Harbour Master of Mabou, N.S.

June 23.—Patrick McPeake,—Postmaster of Fredericton, N.B.

June 29.—Thos. Miller, of Bear River, N.S.,—Shipping Master at Bear River.

June 30.—Hon. John Beverley Robinson, of Toronto, Ont.,—Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, *vice* Macdonald.

June 30.—Augustus Keefer, of Ottawa,—Commissioner of Police for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, under provisions of Act 31 Vic. (1868), Cap. 73, and Act amending it.

June 30.—Hugh McKenzie Wilson, of Brantford, Ont.,—Deputy Judge of Brant.

July 5.—Leonard Jewers, sen.,—Harbour Master at Beaver Harbour, N.S.

July 7.—Chas. McCabe, of Parrsboro, N.S.,—Commissioner of Police for Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and for the District of Keewatin, and also a Commissioner under the Act respecting preserving Peace on Public Works, *vice* F. W. Bent removed.

July 7.—Thos. Grey Matheson, of Simcoe, Ont.,—Deputy Judge of Norfolk.

July 7.—Nicholas Flood Davin,—Secretary to Royal Commission on Canadian Pacific Railway.

July 11.—Thos. Barry, of Richmond, P. Q.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 31.—Ebenezer Rand,—Measuring Surveyor of Shipping at Cornwallis, N.S.

August 5.—Major General Richard George Amherst Luard, of Her Majesty's Regular Army,—The Officer commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, and to have the rank of Major-General in the Militia during the tenure of such command, as provided by Statute and in accordance with O. C., of 26th March last.

August 5.—Lieutenant Walter Henry Holbeck, 60th Rifles,—Aide-de-camp to Major-General Luard.

August 10.—George Brundige, of Tidnish, N.S.,—Harbour Master at Tidnish.

August 31.—James Symington Ironside, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 31.—John Lynch, of St. Basil, N.B.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

September 2.—Donald A. F. Holmes, of Springville, N.S.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

September 5.—Edward D. Tremain, of Inverness, N.S.,—A Measuring Surveyor of Shipping.

September 24.—Thos. McKee, of Sandwich, Ont.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

September 24.—Michael McNamara, of Walkerton, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

September 24.—Henry Foster, of Township of Nelson, Halton, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.



October 5.—Henry Nicholas Reinhardt, of La Have, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

October 11.—Thomas M. Benson, of Port Hope; Francis McKelcan, of Hamilton; William R. Meredith, of London; James Bethune, of Toronto; W. H. Scott, of Peterboro; Martin O'Gara, of Ottawa; Thomas Ferguson, of Toronto; B. B. Osler, of Hamilton; James A. Miller, of St. Catharines; John A. Boyd, of Toronto; James F. Dennistoun, of Peterboro; George A. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston; Alfred Hoskin, of Toronto; Richard T. Walkem, of Kingston; John O'Donohue, of Toronto, all in the Province of Ontario; George McCrae, of Montreal; Edward T. Brooks, of Sherbrooke; Hon. L. O. Loranger, of Montreal; Henry G. Malhot, of Three Rivers; Levi R. Church, of Aylmer; D. Girouard, of Montreal; A. R. Angers, of Quebec; George B. Baker, of Cowansville; Hon. F. X. A. Trudel, of Montreal; F. C. S. Langelier, of Quebec; Nazaire L. Denoncourt, of Three Rivers; Simeon Pagnuelo, of Montreal; Robert N. Hall, of Sherbrooke; Alexandre Lacoste, of Montreal; Jean G. P. Blanchet, of Quebec; Charles P. Davidson, of Montreal; Hon. Wilfred Laurier, of Arthabaskaville; Michel Mathieu, of Sorel; William B. Ives, of Sherbrooke; Louis P. E. Crepeau, of Arthabaskaville; Hon. W. W. Lynch, of Knowlton; William C. Cook, of Quebec; Joseph Alderie Ouimet, of Montreal; Joseph M. Loranger, of Montreal, all in the Province of Quebec; Ebenezer F. Munro, of Truro; James Fogo, of Pictou; Robert G. Halliburton, of Ottawa; Wm. F. McCoy, of Halifax; Hon. S. H. Holmes, of Pictou; Murray Dodd, of Sydney, C.B.; Wm. H. Owen, of Bridgewater; Hon. C. J. Townsend, of Amherst; James Wentworth Bingay, of Yarmouth; Alonzo J. White, of Sydney, C.B., all in the Province of Nova Scotia; Allan A. Davidson, of Newcastle; William Jack, of St. John; David Shank Kerr, of St. John, all in the Province of New Brunswick; and Rowan R. Fitzgerald, of Charlottetown, Province of Prince Edward Island.\*—Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

\* Rank and precedence are conferred upon the above named gentlemen respectively from the date of their appointments in all Courts established or to be established under the authority of any Act of the Par-

October 20.—James Andrew Miller, Q.C., D.C.L., of St. Catharines, Ont.,—A Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, *vice* McKeagney, deceased.

October 29.—Hon. Louis Franpois Georges Baby, Q.C.,—A Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, *vice* Polette, resigned.

November 1.—Lieut.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine,—Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, *vice* Lt.-Col. Jas. F. Macleod, C.M.G., apptd. Stipendiary Magistrate.

November 5.—Edgar Hill, of Ship Harbor, N.S.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 5.—William Charles Henley, of Spry Bay, N.S.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 5.—John Gibbons, of Hubbard's Cove, N.S.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 5.—Thomas Armstrong, of Toronto,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 5.—George Rowlings, of Petpeswick Harbor, N.S.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

liament of Canada, next after the following persons, namely:

1. Those persons who, prior to the 1st day of July, 1867, received appointments as Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law within any of the late Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia.

2. Those persons who, since the 1st day of July, 1867, were appointed Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada.

Furthermore, rank and precedence are conferred upon the gentlemen above named from the date of their appointments in all Courts in the Province of the Bar of which they now are respectively or may hereafter respectively become members, next after the following persons, namely:

1. Those members of such Bar who, prior to the 1st July, 1867, received appointments as Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

2. Those members of such Bar who, since the 1st July, 1867, were appointed as Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada.

3. Those members of such Bar, if any, who may lawfully be entitled to rank in precedence over the respective gentlemen above appointed.

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November 8.—Joseph Philippe Rene Adolphe Caron, of the City of Quebec,—A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

November 8.—Joseph Alfred Mousseau, of the City of Montreal,—A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

November 8.—Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau,—President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, *vice* Masson, resigned.

November 8.—Hon. James Cox Aikins,—Minister of Inland Revenue, *vice* Baby, appointed to the Bench.

November 8.—Hon. John O'Connor,—Secretary of State of Canada, *vice* Aikins.

November 8.—Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,—Postmaster-General, *vice* O'Connor.

November 8.—Hon. Joseph Philippe Rene Adolphe Caron,—Minister of Militia and Defence, *vice* Campbell.

November 8.—Thomas Brunswick Harvey, of Chippawa,—Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 13.—Auguste Real Angers, Q.C., of the City of Quebec,—A Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, *vice* Bosse, resigned.

November 13.—William McDougall, of Three Rivers,—A Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, *vice* Maguire, deceased.

November 13.—Michael Foley, of Souris, P.E.I.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 13.—Bennett McEachren, of Souris, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 13.—Charles Lavie, of Souris, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 13.—Peter Bourke, of Lower Rolls Bay, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 19.—James Malcolm Fraser, of Elora, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 22.—John George Bourinot, First Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons,—Clerk of the House of Commons, from and after 1st December next, *vice* Patrick, superannuated.

November 25.—James Jackson, of Welland, Ont.,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

November 26.—Hon. John F. McCreight, Q.C., of Victoria, B.C.,—A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

November 26.—Hon. Alexander Roche Robertson, Q.C., of Victoria, B.C.,—A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

November 26.—Louis Henry Davies, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—One of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

December 3.—William McGowan, jun., of Stanstead, P.Q.,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

December 8.—Augustus Keefer, of Ottawa, Commissioner of Police for Ontario and Quebec,—Commissioner of Police within the Dominion of Canada under Act 31 Vic. Cap. 73, as amended by 42 Vic. Cap. 37.

December 9.—George E. King, Q.C., of St. John, N.B.,—Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, *vice* Fisher, deceased.

December 9.—Martin McDonald, of Lorne, Manitoba,—Registrar for Turtle Mountain District, N.W.T.

December 9.—E. A. Brisebois (late of Mounted Police),—Registrar for Little Saskatchewan District, N.W.T.

December 9.—Alexander Sproat, of Walkerton, Ont.,—Registrar for Prince Albert District, N.W.T.

December 20.—Hon. Edward Palmer, Chief Justice of P.E.I.; Hon. James Horsfield Peters, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of P.E.I.; Hon. Joseph Hensley, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of P.E.I.; and Thomas Kelly, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of Prince County, P.E.I.,—To administer to all and to every person or persons who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the Government of Canada in the said Province of P.E.I. the oath of office, together with such other oath or oaths as may be from time to time prescribed by any law or statutes in that behalf made and provided.

December 27.—Joseph Olivier Cote, Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada,—To administer to all and to every person or persons who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the Government of Canada, within the Dominion of Canada, the oath of office, together with such other oath or oaths as may be from time to time prescribed by any Law or Statutes in that behalf made and provided.

1881.

January 1.—John Cotton,—Supdt. and Adjutant North-West Mounted Police Force.

January 5.—George William Howlan, of Prince Edward Island,—Summoned to the Senate, *vice* Hon. G. W. Howlan, resigned.

January 10.—Hon. Andrew Rainsford Wetmore (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick),—Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of New Brunswick under N.B. Act 23 Vic., 1860, Cap 37.

January 10.—Matthew Wm. Scott, of Leamington, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

January 10.—William N. Handlay, of St. Peters, N.S.,—Harbor Master for St. Peters.

January 24.—Stephen R. De Wolf, Thos. J. Carroll and James Gillespie, of Parrsboro', N.S., James E. Pettis, of Port Grenville, N.S., and William Moore, of Advocate, N.S.,—The Pilotage Authority for Port of Parrsboro', N.S.

January 31.—Donald Campbell, of Grand Tracadie, P.E.I.,—Harbour Master of Tracadie.

January 31.—George Conroy, of Tignish, P.E.I.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

January 31.—Felix Perry, of Egremont Bay, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

January 31.—Stephen Campbell, of Indian River, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

February 5.—Thomas Anthony Maitland McCarthy, of Orangeville, Ont.,—Judge of the County Court of Dufferin.

February 18.—The several Census Commissioners for the Dominion are appointed (See *Canada Gazette*, 19 February).

February 18.—William Mills, of West Lynne, Manitoba,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

February 18.—Edwin George Simcox, of Emerson, Manitoba,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

February 28.—George C. V. Buchanan, Q.C., of Sweetsburgh, P.Q.,—A Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, *vice* Dunkin, deceased.

February 28.—Patrick O'Toole, Allan McDonald, M.D., and Thos. Townsend, M.D., of Louisburg; John Pope, of Main-a-Dieu and John Hardy, of Gabarouse,—The Pilotage Authority for Louisburg, N.S.

February 28.—Auguste Renaud, of Wellington, N.B.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

March 23.—James Andrew, of Bathurst, N.B.,—Harbour Master for Bathurst, *vice* P. J. Hachey.

March 23.—Captain W. R. Clarke,—Harbour Master for Victoria and Esquimalt, B.C., *vice* Nagle, resigned.

March 24.—John Kelly, of Port Augustus,—Harbour Master for Hillsborough River, P.E.I.

March 24.—William Thompson,—Harbour Master for North Bay of Ingonish, N.S.

March 31.—Joseph Thiburce Langlois, of Sutton, P. Q.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

April 1.—S. Smith,—Shipping Master for Port of Cape Sable Island, N.S.

April 1.—Ephraim Newell, of Cape Sable Island,—Harbour Master for Barrington, N.S.

April 12.—Captain George McKay, of Rustico, P.E.I., to be Harbour Master for Rustico, *vice* McNeil.

April 14.—Hon. James Patton, of Toronto,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

April 14.—William John Christie, of Petrolia, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

April 14.—William Nickerson,—Harbour Master for Port la Tour, N.S.

April 20.—Peter McLean,—Harbour Master for Port St. Ann's, including Fuchers Cove, N.S.

April 21.—Hon. Louis Francois George Baby, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec,—A Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of that Province.

April 21.—Richard Alleyn, Q.C., of the City of Quebec,—A Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, *vice* Baby, appointed to the Queen's Bench.

April 25.—Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor of Ontario,—Chief Justice of Ontario, *vice* Moss, deceased.

April 25.—James Hamilton, of Moncton, N.B.,—Port Warden for Moncton.

April 28.—W. W. McLeod, Assistant Post Office Inspector at Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—Assistant Post Office Inspector at Winnipeg.

May 3.—John Alexander Boyd, Q.C., of Toronto,—Chancellor of the Province of Ontario, *vice* Spragge, promoted to be Chief Justice.

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May 5.—His Honour James S. Sinclair, Judge of the County of Wentworth, and His Honour John J. Kingsmill, Judge of the County of Bruce,—Surrogate Judges of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

May 11.—Thomas Canada Rooklidge, of Kincardine, Ont.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 11.—Pierre Marier, of the City of Ottawa,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

May 11.—Octave Hache, of Tracadie, N.B.—Commissioner of Pilots for Pilotage District of Caraquet, N.B., *vice* Lentergne, resigned.

May 11.—Captain W. R. Clarke,—Port Warden for Victoria and Esquimalt, B.C., *vice* Nagle, resigned.

May 18.—Alexander M. Mills,—A Pilotage Commissioner for District of Pugwash, N.S.

May 18.—John McLagan, of Sarnia, Ont.,—Deputy Registrar of the Maritime Court of Ontario, *vice* Keays, resigned.

May 18.—Otto N. Feltmate, of Torbay,—Harbour Master for Ports of Torbay and Whitehaven, N.S.

May 18.—James G. Pride, of Sonora, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Port of St. Mary's River, N.S.

May 18.—Edward A. Capstick, of Lockeport,—Harbour Master for Lockeport, N.S.

May 18.—Anthony Perry, of Blanche, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Port of Cape Negro, N.S.

May 18.—George Crooks, of Liscombe,—Harbour Master for Liscombe, N.S.

May 20.—Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,—Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.

May 20.—Hon. John O'Connor,—Postmaster General, *vice* Campbell.

May 20.—Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau,—Secretary of State of Canada, *vice* O'Connor.

May 20.—Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan,—A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

May 20.—Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan,—President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, *vice* Mousseau.

May 20.—Hon. James McDonald,—Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in that Province, *vice* Sir Wm. Young, resigned.

May 30.—James Frederick Curtis, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 1.—R. J. C. Dawson,—Postmaster of the City of London, Ont., *vice* Lawless, superannuated.

June 1.—J. D. Sharman, Assistant Postmaster of London, Ont., *vice* Dawson, promoted.

June 1.—C. Fisher,—Assistant Post Office Inspector for London Division, *vice* Cox, superannuated.

June 1.—Jeremiah B. Brannen, of Cape Sable Island, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Port of Clarke's Harbour, N.S.

June 2.—Ralph William Henry Dimock, of New Richmond, P.Q.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 3.—Francis Densom,—Harbour Master for Penetanguishene, Ont., *vice* Columbus, resigned.

June 3.—Henry T. Stevens, Henry Crandall and William Givan of Moncton, N.B.,—Pilotage Authority for Port of Moncton.

June 4.—Capt. George McKenzie, of Dartmouth, N.S.,—Commissioner for the Pilotage District of Halifax County, *vice* McDonald deceased.

June 17.—Charles A. Elliott, of Handley Mountain, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 21.—Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall, Senator,—Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia, from 20th July next, *vice* Richards, whose term of office expires on that day.

June 21.—Captain John Wren, of St. Andrews, N.B.,—Port Warden for St. Andrews.

June 22.—William Buckner, of Thorold, Ont.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 25.—J. P. Chillias,—Assistant Post Office Inspector for the Three Rivers Division.

July 1.—Capt. Percival, late 1st Royal Dragoons,—Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, *vice* Chater, resigned.

July 1.—Capt. Chater to be attached to the Staff of the Governor General for special service during His Excellency's visit to the North West.

July 5.—William Backhouse, of Port Burwell, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 5.—John Galna, of Parry Sound, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 6.—Hon. Sir William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada,—Deputy of the Governor General.

July 12.—Thomas Laffin, of Lingan, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Lingan.

July 12.—Capt. George Pettindrieh, of New Westminster, B.C.,—Harbour Master for New Westminster, *vice* Halliday, resigned.

July 12.—John Covert, of Belleville, Ont.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 14.—William Josiah Hunt, of Sherbrooke, P.Q.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher and Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 14.—Robert Baldwin Milburn, of Toronto,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 14.—James Walter Lawrence, of Hantsport, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

July 14.—Edward McKay, of Sandy Cove, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 6.—Francis Xavier Belanger, of St. Foye, P.Q.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 6.—Alexander Chaisson, of Rollo Bay, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 6.—James Montague Aitken, of Montague Bridge, P.E.I.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 13.—Richard Martin, of Hamilton; Samuel Smith McDonell, of Windsor; Hon. Alexander Morris, of Toronto; Allen R. Dougall, of Belleville; John Charles Rykert, of St. Catharines; John Creasor, of Owen Sound; Samuel Jonathan Lane, of Owen Sound; Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, of Toronto; George D'Arcy Boulton, of Toronto; Henry Burkett Beard, of Woodstock; Byron Moffatt Britton, of Kingston; William Lount, of Barrie; William H. R. Allison, of Picton; Robert Smith, of Stratford; Hon. William McDougall, C.B., of Ottawa; James Kirkpatrick Kerr, of Toronto; Thomas Deacon, of Pembroke; Alexander Shaw, of Walkerton; George Dean Dickson, of Belleville; John McIntyre, of Kingston; Adam Hudspeth, of Lindsay; John Edward Rose, of Toronto; Charles Moss, of Toronto;—respectively Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

August 13.—Joseph Bickerstaff, of Toronto,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 18.—Washington Irving, of Tatumagouche, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Tatumagouche.

August 18.—Henry Alfred Bailey, of Anderdon, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 20.—Donald MacGregor, of Merigonish, N.S.,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

August 22.—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Adam Wilson, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. John Douglas Armour, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. William Proudfoot, a Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Thomas Ferguson, a Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Thomas Galt, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Featherston Osler, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, in the Province of Ontario,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, of the City of Toronto,—A Justice of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

August 22.—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, of Toronto,—The President of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

August 22.—Hon. John Alexander Boyd, of Toronto,—A Justice of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

August 22.—Hon. Adam Wilson, of Toronto,—A Justice of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

August 22.—Hon. John Douglas Armour, of Toronto,—A Justice of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

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August 22.—Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, of Toronto,—A Justice of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

August 22.—Hon. William Proudfoot, of Toronto,—A Justice of "The High Court of Justice for Ontario."

August 22.—Hon. John Godfrey Spragge,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, and President of the said Court.

August 22.—Hon. George William Burton,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Christopher Salmon Patterson,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison,—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. John Godfrey Spragge,—Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, with the title of Chief Justice of Ontario.

August 22.—Hon. George William Burton,—A Judge of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, with the title of Justice of Appeal.

August 22.—Hon. Christopher Salmon Patterson,—A Judge of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, with the title of Justice of Appeal.

August 22.—Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison,—A Judge of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, with the title of Justice of Appeal.

Sept. 30.—Col. Powell, Adj. Genl. (President); Lt.-Col. Mansell, Deputy. Adj. Genl. 4th Dist.; Lt.-Col. Harwood, do do 6th Dist.; Capt. & Bt. Lt.-Col. Montizambert "B" Battery; John Thorburn, L.L.D.,—Board of Visitors Royal Military College, Kingston, for current year.

Oct. 3.—Michel Mathieu, Q.C., of Sorel,—A Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, *vice* Olivier, deceased.

Oct. 15.—J. O. Chalut,—Inspector of Weights and Measures, Montreal, *vice* Whitton.

Oct. 28.—Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, Deputy. Adj. Genl. 7th Dist., and Lt.-Col. C. S. Gzowski, Hon. A. D. C. to the Queen,—Members of Board of Visitors Royal Military College, Kingston, *vice* Lt.-Col. Harwood and Dr. Thorburn, unable to attend.

Nov. 4.—E. Tilton Moseley, Sydney; Geo. Thos. Moore, Liverpool; Thos. C. Shreve, Digby; Chas. Sidney Harrington, Halifax; Wallace Graham, do; Nicholas H. Meagher, do; Robt. Sedgewick, do; Hugh McDonald Henry, do, all of Nova Scotia,—Queen's Counsel.

Nov. 11.—General Sir Patrick Leonard MacDougall, K.C.M.G.,—Administrator of the Government of the Dominion during the absence of the Governor-General.

Nov. 11.—J. A. Ardagh, Junior Judge of Simcoe, Ont.,—Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court, Ontario.

Nov. 11.—A. D. Knight, Collingwood, Ont.,—Deputy Registrar of said Court.

Nov. 11.—Patrick Doherty, Collingwood,—Deputy Marshall of said Court.

Nov. 11.—Colson Hubbard, Caraquet, N.S.,—A Pilotage Commr., Caraquet, *vice* Ryan.

Nov. 11.—Theophilus Desbrisay, Bathurst; Wm. Jas. Gilbert, Shediac; Geo. G. Gilbert, St. John; R. Hutchinson, Richibucto; Benj. R. Stevenson, St. Andrews; Danl. L. Hamington, Dorchester; Chas. H. B. Fisher, Fredericton; Edward L. Wetmore, do; Pierre A. Landry, Dorchester,—Queen's Counsel.

Nov. 12.—Rufus Cole Ward, Rochport, N.B.,—A Sub-Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Nov. 12.—Abraham J. Lent, Tusket, N.S.,—A Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

Nov. 15.—Jas. Cockburn, Q.C., of Ottawa, Ont., Commissioner for the preliminary revision and consolidation of the Dominion Statutory Laws.

Nov. 15.—Alexander Ferguson, of Ottawa,—Secretary of Jas. Cockburn, Esq., as such Commissioner.

Nov. 15.—John Lindsay Mefnis, of Winnipeg,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M.'s Customs.

Nov. 25.—Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison, Deputy. Adj. Genl., Commandant, and Lt.-Col. T. Milsom, Brigade Major, Adjutant of School of Military Instruction, Toronto; Lt.-Col. G. J. Mansell, Deputy. Adj. Genl., Commandant, and Lt.-Col. T. Bacon, Brigade Major, Adjutant of School of Military Instruction, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. B. Van Straubenzel, Deputy. Adj. Genl., Commandant, and Lt.-Col. E. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, Adjutant of School of Military Instruction, Montreal; Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, Deputy. Adj. Genl., Commandant, and Major R. G. Freeland, Brigade Major, Adjutant of School of Military Instruction, St. John.

Dec. 3.—Edgar Dewdney, Commissioner of Indian affairs in the North-West Territories,—Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, *vice* Laird, whose term of office has expired.

Dec. 6.—Norman B. Jones, of Weymouth, N.S.,—A Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 6.—Joseph I. Kavanagh, of Gaspe, —A Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 8.—Joseph Hy. Landry, of Carleton, P.Q.,—Harbour Master for Carleton.

Dec. 8.—Wm. Cochran Milner, of Sackville, N.B.,—Collector of Customs.

Dec. 14.—Robt. Peel Campbell, of Brampton, Ont.,—Sub-Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 14.—Wm. Gillespie, of Kingston,—A Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 14.—Geo. Elliott Johnstone, of Pictou,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 16.—Geo. Fred. Blamey, of Oshawa, Ont.,—A Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 17.—Saml G. Rigby, Q.C., of Hall-

fax,—Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, *vice* Hon. W. F. Des Barres, resigned.

Dec. 23.—David McCulloch, of Hamilton, Ont.,—A Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Dec. 24.—Thos. McKay, of Colechester, N.S.; Alex. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, for division of "Alma;" Jas. Skead, of Ottawa; Donald McInnes, of Hamilton; Thos. Robt. McInnes, M.D., of New Westminster, B.C.,—Summoned to the Senate.

Dec. 28.—Thos. Appleby Lazier, Junior Judge of Hastings,—Judge of the County Court of Hastings, Ont., *vice* Hon. G. Sherwood, resigned.

Dec. 28.—Baldwin Fraliek, of Belleville,—Junior Judge of the County Court of Hastings, Ont., *vice* Lazier.

### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

Jan. 3.—Wm. Eli Smith, St. Thomas,—An A. C., Elgin.

Jan. 10.—Wm. Simpson Brown, Winnipeg,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 24.—Jas. White, M.D., and Ed. O'Neil, M.D.,—A. C.'s, Hamilton.

Jan. 31.—Alfred A. Clarke, M.D., Prince Arthur's Landing,—An A. C., Thunder Bay.

Feb. 7.—F. Oakley, Streetsville,—An A. C., Peel.

Feb. 21.—Judge Scott, Jas. Fleming, Clk. of the Peace, and D. F. Campbell, Registrar of Peel, *Commrs. per ded. pot.*, for Peel.

Feb. 21.—Jas. D. Lafferty, M.D., Pembroke,—An A. C., for Renfrew.

Feb. 28.—Edward M. Proctor, Sarnia, Registrar of Deeds, Lambton, *vice* Sinclair, deceased.

Feb. 28.—Wm. McClure, M.D., Cummins-ville,—An A. C. for Halton.

March 6.—Jas. Muirhead and Archibald C. Wilson, Glasgow, Scot.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

March 20.—Richard Brodie, Acting Asst. Provl. Secy.,—Deputy of Lt.-Governor for Signing Marriage Licenses during illness of I. K. Eckart, Asst. Provl. Secy.

March 20.—Joseph Dickey, Parkdale,—Inspector of Division Courts.

March 20.—Peter Macdonald, M.D., Wingham,—An A. C., Huron.

March 20.—J. W. Woods, M.D., Victoria Road,—An A. C., Victoria.

March 27.—John H. Comfort, M.D., St. Catharines,—Police Magistrate, St. Catharines.

March 27.—Jacob. L. Whiteside, Lindsay,—Stipendiary Magistrate, Habiburton, *vice* Niven, resigned.

March 27.—Adolphe Robillard, M.D., City of Ottawa,—An A. C., Carleton.

March 27.—Hubert J. Saunders, M.D., Kingston,—An A. C. for Frontenac.

March 27.—Washburn Ashley,—B'ff., 11th D. C., Hastings.

March 27.—Cleero D. Rounds, Drumbo,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Oxford.

April 3.—Fredk. Mooney, Minden,—Registrar for Haliburton, *vice* Noice, superseded.

April 3.—Chas. Chamberlain, M.D., Leamington,—An A. C., Essex.

April 3.—Jas. A. Mather, New Lowell,—Clk. 11th D. C., Simcoe.

April 3.—Richard H. Stewart, Parry Sound,—Clk. 3rd D. C., Parry Sound.

April 10.—Lachlan McLean, Tilsonburg,—Police Magistrate, Tilsonburg.

April 10.—Angus J. McColl, Winnipeg,—A Comr. for taking Affidts.

April 10.—John H. Sullivan, Renfrew, Clk. 6th D. C., Renfrew.

April 10.—Wm. Parsons, Orangeville,—B'ff. 9th D. C., Wellington.

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April 17.—Geo. B. Ormsby, Rugby,—B'f. 10th D. C., Simcoe.

April 24.—Duncan McFayden, M.D., Charleston,—An A. C., Peel.

May 1.—Stephen Wright, M.D., Ottawa,—An A. C., Carleton.

May 1.—Jas. McQuarry, Caledon, P. O.,—B'f. 3rd D. C., Peel.

May 1.—John W. Crossley, King P.O.,—B'f. 6th D. C., York.

May 8.—Wm. T. Fraleigh, M.D., Gananoque,—An A. C., Leeds and Grenville.

May 8.—John M. Forbes, M.D., Caledonia,—An A. C., Haldimand.

May 8.—Edwin James, Bridgewater,—Clk. 11th D. C., Hastings.

May 8.—Samuel L. Freeman, Hawkesbury,—B'f. 7th D. C., Prescott and Russell.

May 8.—Jas. Paxton, Port Perry,—B'f. 3rd D. C., Ontario.

May 15.—Rodney H. Abbott, M.D.,—Stony Point,—An A. C., Essex.

May 15.—Chas. Kreissmann, Thunder Bay,—Deputy. Clk. Thunder Bay of Dist. Court Prov. Judicial Dist. of Algoma.

May 15.—Wm. Findlay,—B'f. pro tem. 6th D. C., Wellington.

May 22.—John W. Gray, M.D., Baillieborough,—An A. C., Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham.

May 22.—E. A. Bowes, Oakwood,—B'f. 6th D. C., Victoria.

May 22.—Geo. A. Balfour, Omemece,—B'f. 4th D. C., Victoria.

May 29.—Peter Vanderwater, Centreville,—B'f. 5th D. C., Lennox and Addington.

May 29.—Jno. Tompsett, Bloomfield,—B'f. 6th D. C., Prince Edward.

May 29.—Angus Bethune, Cornwall,—Police Magistrate, Cornwall, vice W. C. Allen, resigned.

June 5.—John Fredk. Campbell Usher, Acting Asst. Provl. Secy.—Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses during illness of I. R. Eckart, Asst. Provl. Secy.

June 12.—Thos. J. McCort, M.D., Bruce Mines,—An A. C., Algoma.

June 12.—Patrick Hennigan, Niagara,—B'f. 1st D. C., Lincoln.

June 12.—Wm. Young, Whitechurch,—B'f. 2nd D. C., Simcoe.

June 12.—Richard G. Penson, Port Carling,—Clk. 4th D. C., Muskoka.

June 12.—John MacEwan, Bruce Mines,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Algoma.

June 19.—Chas. W. Clark, M.D., Aylmer,—An A. C., Elgin.

June 26.—Thos. Holden, Belleville,—Police Magistrate, Belleville, vice A. W. Diamond, resigned.

June 26.—Jas. R. Mackenzie, Skye,—Clk. 12th D. C., S. D., and Glengarry.

June 26.—Wm. B. Simpson, Chatsworth,—B'f. 6th D. C., Grey.

June 29.—Geo. Fraser Bruce, Beaverton,—Clk. 6th D. C., Ontario.

June 29.—Jno. Macdonald, Owen Sound,—Clk. 6th D. C., Grey.

June 29.—Phillip M. Dulmage, Brighton,—B'f. 8th D. C., N. & Durham.

July 10.—Jno. R. Malcolm, Scotland,—Clk. 5th D. C., Brant.

July 10.—Edward Long, St. Mary's,—Clk. 3rd D. C., Perth.

July 10.—James Wallace, North Gower,—B'f. 6th D. C., Carleton.

July 10.—Jno. R. Graham, Victoria Road,—B'f. 7th D. C., Victoria.

July 17.—Archd. McLay, M.D., Woodstock,—An A. C., Oxford.

July 24.—Donald J. Beaton, Orillia,—Clk. 6th D. C., Simcoe.

July 24.—Benj. R. Thompson, Bruce Mines,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Algoma.

July 24.—J. H. Palmer, Whitby,—B'f. 1st D. C., Ontario.

July 24.—Alex. Brown, Burleigh,—B'f. 5th D.C., Peterborough.

July 24.—Thos. Hanton, Caledon East,—Inspector of Licenses, Cardwell.

July 31.—Rowland B. Orr, M.D., Maple,—An A. C., York.

Augt. 14.—Malcolm McFiggan, Colborne,—A License Commissioner, East Northumberland.

Augt. 28.—Alfred Dwight Foster, Boston, Mass.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 4.—John D. White, Invermay,—B'f. 7th D. C., Bruce.

Sept. 4.—Norton Marshall, Brockville,—B'f. 1st D. C., Leeds & Grenville.

Sept. 4.—Walter S. Bastedo, Burlington,—Clk. 6th D. C., Halton.

Sept. 4.—Ashbel Archibald, Dickinson's Landing,—Clk. 4th D. C., S., D. & Glengarry.

Sept. 11.—Jas. Spencely, Daere,—Clk. 5th D. C., Renfrew.

Sept. 18.—John H. Ansley, Simcoe,—



County Crown Attorney, Norfolk, *vice* H. A. Hardy, deceased.

Sept. 25.—Geo. Albert F. Andrews, Wainipeg,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 25.—Jas. Walter Bowman, M.D., Moore,—An A. C., Lambton.

Sept. 25.—Adam M. Lynd, M.D., Parkdale,—An A. C., York.

Oct. 2.—Jeremiah Dease Merrick, Toronto,—Sheriff of Prescott & Russell, *vice* Wells, deceased.

Oct. 2.—John P. Jordan, Arthur,—Clk. 8th D. C., Wellington.

Oct. 2.—Jas. M. Wingfield, Parkdale,—B'ff. 1st D. C., York.

Oct. 9.—Corvin V. Howell, Kansas City, Mo,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 9.—F. G. Millar, Victoria Roads,—Clk. 7th D. C., Victoria.

Oct. 9.—Thos. Chapple, Whitby,—Clk. *pro tem.*, 4th D. C., Ontario.

Oct. 9.—Wm. Henry Thuresson, Ancaster,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Wentworth.

Oct. 16.—Gilbert Tweedie, M.D., Dresden,—An A. C., Kent.

Oct. 16.—Daniel Phillips, Philipston,—B'ff. 8th D. C.

Oct. 16.—John R. Irwin, Streetsville,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Peel.

Oct. 23.—James Massie, Guelph,—Warden of the Central Prison of Ontario, *vice* W. S. Prince, resigned.

Oct. 23.—Wm. Stratton Prince,—Registrar of Deeds, Centre and South Wellington, *vice* Jas. Massie, resigned.

Oct. 23.—Jno. Nott, Port Hope,—Police Magistrate, Port Perry.

Oct. 23.—F. B. Parker, Sterling,—Clk. 5th D. C., Hastings.

Nov. 6.—John Farlington, Belleville,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Hastings.

Jan. 1.—Wm. H. Nicholls, London, Eng.—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 1.—Thos. Horton Steele, M.D., L'Orignal,—An A. C. for P. and Russell.

Jan. 2.—John W. Denyes, Odessa,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Addington.

Jan. 8.—Francis Heartwell, Jarvis,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Haldimand.

Jan. 15.—John Crerar, Hamilton,—County Crown Attorney and Clk. of the Peace, Wentworth, *vice* B. B. Osler, resigned.

Nov. 13.—Geo. Edward Lumsden, Hamilton,—Assistant Provincial Secretary, *vice* I. R. Eckart, resigned.

Nov. 13.—Saml. W. Wright, of L'Orignal,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Prescott & Russell.

Nov. 20.—Wm. A. Glover, Aylmer,—Police Magistrate, Aylmer.

Nov. 20.—Robt. Watt, of Lanark,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Lanark.

Nov. 27.—John H. Bennet, M.D., Milton,—An A. C., Halton.

Nov. 27.—John Fraser, L'Orignal,—Depty. Clk. of the Crown & Clk. of County Court, Prescott & Russell, *vice* Marston, deceased.

Nov. 27.—Chas. Eli Chadwick, Ingersoll,—Police Magistrate, Ingersoll, *vice* D. M. Robertson, resigned.

Dec. 4.—John Sweetland, M.D., Ottawa,—Sheriff of Carleton, *vice* W. F. Powell, resigned.

Dec. 4.—Geo. Edward Lumsden, Asst. Provl. Secy.—Deputy of Lt.-Governor for signing Marriage Licenses.

Dec. 4.—Joseph Sherar, Vittoria,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Norfolk.

Dec. 4.—Zachariah Hemphill, Uxbridge,—Clk. 4th D. C., Ontario.

Dec. 11.—Thos. Miller, County Judge of Halton, John Dewar, Clk. of the Peace, and Thos. Racey, Registrar, both of said County, Commrs. *per ded. pot.* for Halton.

Dec. 11.—Thos. Collins, Bruce Mines,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Algoma.

Dec. 11.—L. G. Willsie, Dorchester Station,—B'ff. 9th D. C., Middlesex.

Dec. 11.—Thos. Giles, Apsley,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Peterborough.

Dec. 11.—R. E. Miller, Bruce Mines,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Algoma.

Dec. 25.—Oliver J. McCall, Charlotteville,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Norfolk.

Dec. 25.—Jas. Boyes, Binbrook,—B'ff. 7th and 8th D. C.'s, Wentworth.

1881.

Jan. 15.—Geo. Edward Lumsden, Asst. Provincial Sec'y, Geo. Kennedy (of Crown Lands Dept.), and Lewis W. Ord (of Treasury Dept.),—Examiners for purposes mentioned in s. 31 and 32, Public Service Act, 41 Vic., Cap. 2.

Jan. 22.—Geo. Nelson Reynolds, Whitby,—Sheriff of Ontario *pro tem.*, *vice* Reynolds, deceased.

Jan. 22.—Lyman Theophilus Barclay, Whitby,—Clk. of County Court, Ontario, *vice* J. V. Ham, resigned.

Jan. 25.—Os Man,—A Cor

Jan. 29.—Du Sheriff of TI

Jan. 29.—V trar of Deeds,

Jan. 29.—Jo —Clk. of the Atty., Duffer

Jan. 29.—Jo Clk. of the Co

Jan. 29.—Jo Magistrate, I

Jan. 29.—Jo Police Magistr

ton, deceased.

Jan. 29.—E Mich., U. S.—

Jan. 29.—Wt 1st D. C., Frou

Jan. 29.—Pet D. C., York.

Feb. 5.—Mich B'ff. 1st D. C.,

Feb. 5.—Alfre spector of Licen

Feb. 12.—Joh —Deputy Clk. of

of the County ( Surrogate Cour

Feb. 12.—The License Commr for underment

ALGOMA:—L Wm. O. Lusecom

BRANT (Nort Miller, Jos. Stee

BRANT (South Harley, Welling

BROCKVILLE Brough, Chas. C

BRUCE (Nort Kilbourn, Wm.

BRUCE (South ton B. O'Connor,

CARDWELL:— Jones, Thos. Bre

CORNWALL:—Tait, Duncan G.

CARLETON:—V son, John Dawson

DUNDAS:—Wm Allison.

DURHAM (East H. Sargent, John

\* The appointm effect from 24th J

Jan 25.—Oscar Burritt, Dominion City, Man.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 29.—Thos. Bowles, Chinguacousy,—Sheriff of Dufferin.

Jan. 29.—Wm. McKim, Parker,—Registrar of Deeds, Dufferin.

Jan. 29.—John P. McMillan, Orangeville,—Clk. of the Peace and County Crown Atty., Dufferin.

Jan. 29.—John McLaren, Mount Forest,—Clk. of the County Court of Dufferin.\*

Jan. 29.—John Duff, of Kingston,—Police Magistrate, Kingston, vice Strange, deceased.

Jan. 29.—John. H. Dumble, Cobourg,—Police Magistrate, Cobourg, vice W. I. Stanton, deceased.

Jan. 29.—Eugene M. Cole, Marquette, Mich., U. S.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 29.—Wm. Robinson, Kingston,—Clk. 1st D. C., Frontenac, vice Duff, resigned.

Jan. 29.—Peter Small, Toronto,—B'ff. 10th D. C., York.

Feb. 5.—Michael Hunter, Brockville,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Grenville.

Feb. 5.—Alfred J. Fortier, Pembroke,—Inspector of Licenses, North Renfrew.

Feb. 12.—Johnson Clench, St. Catharines,—Deputy Clk. of the Crown and Pleas, Clk. of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, Lincoln, vice Clench.

Feb. 12.—The following gentlemen to be License Commrs., under License Act, 1876, for undermentioned License Diets :

ALGOMA :—Lorenzo Londry, Ed. Dearl, Wm. O. Luscombe.

BRANT (North) :—John Henderson, John Miller, Jos. Steele.

BRANT (South) :—Wm. Watt, sen., Arch. Harley, Wellington McAllister.

BROCKVILLE & SOUTH LEEDS :—Robt. Brough, Chas. Cornwall, Wm. Clow.

BRUCE (North) :—Jas. Rowand, John M. Kilbourn, Wm. Bull.

BRUCE (South) :—John Bruce, Hamilton B. O'Connor, Dan. Cameron.

CARDWELL :—Jas. H. Newlove, Geo. Jones, Thos. Brown.

CORNWALL :—Alex. K. McDonell, Wm. Tait, Duncan G. McDonald.

CARLETON :—W. H. Waller, T. M. Robertson, John Dawson.

DUNDAS :—Wm. Smyth, Alex. Rose, John Allison.

DURHAM (East) :—Benj. P. Ross, Thos. H. Sargent, John McGuire.

DURHAM (West) :—W. H. Chaplin, Rich. Windat, John Hughes.

ESSEX :—Jas. Dougall, Oliver Maisonville, Wm. Wigle.

FRONTENAC :—Clark Hamilton, Sam. S. Baker, Johnson Day.

GLENGARRY :—Jas. Fraser, John Simpson, Wm. Bathurst.

GREY (North) :—Geo. Price, Benj. Allen, Jas. P. Telford.

GREY (East) :—Thos. Tyson, W. J. Marsh, Wm. Brown.

GREY (South) :—Arch. Davidson, Robt. Watson, sen., Jas. Brown.

HALTON :—John Rolph Barber, Geo. Smith, H. Williams.

HALDIMAND :—Jas. Mitchell, John Heasman, Hugh Stewart.

HAMILTON :—John Proctor, John W. Murton, N. H. Davis.

HASTINGS (East) :—Geo. Phillips, Sidney Way, Geo. Anderson.

HASTINGS (North) :—Jas. S. Sprague, M.D., John S. Loomis, M.D., Thos. Eno.

HURON (East) :—W. J. Shannon, Thos. Wilson, Robt. Miller.

HURON (South) :—Jas. Lang, Wm. Bawden, Ed. Cash.

HURON (West) :—Wm. Wade, Peter Fisher, Wm. M. Hilliard.

KINGSTON :—Jas. Redden, John McKay, jr., John F. McDermott.

KENT (East) :—Isaac Swarhout, Augustus Crane, Wm. Ward.

KENT (West) :—Duncan McVicar, D. R. VanAllen, Edwin McCollum.

LAMBTON (East) :—Leander Harvey, M.D., John D. Eccles, Wm. P. Henderson.

LAMBTON (West) :—Ed. Moore Proctor, Arch. McLean, M.D., Wm. Lindsay.

LANARK (North) :—Sam. Sheard, Arch. McArthur, Boyd Caldwell.

LANARK (South) :—Thos. Cairns, Hugh Ryan, Rich. Locke.

NORTH LEEDS & GRENVILLE & SOUTH GRENVILLE :—Jas. Buckley, Jas. Millar, Isaiah Wright.

LENOX :—John Stevenson, Jas. Fellows, A. Lewis Morden.

LINCOLN :—A. Morse, Robt. Fowle, Pat. Walden.

LONDON :—Sam. Peters, Geo. B. Harris, Dan. Regan.

MIDDLESEX (North) :—John Dawson, Lachlan C. McIntyre, John Gunn.

MIDDLESEX (East) :—Jas. Fisher, John Kennedy, Eli S. Jarvis.

MIDDLESEX (West) :—Thos. Gordon, David Gibb, Thos. Northcote.

\* The appointments for Dufferin to take effect from 24th Jan. instant.

- MONCK :—John Sowerby, Hugh Crawford, Chas. Priestman.
- MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND :—Mathias Moore, Benjamin S. Beley, John P. Cockburn.
- NORFOLK :—Frank Gordon, John Beemer Walter Turnbull.
- NORTHUMBERLAND (East) :—Malcolm McFiggis, Jas. O'Reilly, Robt. Cook.
- OTTAWA :—Jas. Cunningham, Wm. Kehoe, Adolphe Robillard, M.D.
- ONTARIO (North) :—David Walks, Wm. Ritchie, jr., Wm. Ross.
- ONTARIO (South) :—Benj. F. Campbell, Wm. McGill, M.D., Stephen K. Brown.
- OXFORD (North) :—John Dunlop, Angus Munroe, John Douglas.
- OXFORD (South) :—Wm. Dunn, Wm. Scott King, David S. Butterfield.
- PEEL :—Alex. Dick, John C. Snell, Wm. Marshall.
- PERTH (North) :—Wm. Mowat, Jacob Kollman, Wm. S. Bolger.
- PERTH (South) :—Pat. Whelihan (Registrar), Thos. H. Race, Wm. N. Ford.
- PETERBOROUGH (East) :—Jas. Drummond, Wm. Moher, sen., Wm. Darling.
- PRESOTT :—James H. Fulford, Thos. O. Steele, John Fraser.
- PRINCE EDWARD :—W. H. R. Allison, Peter Wood, Peter S. Hare.
- RENFREW (North) :—Horace J. Church, Pat. Duggan, Wm. A. Hunter.
- RUSSELL :—Geo. Lang, Jos. Lalonde, Richard Helmer.
- SIMCOE (South) :—Geo. Dinwoody, H. J. Broughton, Thos. Drifill.
- THUNDER BAY :—Robt. E. Mitchell, John McIntyre, Amos Wright.
- TORONTO :—Jas. Magee, Chas. B. Doherty, Wm. W. Ogden, M.D.
- VICTORIA NORTH, HALIBURTON AND SOUTH VICTORIA :—Geo. Kempt, Jas. McKibbin, Pat. Curtin.
- WATERLOO (North) :—John L. Wideman, Benj. J. Ballard, Jas. Potter.
- WATERLOO (South) :—Thos. Field, Philip Erbach, Jas. P. Phin.
- WELLAND :—John Drew, Jas. E. Morin, Jas. Henderson.
- WELLINGTON (Centre) :—Jas. Cattanach, Chas. McMillan, Chas. Allan.
- WELLINGTON (West) :—Thos. Harcourt Alex. Micklejohn, Wm. Sturtridge.
- WELLINGTON (South) :—And. Lemon, Jas. Goldie, John Murphy.
- WENTWORTH (North) :—John Evans, Jonathan Morden, Jos. Bowman.
- WENTWORTH (South) :—Hamilton Swayze, Closson Vansickle, Ed. Dickenson.
- YORK (East) :—Jas. Eckardt, John Milne, Wm. H. Doel.
- YORK (North) :—W. H. Ashworth, Thos. Rateliff, Willard Bennett.
- Feb. 19 :—
- ADDINGTON :—Robt. Madden, Jas. Herchmer, Michael McConnell.
- DUFFERIN :—Thos. Jull, R. J. McKittrick, Geo. McManus.
- HASTINGS (West) :—W. D. Fuller, Albert Rockwell, M.D., Jas. B. Young.
- NORTHUMBERLAND (West) :—Dan. Rooney, Thos. Lawless, Wm. H. Eyre.
- PETERBOROUGH (West) :—John Hull, Jas. Elliott, John McClelland.
- RENFREW (South) :—Donald Stewart, John Foley, John D. McTae.
- SIMCOE (East) :—D. J. Beaton, W. H. Blackstock, M.D., Wm. Moore Kelly.
- STORMONT :—John J. Shaver, Toussaint Hebbert, R. C. McGregor.
- SIMCOE (West) :—Geo. Watson, John Laird, Neil Harkins.
- YORK (West) :—Jas. Newton, jr., Geo. C. Moore, Robt. Wilcock.
- Feb. 19.—Milton Mallory Tucker, M.D., Orono,—An A. C. for N. and Durham.
- Feb. 25.—Jas. Geo. Currie, St. Catharines,—Registrar, Lincoln, vice J. Powell, deceased.
- Feb. 26.—Dan. B. Macdonald, Wallaceburg,—Clk. 5th D. C., Kent.
- Feb. 26.—Thos. McCann, Tweed,—Clk. 4th D. C., Hastings.
- March 5.—John Arbuthnott Trail, Edinburgh, Scot., W. S.,—A Commr for taking Affidts.
- March 5.—Alex. Burns, Parkhill,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Middlesex.
- March 5.—Jonathan Cook, New Hamburg,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Waterloo.
- March 5.—Isaiah Coleman, Ameliasburg,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Prince Edward.
- March 5.—Wm. Joe Smith,—License Inspector, Algoma.
- March 19.—B. T. Mulligan, Mattawa,—License Inspector, Nipissing.
- March 19.—Elgin Myers, Orangeville,—License Commr., Dufferin.
- March 26.—Bamlet E. Sifton, Arva,—Clk. 8th D. C., Middlesex.
- March 26.—John A. Robertson, Martintown,—B'ff. 9th D. C., S., D. and Glengarry.
- March 26.—Saml. Brown, Crediton,—B'ff. 11th D. C., Huron.
- March 26.—Fletcher Swayze, Welland,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Welland.
- March 26.—Saml. Mitchell, Plevna,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Frontenac.

March 26.—Commr., NI.

March 26.—Commr., Ad.

March 26.—Murray,—Lj.

April 2.—1 B'ff. 2nd D. C.

April 2.—1 5th D. C., La.

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April 2.—W 4th D. C., Du

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April 2.—Da —B'ff. 10th D

April 2.—Hy West Durhan

April 2.—J North Ontario

April 2.—Hy Russell.

April 9.—G. beth,—An A. C.

April 9.—W. Manitoba,—A

April 9.—Jas D. C., Oxford.

April 9.—Jol C., Huron.

April 9.—Jar D. C., Wellin

April 9.—E. 3rd D. C., Duff

April 9.—Wm Lincoln.

April 9.—Joh pro tem., North

April 9.—Mic censes, East H

April 11.—W Sheriff of Has moved.

April 11.—W ford,—An A. C.

April 16.—Jas D. C., Bruce.

April 16.—Geo. —B'ff. 3rd D. C.

April 30.—An —A Commr. for

April 30.—Wa A Commr. for

April 30.—Fra —Registrar for

ceased.

- hn Milne,  
 th, Thos.  
 s. Herch-  
 cKitrick,  
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 g. in. Roon-  
 hn Hull,  
 Stewart,  
 W. H.  
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 s, John  
 , Geo. C.  
 r, M.D.,  
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 Wallace-  
 Clk. 4th  
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 and,—  
 —B'ff.
- March 26.*—Noah Timmins, — License Commr., Nipissing.  
*March 26.*—Alex. McConnell,— License Commr., Addington.  
*March 26.*—John McCallum, Walter E. Murray,—License Commrs., Elgin.  
*April 2.*—Thos. Ingram, jun., Puslinch,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Wellington.  
*April 2.*—Eugene Mason, Matlock,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Lambton.  
*April 2.*—John May, Port Carling,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Muskoka.  
*April 2.*—Wm. Parsons, Orangeville,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Dufferin.  
*April 2.*—Reid Burnitt Alguise, Farmersville,—B'ff. 9th D. C., Grenville.  
*April 2.*—John Slattery, Almonte,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Lanark.  
*April 2.*—David P. Snyder, Edwardsburgh,—B'ff. 10th D. C., L. and Grenville.  
*April 2.*—Hy. Middleton,—License Commr., West Durham.  
*April 2.*—John Card,—License Commr., North Ontario.  
*April 2.*—Hy. Robillard,—License Commr., Russell.  
*April 9.*—G. A. Routledge, M.D., Lambeth,—An A. C., Middlesex.  
*April 9.*—Wm. Robertson, Pilot Mound, Manitoba,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.  
*April 9.*—Jas. Stevens, Ingersoll,—Clk. 5th D. C., Oxford.  
*April 9.*—John Gill, Exeter,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Huron.  
*April 9.*—James Hay, Arthur,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Wellington.  
*April 9.*—E. F. Bowes, Shelbourne,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Dufferin.  
*April 9.*—Wm. Forbes,—A License Commr., Lincoln.  
*April 9.*—John Scott,—License Inspector *pro tem.*, North Lanark.  
*April 9.*—Michael Lally,—Inspector of Licenses, East Hastings.  
*April 11.*—Wm. Hope, M.D., Belleville,— Sheriff of Hastings, *vice* Geo. Taylor, removed.  
*April 11.*—Warner E. Carnell, M.D., Thedford,—An A. C., Lambton.  
*April 16.*—Jas. McLeod, Ripley,—Clk. 9th D. C., Bruce.  
*April 16.*—Geo. McPherson, Carleton Place,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Lanark.  
*April 30.*—Andrew J. Nash, London, Eng.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.  
*April 30.*—Walter A. Wilkes, Winnipeg,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.  
*April 30.*—Francis Barclay, Georgetown,—Registrar for Halton, *vice* T. Racey, deceased.  
*April 30.*—John Wallace,—Clk. 1st D. C., Thunder Bay.  
*April 30.*—Wm. Gibbons,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Thunder Bay.  
*April 30.*—Fred. Fowler,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Thunder Bay.  
*April 30.*—Robt. Scott,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Thunder Bay.  
*April 30.*—Geo. W. Sills, Belleville,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Hastings.  
*April 30.*—John McMeekin,— License Commr., Nipissing.  
*May 7.*—Wm. B. Ellison, New York,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.  
*May 7.*—David M. Perry, Woodstock,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Oxford.  
*May 7.*—Thos. Sanfield Tobin, Stratford,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Perth.  
*May 14.*—Simon S. Cook, Morrisburg,—Registrar of Deeds, Dundas, *vice* J.P. Chrysler, deceased.  
*May 14.*—Geo. Edward Lumsden, Asst. Prov. Sec'y., Toronto,—A Commr. *per ded pot.*  
*May 14.*—Geo. Moore, Bothwell,—Clk. 6th D. C., Kent.  
*May 14.*—Frank J. Abjon, Kat Portage,—Clk. 3rd D. C., Thunder Bay.  
*May 14.*—Geo. Gale, L'Orignal,—B'ff. 1st D. C., P. and Russell.  
*May 21.*—Frank Philip Gasson, Berlin,—Dep. Sheriff,—Sheriff of Waterloo, *pro tem.*, *vice* Davidson, deceased.  
*May 21.*—John Reives, Colborne,—B'ff. 7th D. C., N. and Durham.  
*May 21.*—Thos. Forham, Wallaceburg,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Kent.  
*May 28.*—David Gibb, Wardsville,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Middlesex.  
*May 28.*—Martin Carroll, Maganetawan,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Parry Sound.  
*June 4.*—Wm. J. McIntosh, London,—Clk. 1st D. C., Middlesex.  
*June 11.*—Dugald Macpherson, Stanton,—Clk. *pro tem.* 5th D. C., Dufferin.  
*June 11.*—C. A. Cameron, Cumberland,—B'ff. 5th D. C., P. and Russell.  
*June 11.*—Hy. C. Stapleton, Peterborough,—B'ff. *pro tem.* 1st D. C., Peterborough.  
*June 18.*—Thos. Paxton, Port Perry,—Sheriff of Ontario, *vice* G. N. Reynolds, resigned.  
*June 18.*—Moses Springer, Waterloo,— Sheriff of Waterloo, *vice* Gasson.  
*June 25.*—M. K. Ketchum, Brighton,—Clk. 8th D. C., N. and Durham.  
*June 25.*—Wm. L. Redmond, Iroquois,—B'ff. 6th D. C., S., D. and Glengarry.  
*June 25.*—John M. Scott, Milverton,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Perth.

July 2.—Roswell B. Macklam, Brighton,—B'ff. 8th D. C., N. and Durham.

July 9.—Calvin Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S., and Wm. Jas. Scott, Registrar of Deeds, Battleford, N.W.T.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

July 30.—Edward C. Allworth, Paris,—Cik. 2nd D. C., Brant.

July 30.—Jno. B. McDonald, Rutherford,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Lambton.

Aug. 13.—Thos. Norton, Horning's Mills, Joseph Carbert and Jas. Henry, Orangeville, and Robt. Lawrence, Mono Mills, M.D.'s, and Thos. Turnbull, Mono Centre,—Coroners for Dufferin.

Aug. 27.—Wm. H. Winzel, Crediton,—B'ff. 11th D. C., Huron.

Aug. 27.—Geo. Gale, L'Original,—B'ff. 7th D. C., P. and Russell.

Sept. 3.—Alfred Heales, London, Eng.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 3.—Joseph Firth Warbrick, Bolton,—Cik. 4th D. C., Peel.

Sept. 3.—Milton Carr, Commanda,—Cik. 6th D. C., Parry Sound.

Sept. 3.—Archibald McIntosh, South Finch—B'ff. 8th D. C., S., D. & Glengarry.

Sept. 10.—George John Duncan, Drummondville,—Sheriff of Welland, vice Robt. Hobson, deceased.

Sept. 10.—John Crerar, Minnedosa, Manitoba,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 10.—S. P. Mabee, of Port Rowan,—Cik. 7th D. C., Norfolk.

Sept. 17.—Samuel Williams, West Garafraxa,—License Commr., Centre Wellington.

Sept. 17.—Joseph Jamieson and Daniel Hilliard,—License Commrs., North Lanark.

Sept. 24.—Wm. Norris, Port Carling,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Muskoka.

Sept. 24.—Wm. Findlay, Elora,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Wellington.

Oct. 1.—John Fraser, Kingston,—Deputy Cik. of the Crown, Cik. of County Court and Cik. of Surrogate Court, Frontenac, vice Fuller, deceased.

Oct. 1.—Henry Luxton, London, Eng.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 1.—Alex. McLaren, jun., Osceola,—Cik. 7th D. C., Renfrew.

Oct. 1.—Lewis G. Willsie, Dorchester Station,—B'ff. pro tem. 1st D. C., Middlesex.

Oct. 8.—Robt. Hall, L'Original,—Cik. 1st D. C., P. & Russell.

Oct. 14.—Roger Mahon, Port Carling,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Muskoka.

Oct. 29.—Alex. Macdonell, Toronto,—Cik. of the Process pro tem., vice Ross, deceased.

Oct. 29.—Wm. Stuart Fraser, W.S., Edinburgh, Scot.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 29.—Newton Burdick, Dorchester Station,—Cik. 7th D. C., Middlesex.

Oct. 29.—Richard A. Havill, Rainham,—Cik. 4th D. C., Haldimand.

Nov. 12.—John Moloney, Peterborough,—Cik. of County Court, Dty. Cik. of Crown, and Regr. of Surrogate Court, Peterborough, vice Leonard, removed.

Nov. 12.—Wm. Turner, Sault Ste. Marie,—License Commr., Algoma.

Nov. 12.—Christr. Leary,—License Inspector, West Peterborough.

Nov. 12.—John McHardy, jun., Teeswater,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Bruce.

Nov. 19.—Robt. Wm. Bell, M.D., Peterborough,—An A. C., Peterborough.

Nov. 19.—Alex. M. Sutherland, Winnipeg,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Nov. 26.—Nathaniel Hignbotham, Guelph,—Regr. of Deeds, Wellington (exclusive of North Registry Riding), vice Prince, deceased.

Nov. 26.—Wm. Beverley Heward, Toronto,—Cik. of the Process, vice Macdonell.

Dec. 3.—Robt. Wichels Clark, M.D., Hastings,—An A. C., N. & Durham.

Dec. 3.—Chas. E. Riggins, Beamsville,—Cik. 4th D. C., Lincoln.

Dec. 3.—Samuel Hunter, Millbrook,—Cik. 4th D. C., N. & Durham, pro tem.

Dec. 3.—Finlay McEwen, Carleton Place,—Cik. 3rd D. C., Lanark.

Dec. 3.—James Mann Jackson, Kerby,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., N. & Durham.

Dec. 10.—Stanley Scott, M.D., Newmarket,—An A. C., York.

Dec. 10.—Jas. Brady, Ingersoll,—B'ff. 3rd and 5th D. C., Oxford.

Dec. 10.—John J. Mackenzie, Hamilton,—Inspr. of Licenses, Hamilton, vice R. F. Keays, resigned.

Dec. 17.—Wm. Hy. Taylor, M.B., Bradford,—An A. C., Simcoe.

Dec. 31.—Kate Foley, Parry Sound,—Regr. of Deeds, Parry Sound, vice Frank Arthur Foley.

Dec. 31.—Donald McDonald, Ripley,—B'ff. 9th D. C., Bruce.

QU  
Jan. 16.—I  
—Judge of th  
of Quebec, vi  
Jan. 19.—  
Sainte Anne  
vice A. Dumas  
Jan. 20.—P  
Rivers,—Prof  
Cik. of Circuit  
Three Rivers  
Jan. 29.—C  
Cik. of the t  
(Dist. of Mon  
Jan. 22.—  
Commr. per d  
Jan. 22.—J.  
Napoleon B  
Guillaume H  
Stevenson, H  
Dawson, M.  
Abbé Octave  
Carrell, Quel  
uid ; L. W. C  
Three Rivers  
brooke,—Men  
factures.  
Jan. 26.—Cl  
Circuit Court  
Jan. 26.—Jol  
Circuit Court  
April 14.—I  
stable for Beau  
April 26.—O  
tary of Dept. c  
with La. Gard  
May 18.—Ho  
of Police, und  
May 18.—Al  
toba,—A Comm  
May 20.—P  
P.Q.,—Inspect  
Islands, vice Cl  
May 22.—E.  
—Coroner Art  
Gravel, comm.  
June 2.—Adj  
—District Mag  
H. O'Brien.  
June 2.—Jos  
Official Arbitra  
under 32 Vic., C  
June 3.—Jea  
mure,—A mem.  
to represent Mi  
maire, deceased

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

Jan. 16.—Hon. Alex. Chauveau, Quebec, —Judge of the Sessions of the Peace for City of Quebec, *vice* Holt, deceased.

Jan. 19.—Joseph Thibault,—Registrar, Sainte Anne des Monts (division), Gaspé, *vice* A. Dumais, resigned.

Jan. 20.—Philippe Elise Panneton, Three Rivers,—Prothonotary of Superior Court, Clk. of Circuit Court and Clk. of the Crown, Three Rivers (Dist.).

Jan. 20.—Chas. E. Schiller, Montreal,—Clk. of the Crown and Clk. of the Peace (Dist. of Montreal).

Jan. 22.—Hon. Alex. Chauveau,—A Commr. *per ded. pot.*

Jan. 22.—J. B. Rolland, C. A. Dansereau, Napoleon Bourassa, Adolph Leveque, Guillaume Boivin, Thos. White, A. A. Stevenson, Hy. Bulmer, Andrew Boyd, S. E. Dawson, M. J. F. Quinn, Montreal; the Abbé Octave Audet, Bergerville; Jas. Carrell, Quebec; L. J. Boivin, St. Romuald; L. W. Carrier, Lévis; Thos. Millette, Three Rivers; and Alex. G. Lomas, Sherbrooke,—Mem's. of Bd. of Arts and Manufactures.

Jan. 26.—Chas. Leduc, Hull,—Clk. of Circuit Court in Hull, Ottawa.

Jan. 26.—John Cullen, Carleton,—Clk. of Circuit Court at Carleton, Bonaventure.

April 14.—Israel Gendron,—High Constable for Beauharnois (Dist.).

April 26.—Oscar Dunn, Quebec,—Secretary of Dept. of Public Instruction, jointly with Ls. Giard.

May 18.—Hon. Alex. Chauveau,—Commr. of Police, under 33 Vic. Chap. 24.

May 18.—Alphonse A. C. Larivière, Manitoba,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

May 20.—Edmond Brassat, Amherst, P.Q.,—Inspector of Licenses, Magdalen Islands, *vice* Chevrier, resigned.

May 22.—E. Clement P. Chevrefils, M.D.,—Coroner Arthabaska (Dist.), *vice* L. J. Gravel, comm. revoked.

June 2.—Adjutor A. Hudon, Chicoutimi,—District Magistrate during absence of F. H. O'Brien.

June 2.—Joseph Simard, Montreal,—Official Arbitrator for Province of Quebec under 32 Vic., Chap. 150.

June 3.—Jean Baptiste Lefebvre Villemure,—A mem. of the Legislative Council to represent Mille Isles division, *vice* Le-maire, deceased.

June 3.—Louis Adolphe Gladu, Coteau Landing,—Clk. of Circuit Court, Soulanges *vice* J. A. Legris, comm. revoked.

June 8.—Onesime Gauthier, St. Urbain, P.Q.,—A member of the Council of Agriculture, *vice* Hon. D. E. Price.

June 9.—Louis Labelle, of St. Jerome,—Clk. of Circuit Court, Terrebonne, *vice* J. B. L. Villemure, resigned.

June 29.—Rev. J. F. Stevenson,—Protestant School Commr. for Montreal.

July 8.—Chas. M. Thomas, Stanstead Plains,—Joint Registrar (with C. A. Richardson), Stanstead.

July 8.—Philemon Laberge, M.D., St. Martine,—Coroner of Beauharnois, *vice* Ferguson, resigned.

July 8.—Saml. Willard Foster, Knowlton,—Sheriff of Bedford, *vice* P. Cowan, deceased.

July 12.—Alfred N. Thompson, Stanstead Plains,—Joint Clk. of Circuit Court (with C. A. Richardson), Stanstead.

July 15.—Alexis B. Desy, Joliette,—High Constable, Joliette, *vice* L. Panneton, resigned.

July 29.—P. S. Murphy, Montreal; Rev. Joseph Auclair, Quebec; Alex. Germain, M.D., St. Jean Baptiste; Noel Duval, St. Sebastian,—Catholic School Commrs., for their respective localities.

Aug. 3.—Alfred Desilets, Three Rivers,—Prothonotary of Superior Court, Clk. of Circuit Court and Clk. of the Crown, Three Rivers, *vice* P. E. Panneton, resigned.

Aug. 3.—Chas. E. Schiller and Clement A. Dansereau,—Joint Clk. of the Crown and Clk. of the Peace and of the Sessions of the Peace, for Montreal (Dist.).

Aug. 31.—Philippe Pelletier and John J. Curran, Montreal,—Joint Fire Commr. of Montreal, *vice* P. Pelletier and Henry W. Austin, comm. revoked.

Sept. 16.—Polydore Langlais,—Clk. of Circuit Court, Kamouraska,—*vice* J. G. Pelletier and T. Dessaint, comm. revoked.

Sept. 16.—Henry J. Martin,—Registrar of 2nd Registration Division, Bonaventure, *vice* J. A. Verge, resigned.

Sept. 16.—Antoine M. Rivard, M.D.,—Inspector of Licenses, Joliette, *vice* J. B. Chavigny, comm., revoked.

Sept. 30.—Joseph Chas. Bachand, St. Liboire,—Registrar of Bagot, *vice* C. La-roche, comm. revoked.

Oct. 7.—Benjamin Testard de Montigny, —Recorder of Montreal, *vice* J. P. Sexton, deceased.

Oct. 7.—Louis Olivier Tallon, Montreal, —Commr., under Act 43-44 Vic., Cap. 13, respecting L. C. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.

Oct. 13.—Hon. Thos. Jean Jacques Loranger, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, —Commr. for consolidating the Statutes under Act 43-44 Vic., Cap. 2.

Oct. 13.—Chas. Ambroise Pariseault and Theophilus H. Oliver, —Joint Secretaries to said Commission.

Oct. 15.—Rev. Jas. Baydell, M.A., of Kingsley; John Ewing, of Richmond, and Saml. Chagnon, of Melbourne, —Members of the Protestant Board of School Examiners, of Richmond.

Oct. 16.—Joseph Amable Hervieux, N.P., —Inspector of Registry Offices under Act 43-44 Vic., Cap. 17.

Oct. 28.—Jean Baptiste Varin, N.P., Laprairie, —Registrar of Laprairie, *vice* A. Beauvais, resigned.

Oct. 28.—Louis Eleusippe Lamy, —Registrar of Lotbinière, *vice* Filteau, resigned.

Oct. 28.—L. A. Prudhomme, Winnipeg, —A Commr. for taking affidavits.

Jan. 5.—Alexis Ernest Thibaudeau, N.P., —Registrar of Montcalm, *vice* J. E. Beaupre.

Feb. 9.—Jules G. Lussier, M.D., of Salaberry de Valleyfield, —Coroner, Beauharnois, *vice* Laberge, resigned.

Feb. 17.—Richard Dickinson, N.P., Bedford, —Registrar, Missisquoi, *vice* R. Dickinson & L. J. Demers, the latter deceased.

March 19.—Richard W. Heneker, Sherbrooke, —A member of the Protestant Section of the Council of Public Instruction, *vice* Hon. C. Dunkin, deceased.

April 27.—Chas. Leclerc, Cape Cove, —High Constable, Gaspé, *vice* P. Vibert, jun., resigned.

April 28.—Geo. Couture, —Summoned to Legislative Council to represent the Division of Lauzon, *vice* de Lory, deceased.

May 3.—Lucien Saml. Adam, N.P., St. Hyacinthe, —Sheriff of St. Hyacinthe, *vice* Tache, deceased.

May 18.—Adjutor A. Hudon, Chicoutimi, —District Magistrate, Chicoutimi, during absence of F. H. O'Brien.

June 24.—Severin Dumals, Notre Dame d'Hebertville, —Joint Coroner, Chicoutimi, *vice* T. Talbot.

Nov. 2.—William H. Nicholls, London, Eng., and Thos. Ritchie, Halifax, N.S., —Commrs. for taking Affidts.

Nov. 18.—Joseph Phidime Simard, St. Michel, —School Inspector for District comprising Bellechasse, Montmagny and L'Islet, *vice* J. Crepeault, resigned.

Nov. 18.—J. G. O. Ephrem Belcourt, Drummondville, —School Inspector of District comprising Nicolet and Yamaska, *vice* M. Laplante.

Dec. 3.—John J. Leonard, Waterloo, and Fred T. Hall, —Joint Prothonotaries of the Superior Court, Clerk of Circuit Court and Clerk of Crown and Peace for Bedford District, *vice* Fred. T. Hall, Comm., revoked.

Dec. 15.—Philemon Laberge, M.D., —Sheriff of Beauharnois, *vice* L. Hainault, deceased.

Dec. 16.—Jas. Jack, Halifax, N.S., and Wm. J. Foster, London, Eng., —Commrs. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 29.—Chas. Barsalou, Bryson, —Clk of Magistrate's Court, Pontiac.

Dec. 30.—John Harper, Rector of High School, Quebec, —Member Quebec Protestant Board of School Commrs.

## 1881.

July 4.—Daniel Carey, Winnipeg, —A Commr. for taking Affidts.

July 5.—Hon. John Jones Ross, Speaker of the Leg. Council, —Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, *vice* Hon. J. A. Chapleau, appointed Commissioner of Railways under 43-44 Vic. cap 3, amended by 44-45 Vic. cap 6.

July 5.—Hon. John Jones Ross, —Commissioner of Railways *ad interim* during the absence of Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

July 6.—Jas. McGregor, Huntingdon, —School Inspector, *vice* F. C. Emberson, resigned.

July 12.—Dr. B. J. Harrington, —A mem. of Protestant Bd. of School Examiners, Montreal, *vice* Dr. Bell, resigned.

July 19.—Archibald C. Wilson, of Glasgow, Scot., —A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 1.—Edouard Badeau, jun., M.D., and Denis B. G. Desaulniers, M.D., —Joint Coroner, Three Rivers.

Sept. 3.—Joseph G. Pelletier, Kamouraska, —Joint Prothonotary of Superior Court, Clk. of the Peace & Sessions of the Peace and Clk. of the Crown, Kamouraska, *vice* J. G. Pelletier and T. Dessaint, comm. revoked.

Sept. 17.—I.L.D., —Con Commrs., Mo

Oct. 25.—L M.D., St. A Lemaire de d'Etchemin,

## NOVA

Jan. 6.—To Iowa: Dist. 1 Hinkle Cong Queen's), T. 1 burne and Ya 4, —(Digby an A.M. Dist. 5, Roscoe. Dist rough), Rodei Breton and 1 Dist. 8, —(Inv Gunn. Dist. 9 ter), D. H. Sr land and part zie.

Jan. 9.—Fr

real, —A Com

Feb. 23.—H E. C.; Col. J No. 1; Jonat Charles E. Br Longworth, fo for Dist. No. 5 Members of C

March 15.— Eng., —A Com Sec. 54, Chap. ries.

March 15.— Hill, —A Coro

March 15.— wash, —A Coro

April 2.—To ral Counties fo seph Bell; An tigonish, Henr Fergusson; C Cumberland,

Wm. H. Tayl DesBarres; H

ness, Robert N Caldwell; Lun

ton, Wm. H. 1 Freeman; Ric

Shelburne, Ge David Dunlop

man.

Sept. 17.—Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., LL.D.,—Commr. of Bd. of Prot. School Comms., Montreal.

Oct. 25.—Louis Leon Lesieur Desaulniers, M.D., St. Anne d'Yamachiche; Athelstan Lemaire de Martigny, M.D., St. Roch; and Ed Etchemin, and Walton Smith, Banlieue

of Quebec,—Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and other institutions.

Nov. 2.—Francois J. H. Marchand, St. Johns,—Prothonotary of Superior Ct., Clk. of Circuit Ct., and Clk. of the Peace, Dist. of Iberville, *vice* A. N. Charland, resigned.

Dec. 6.—Jas. McCaul, Edinburgh, Scot.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

Jan. 6.—To be School Inspectors, as follows: Dist. 1,—Halifax (City and County), Hinkle Congdon. Dist. 2,—(Lunenburg and Queen's), T. R. Patillo, M.A. Dist. 3,—(Shelburne and Yarmouth), A. C. A. Doane. Dist. 4,—(Digby and Annapolis), Leander S. Morse. A.M. Dist. 5,—(Kings and Hants), Collin W. Roscoe. Dist. 6,—(Antigonish and Guysborough), Roderick McDonald. Dist. 7,—(Cape Breton and Richmond), Alex. McKinnon. Dist. 8,—(Inverness and Victoria), John Y. Gunn. Dist. 9,—(Pictou and part of Colchester), D. H. Smith, A.M. Dist. 10,—(Cumberland and part of Colchester), W. D. McKenzie.

Jan. 9.—Frederick Styles Lyman, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Feb. 23.—Hon. Hector F. McDougall, M. E. C.; Col. J. Wimburn Laurie, for Dist. No. 1; Jonathan Rand, for Dist. No. 2; Charles E. Brown, for Dist. No. 3; Israel Longworth, for Dist. No. 4; David Matheson, for Dist. No. 5; John Ross, for Dist. No. 6;—Members of Central Board of Agriculture.

March 15.—Thos. Wm. Bischoff, London, Eng.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts. under Sec. 54, Chap. 96, Revised Statutes, 4th Series.

March 15.—J. Wm. Cove, M.D., Spring Hill,—A Coroner for Cumberland.

March 15.—Dan. McIntosh, M.D., Pughwash,—A Coroner for Cumberland.

April 2.—To be High Sheriffs of the several Counties for current year: Halifax, Joseph Bell; Annapolis, Peter Bonnett; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Cape Breton, John Fergusson; Colchester, Chas. Blanchard; Cumberland, Roderick McLean; Digby, Wm. H. Taylor; Guysborough, Wm. F. DesBarres; Hants, Edward Curry; Inverness, Robert McDougall; Kings, John M. Caldwell; Lunenburg, Stephen Finck; Pictou, Wm. H. Harris; Queen's, Joshua N. Freeman; Richmond, John F. Fuller; Shelburne, Geo. W. McLean; Victoria, David Dunlop; Yarmouth, Wm. K. Dudman.

April 12.—Lewis E. Tremain, Sydney,—Judge of Probate, Cape Breton.

April 12.—Michael A. McDonald, M.D., Sydney,—A Coroner in Cape Breton.

May 7.—Archibald Wm. Stevenson, Montreal, and J. Duncan Davidson, Montreal,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

June 4.—Hon. Simon H. Holmes, Provl. Secy; Hon. Robert Boak, Presdt. of the Legislative Council; Stephen Tobin, Mayor of Halifax, and Wm. Gossip,—Comms. of the Legislative Library, under Provincial Act (1880), providing for amalgamation of the Library of the Nova Scotia Historical Society with the Legislative Library, and for the management of the joint collection.

June 4.—Arthur Thompson, M.D., Shubenacadie,—A Coroner, Hants.

June 22.—Avila Bourbonniere, Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

June 29.—Chas. E. DeWolfe, Windsor,—A Judge of Probate, Hants.

June 29.—Jas. Naismith Greenshields, Montreal, and John Kerr, St. John, N.B.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

June 29.—John P. Chipman, Kentville,—A Master in the Supreme Court.

July 26.—Frederick Parish, London, Eng., and Alfred D. Foster, Boston, Mass.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

July 26.—Rev. Richmond Logan, Sheet Harbor,—A Commr. of Schools for East Halifax, *vice* Diekey.

Sept. 21.—John C. Phillips, M.D., River Phillip,—A Coroner, Cumberland.

Sept. 21.—Joseph Ross, jun.,—A Commr. of Schools, Inverness (Northern Dist.), *vice* Ettridge.

Sept. 21.—Rev. Robt. Burnett, Rev. Wm. Donald, Rev. James S. Carruthers, Pictou, and Donald Fraser, Acadia Farm, Pictou,—Comms. of Schools, Pictou (Northern District).

Sept. 21.—J. A. Aylwin Creighton, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 22.—Laughlan G. Campbell, Baddeck,—A Judge of Probate, Victoria.



Oct. 22.—Archibald Lawson, M.D., and James Shand, Halifax,—Members of Bd. of School Commrs. City of Halifax.

Oct. 22.—Rev. John Edgecombe, Pictou,—A Commr. of Schools, Pictou (Northern Dist.).

Nov. 9.—Philip A. Hoyne, Chicago,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Nov. 9.—Rev. Geo. N. Cleveland, North Brookfield,—A Commr. of Schools, Queens (Northern Dist.).

Nov. 9.—Rev. Saml. McCully Black, and Rev. Simson Sykes, Liverpool,—Commrs. of Schools for Queens (Southern Dist.).

Feb. 15.—Rev. Dugald McKinnon, P.P., Mainadieu,—A Commr. of Schools, Cape Breton.

Feb. 15.—Henry Boyd Magee, Melvern Square,—A Commr. of Schools, Annapolis East.

Feb. 15.—David H. Muir, M.D., Truro,—A Member of the Provincial Medical Bd.

Feb. 15.—Hon. Hector F. McDougall, M.E.C., Christmas Island; Col. J. W. Laurie, Oakfield, Halifax, Dist. 1; W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Dist. 2; Chas. E. Brown, Yarmouth, Dist. 3; Israel Longworth, Truro, Dist. 4; David Matheson, Pictou, Dist. 5; John Ross, New Glasgow, Dist. 6,—Members of and to constitute a Central Board of Agriculture.

Feb. 15.—Wm. Alexander McLaren, W. S.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Feb. 28.—Hon. Sam. Leonard Shannon, Q.C.,—Judge of Probate, Halifax.

April 2.—To be High Sheriffs of the several Counties for current year: Halifax, Joseph Bell; Annapolis, Peter Bonnett; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Cape Breton, John Ferguson; Colchester, Leander J. Crowe; Cumberland, Roderick McLean; Digby, Wm. H. Taylor; Guysborough, Wm. F. DesBarres; Hants, Edward Curry; Inverness, Hugh McDonald; Kings, Stephen Belcher; Lunenburg, Stephen Finck; Pictou, Wm. H. Harris; Queens, Joshua N. Freeman; Richmond, John F. Fuller; Shelburne, Geo. W. McLean; Victoria, David Dunlop; Yarmouth, Wm. K. Dudman.

April 2.—Saml. Locke, Lockeport,—Summoned to Legislative Council.

April 6.—Wm. H. Owen, Bridgewater,—Summoned to Legislative Council.

April 13.—John W. Schareman, River Philip,—Commr. of Schools, Cumberland.

Nov. 9.—Wm. H. Owen, Bridgewater, and Hon. Ebenezer T. Moseley, Sidney,—Masters of the Supreme Court.

Dec. 6.—John L. Bethune, M.D., Baddeck,—A Coroner, Victoria.

Dec. 6.—Rev. Jas. I DeWolfe, Milton,—A Commr. of Schools, Queen's (Southern Dist.).

Dec. 6.—Geo. M. Burgess, Woodville,—A Commr. of Schools, Kings, *vice* Kinsman.

Dec. 6.—Saml. Jennison and Joseph Albert Harris, Boston, Mass., and Robert Thos. Lattey, London, Eng.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

## 1881.

April 13.—Rev. Alex. F. McGillivray, P.P., Boisdale,—Commr. of Schools, *vice* Grant.

April 22.—Rev. Cranswick Jost, Liverpool,—Commr. of Schools.

April 22.—Henry B. Webster, M.D., Kentville, and Wm. S. Woodworth, M.D., Upper Canada,—Coroners, Kings.

April 22.—James Holmes, Springville,—Duncan C. Fraser and Wm. F. McKeanie, New Glasgow,—Commrs. of Schools.

April 28.—Rev. J. A. Scheffer, Rev. A. L. Gaunt and Rev. James Alex. Maclean,—Commrs. of Schools.

April 28.—Philip S. Ross, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

July 6.—Duncan A. Fraser, M.D., Halifax,—A Member of Bd. of School Commrs., Halifax (City).

July 6.—Rev. Robert Grant, Great Village; Rev. Jas. McLean, Lower Londonderry; W. A. Fulmer, Economy; J. L. Peppard, M.D., Great Village; Josiah C. Crowe, DeBert Village; Rev. James Sinclair, Upper Londonderry; Isaac Fleming, Londonderry; Rev. Maynard P. Freeman, Great Village; James Jinks, Portauipique; Andrew G. Corbett, Five Islands; Rev. Thos. Sedgewick, Tatamagouche; Robert L. Byers, James Benjamin, New Annapolis; E. D. Roach, M.D., John Irvine, Wm. M. Blackwood, John Miller, John Clarke, John McKay, Tatamagouche; John Yuill, Clifton, and James D. Cox, Upper Stewiacke,—Commrs. of Schools.

July 6.—Robert T. Murray,—Clerk to Commr. of Public Works and Mines, and Secy. to Commr. of Public Charities.

July 6.—John Somers, M.D., Halifax,—A Member of Bd. of Public Charities.

July 6.—Finlay McMillan, M.D., Sheet Harbor,—A Coroner.

July 19.—A Coroner  
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Sept. 30.  
Eng.,—A C

Sept. 30.  
Henry S.  
Spring Hill  
vid McKea  
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Kings, San  
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Robt. B. Vs  
lips; St. J

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Jan. 12.—  
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July 19.—Geo. A. Corbin, Bridgewater,—A Coroner.

July 25.—Jonathan Parsons, Halifax,—Prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, Halifax.

July 25.—Jonathan Parsons,—Clk. of the County Court for Dist. No. 1.

July 25.—Geo. Whitman, Round Hill,—Summoned to Legislative Council.

Sept. 30.—Wm. R. A. Kime, London, Eng.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 30.—John Rutherford, Halifax; Henry S. Poole, Stellarton; Wm. Hall, Spring Hill; Wm. Routledge, Sidney; David McKean, Little Glace Bay, and Edward Gilpin, Inspector of Mines,—Members of

and to constitute Bd. of Examiners under Mining Act, 1881 (Cap. 5).

Sept. 30.—Hon. Simon H. Holmes, Provincial Secy.; Hon. Robert Boak, Presdt. of Legislative Council; Stephen Tobin and Wm. Gossip, of Halifax,—Members of Nova Scotia Library Commission.

Nov. 23.—E. H. Adecock, London, Eng.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Nov. 29.—Rev. R. B. Mack, and Rev. D. F. Creelman, Shelburne, and Rev. M. Lafflu, P.P., Margaree,—Commrs. of Schools.

Dec. 31.—Rev. Donald McMillan, North Sidney; Rev. Alex. Chisholm, D.D., P.P., Little Glace Bay; Rev. C. W. McCully, Louisburg; Rev. Jno. Fraser, P.P., Malnaidieu,—Commrs. of Schools.

## NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

Feb. 2.—Archd. Wm. Stephenson, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Feb. 2.—Jno. McDonald, M.D.—A Coroner, Northumberland.

Feb. 4.—Dennis B. Gallagher,—Clk. of the Peace and Clk. of the Cy. Ct., Victoria, vice Baker, left Province.

Feb. 4.—Wm. Fredk. Kertson,—Judge of Probate and Clk. of Circuits, vice S. J. Baker, left Province.

Feb. 20.—Capt. Alfred F. Street,—A. D. C. to the Lieut.-Governor.

Feb. 20.—Henry Wilmot,—Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Governor.

March 17.—J. Duncan Davidson and Avila Bourbonniere, Montreal,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

March 24.—Joshua Oldfield and James Faulkner,—Coroners, Kings.

March 28.—To be Sheriffs for the undermentioned Counties:—York, Thos. Temple; Charlotte, Alex. T. Paul; Carleton, F. R. Jenkins Diblee; Madewaska, Francis J. Rice; Victoria, Albert D. Olmstead; Sunbury, Jas. S. White; Queens, Wm. Howe; Kings, Saml. N. Freeze; Albert, Asael Wells; Kent, Antoine Girouard; Northumberland, John Sherreff; Gloucester, Robt. B. Vail; Restigouche, Wm. H. Phillips; St. John, Jas. A. Harding; Westmorland, Robt. A. Chapman.

May 10.—Wm. Diblee,—Police Magistrate for Woodstock.

May 10.—John H. Isaacson, of Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

May 14.—John G. Nugent,—A Coroner, Queens.

May 14.—Edmund L. Hovey, M.D., and Geo. H. Foster,—Coroners, Carleton.

Augt. 28.—Jas. I. Fellows,—Chief Game Commr. for Province.

Augt. 28.—Geo. Stewart, jun., Quebec; Alf. D. Foster, Boston, Mass.; and Fredk. Parish, London, Eng.—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

Augt. 28.—Jas. DeWolfe Spurr,—Chief Game Commr. for Province, vice Fellows, resigned.

Sept. 29.—Major W. C. Drury, 8th Regt. N. B. Cavalry,—A. D. C. to Lieut.-Governor.

Nov. 11.—Hon. Wm. Wedderburn, Provl. Secy.; Josiah Anderson, Dist. 1; Jas. E. Fairweather, do. 2; Thos. F. Barker, do. 3; Geo. A. Sterling, do. 4; Fred. W. Brown, do. 5; and Robt. Swim, do. 6,—the Bd. of Agriculture under Act 43 Vic., Cap. 15, N.B., the Hon. Wm. Wedderburn to be Presdt. and Julius L. Inches Secy. thereof.

Dec. 22.—Phillip A. Hoyne, Chicago, Ill., U.S.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

1881.

Jan. 12.—John Willet,—Clk. of the Circuits, St. John, City and C'y., vice G. Blatch, deceased.

Jan. 12.—Randolph K. Jones,—Judge of Probates, Carleton, *pro. tem.*

March 12.—Hy. B. Mitchell,—High Sheriff, Sunbury, vice White, resigned.

March 28.—Hon. Chas. J. Townshend, Amherst, N.S.; Job H. Seaman, Barronsfield, N.S.; Jas. Jack, Halifax, N.S.; and

Alfred Heales, London, Eng.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

March 28.—Hon. W. E. Perley,—A Mem. of Bd. of Works.

May 18.—To be Sheriffs of the under-mentioned Counties:—viz. York, Thos. Temple; Charlotte, Alex. T. Paul; Carleton, F. R. Jenkins Dibblee; Madawaska, Francis J. Rice; Victoria, Albert D. Olmstead; Sunbury, Hy. B. Mitchell; Queens, Wm. Howe; Kings, Saml. N. Freeze; Albert, Asael Wells; Kent, Antoine Girouard; Northumberland, John Sherreff; Gloucester, Laman R. Doucett; Restigouche, Wm. H. Phillips; St. John, Jas. A. Harding; Westmorland, Robt. A. Chapman.

June 6.—Philip S. Ross, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

June 17.—Montesquieu McDonald,—Clk. of the C'y Ct., St. John (City and C'y.), vice McMonagle, deceased.

July 9.—Wm. Bayard, M.D., Hy. C. Preston, M.D., T. Clowes Brown, M.D., and Alfred C. Smith, M.D.,—Mem.'s of Medical Council under 44 Vic., Cap. 19, Sec. 2, and Wm. J. Lewis, M.D., Alfred. B. Atherton, M.D., and Stephen S. Black, M.D., Scrutineers under S. 43, said Act.

July 19.—Boyle Travers, M.D.,—A Scrutineer under Medical Act, vice Dr. Lewis, resigned.

Aug. 3.—Wm. Bayard, M.D., Hy. C. Preston, M.D., A. Chipman Smith, M.D., and T. Clowes Brown, M.D.,—Mem.'s of Council of Physicians and Surgeons of N.B. under Act 44 Vic., Cap. 19.

Nov. 22.—Hon. Wm. Wedderburn, Provl. Secy.; Josiah Anderson, Dist. 1; Jas. E. Fairweather, do. 2; John A. Campbell, do. 3; Geo. A. Sterling, do. 4; Fredk. W. Brown, do. 5; and Robt. Swim, do. 6,—Mem.'s of Bd. of Agriculture, under 43 Vic., Cap. 15, Hon. Wm. Wedderburn to be Presdt. thereof.

## MANITOBA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

Jan. 2.—Dudley Wm. B. Leathley, London, Eng.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 3.—John G. Robinson, Toronto,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 3.—Maxime Goulet, Lorette,—A Mem. of the Ex. Council, and Minister of Agriculture, vice Taylor, resigned.

Jan. 3.—Hon. John Norquay, Provl. Treasurer; Hon. M. A. Girard, Provl. Secy., and Hon. C. P. Brown, Minister of Public Works,—A Board of Audit.

Jan. 2.—Edward H. Tiffany, Alexandria, Ont., Hy. Wm. C. Meyer, Wingham, Ont.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 9.—James M. Glass, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 24.—Avila Bourbonniere, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Feb. 2.—Rt. Rev. Robt. Machray, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rupert's Land; Rev. W. C. Pinkham, Prot. Supt. of Education; Stewart Mulvey, Rev. Jas. Robertson, W. N. Kennedy, Rev. Professor Hart, M.A., Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A., Rev. J. F. German, M.A., Wm. Hespeler, Rev. Alex. Matheson, W. J. James, W. B. Hall,—Mems. of Bd. of Education and of Prot. Section thereof when acting separately. His Grace Most Rev. Alex. A. Tache, D.D., O.M.I., Archbishop of St. Boniface; Rev. Albt. Lacombe, O.M.I., Rev. Theo. Lavoie, O.M.I.,

Rev. Geo. Dugast, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Edward W. Jarvis, C.E., Alex. Kitson, M.P.P., Théogène Fafard, M.D., A. A. C. La Rivière, M.P.P.,—Mem.'s of Bd. of Education and of Catholic Section thereof when acting separately.

Feb. 3.—Théogène Fafard, M.D., St. Boniface,—A Coroner.

Feb. 12.—Duncan H. Cameron, Emerson,—A Coroner, Provencher.

Feb. 23.—Lt.-Col. Peebles,—A Commr. to investigate certain charges as to the Management of Winnipeg Genl. Hospital.

Feb. 23.—Livius Sherwood, Winnipeg,—Inspector of Registry Offices.

March 1.—Hy. Tennant, Emerson,—Clk. of C'y Ct.

March 29.—J. Stewart Tupper, Toronto,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

April 5.—J. Duncan Davidson, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

April 5.—Jas. C. Kennedy, Morris,—Clk. C'y Ct., Morris.

April 5.—John Fraser, Kildonan; Saml. L. Kyle, Winnipeg, Louis Schmidt, St. Boniface,—License Commrs., John Fraser to be Chairman thereof.

April 5.—Archd. McNee, Winnipeg,—Inspector of Licenses.

May 18.—John H. Isaacson, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

June 3.—Muirhead,

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June 3.—Archd. Cunningham and Jas. Muirhead, of Glasgow, Scot.; and John P. Godfrey, London, Eng.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

June 3.—W. J. Hinman, Winnipeg,—A Veterinary Surgeon.

June 8.—Acton Burrows, Odauah,—a Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

June 18.—Edward Webb, London, Eng.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

July 6.—Thos. J. Garrison, Baie St. Paul,—License Commr., *vice* L. Schmidt, resigned.

July 17.—Thos. Kennedy and Geo. Mitchell, Rat Portage, Keewatin,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

July 26.—Chas. Constantine, Winnipeg,—Chief of Police for Province, *vice* E. Power, deceased.

July 29.—Wm. B. McMurrich, Toronto,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 3.—David H. Wilson, M.D., Nelsonville,—Coroner, Marquette East.

Aug. 6.—Wm. H. Nash, Emerson,—Registrar of Deeds, Morris.

Aug. 6.—Patrick Lawler, Winnipeg,—Gaoler of Provincial Gaol, *vice* Campbell, resigned.

Aug. 6.—Rev. Saml. Rice, D.D., Winnipeg,—A Mem. of Bd. of Education.

Aug. 6.—A. Brogan and Alex. F. Riddell, Montreal,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 20.—Alfred D. Foster, Boston, Mass., and Joseph B. Nones, New York,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 24.—His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land,—Chancellor of the University of Manitoba

Sept. 6.—Raymond E. Vidal, Riding Mountain, N.W.T.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 16.—Peter Johnson Brown, Ingersoll,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 7.—P. E. Normandeau, N.P., Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 8.—Wm. Hespeler, Winnipeg; Rev. Alex. Matheson, Springfield; W. J. James, Portage la Prairie, and Wm. B. Hall, Headingley,—Mem.'s of Bd of Education and of the Protestant Section thereof when acting separately.

Oct. 8.—Alex. Kittson, M.P.P., The. Fafard, M.D., and A. A. C. LaRivière, M.P.P.,—Mem.'s of Bd. of Education and of Catholic Section thereof when acting separately.

Nov. 17.—Saml. R. Marlatt, Rapid City, N.W.T.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 1.—P. A. Hoyne, Chicago,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 14.—Herbt S. Hunter, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 16.—Elie Brisebois, St. Norbert,—Depty. Sheriff, Provencher.

1881.

Jan. 7.—Frank J. Abjon, Rat Portage—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 10.—G.T. Baldwin, Emerson,—Depty. Sheriff, Emerson.

Jan. 11.—David Hy. McFadden, Emerson,—Inspector to report on horses, cattle, &c., alleged to be infected with infectious or contagious diseases, under 43 Vic., cap. 30.

Jan. 31.—Lt. Col. A. Peebles, Winnipeg,—A Police Magistrate for Winnipeg.

Jan. 31.—D. R. McCord, Montreal, and R. W. Everett, Peterborough,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

March 7.—Jas. W. Brereton, Cross Lake, Keewatin,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

March 8.—Jas. Hy. Benson, Seaforth, Ont.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

March 28.—Rev. Jean Bte. Beaudin,—A Mem. of Bd. of Education and of Catholic Section thereof when acting separately, *vice* Lacombe.

March 28.—Alfred Heales, London, Eng., and John McBeath, Portage La Prairie,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

May 11.—P. S. Ross, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

May 25.—John Fraser, Kildonan; W. R. Nursey, Winnipeg; and Roger Marion, St. Boniface,—License Comms., John Fraser, to be Chairman thereof.

May 25.—Saml L. Kyle, Winnipeg; Archd. McNee, do; G. A. Senecal, St. François Xavier; Geo. W. Earl, Winnipeg,—Inspectors of Licenses.

May 28.—E. R. C. Clarkson, Toronto,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

May 31.—Thos. Sinclair, St. Andrews,—Regr. Lisgar; Wm. H. Nash, Emerson,—Regr. Manchester and Morris; Wm. N. Kennedy, Winnipeg,—Regr. Selkirk; Felix Chenier, Baie St. Paul,—Regr. Marquette East; Andw. Laughlin, Nelsonville,—Regr. Dufferin and Lorne; Wm. J. James, Portage La Prairie,—Regr. Marquette West; John Mason, Westbourne,—Regr. Westbourne and Beautiful Plains; Jos. Lecomte, St. Norbert,—Regr. Provencher.

June 2.—Wm. Leggo, Winnipeg,—Master and Registrar in Equity and Referee in Chambers.

June 2.—Wm. Baby, Winnipeg; Alfred Charlebois, Quebec; Wm. A. McLaren, Edinburgh, Scot.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

June 25.—Freeman Lane, Emerson,—Regr. Hamilton and Rock Lake.

July 8.—David Maloney, Edmonton,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

July 8.—Thos. W. Bischoff, Jas. H. Dodgson, London, Eng.; Jas. MacLennan, D. C. Downey, Jno. Downey, Toronto,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 10.—H. J. Pugh, Mountain City,—Clk of Ct., Hamilton and Rock Lake.

Aug. 10.—J. J. Cochrane, Nelsonville,—Depty. Sheriff, Hamilton and Rock Lake.

Aug. 10.—Chris. Collins,—Clk. of Ct. Dufferin and Lorne.

Aug. 10.—Walter M. Haley, Nelsonville,—Depty. Sheriff, Dufferin and Lorne.

Aug. 10.—K. J. Wicksteed, Ottawa,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 15.—E. A. Brisebois, Minnedosa,—Regr. Minnedosa; Martin Macdonald, Millford,—Regr. Brandon.

Aug. 17.—John M. M. Duff, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 26.—Chas. McCabe, Rat Portage,—Coroner.

Aug. 27.—W. J. Whitley, Emerson,—Clk. C'y. Ct., Emerson.

Sept. 1.—S. A. Cornell, Rapid City,—A Coroner.

Sept. 5.—John Popham, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 7.—Thos. Alex. Wade, Winnipeg,—Depty. Minister of Public Works.

Sept. 7.—John Geo. Crebassa, Sorel, and Wm. B. Searth, Toronto,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 7.—Geo. Mitchell, Rat Portage,—Clk. C'y. Ct., Varennes.

Sept. 7.—Wm. H. Nash, Emerson,—A Coroner.

Oct. 3.—Wm. N. Kennedy, Rev. Prof. Hart, M.A., Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A.,—Mem's Bd. of Education and Men's Prot. Section thereof

when acting separately;—Rev. Geo. Dugast, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, St. Boniface, Alfred T. Bernier, St. Agathe,—Mem's Bd. of Education and of Catholic Section thereof when acting separately.

Oct. 18.—Jas. McCaul, Edinburgh, Scot.; Robt. D. McGibbon, C. B. Carter, Wm. B. S. Reddy, N. P., Montreal; W. H. Jones, Brockville,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 18.—Nicholas D. Ennis, Minnedosa,—Protector of Game.

Oct. 28.—Geoffery Hy. Walker, Winnipeg,—Prothonotary and Clk. of Crown and Peace, Manitoba.

Nov. 14.—Ed. H. Adecock, Penge, Surrey, Eng.—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Nov. 14.—Chas. Constantine, Winnipeg,—Inspector of Licenses, Selkirk.

Nov. 16.—Hon. Marc Amable Girard, St. Boniface,—Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, vice Goulet, resigned.

Nov. 16.—Alphonse Alfred Clément La Rivière, St. Boniface,—A Mem. of the Ex. Council and Provl. Secy, vice Girard, resigned.

Nov. 25.—Alfred P. Stewart, Turtle Mountain,—Regr. of Deeds, Turtle Mountain and Souris River; Donald McGillivray,—Regr. of Deeds, Norfolk.

Nov. 25.—Alfred John Wilkes, Brantford; Jos. Palliser, Montreal; Jas. Grover, Toronto,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 12.—Wm. J. James, Portage La Prairie,—Regr. of Deeds, Portage La Prairie.

Dec. 12.—Wm. Leggo,—Clk. of Probate.

Dec. 12.—Thos. A. Bernier, St. Agathe,—Supdt. of Catholic Schools, Manitoba, and Joint Secy. Bd. of Education.

Dec. 12.—Louis A. Prud'homme, St. Boniface,—A Mem. of Bd. of Education, vice La Rivière, resigned.

Dec. 22.—W. H. Bartram, London; Wm. Garver, Toronto,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 26.—Thos. W. Bischoff, Jas. H. Dodgson, London, Eng.,—Comms. for taking Affidts.

Dec. 29.—G. W. Lawrence, Stratford,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

April 9.—Jas. E. Lo tees of Ro

May 29 minister,—Prior, and

June 12—vice Prior.

June 26.—Collector, Provl. Coe

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

April 9.—Jas. Morrison (re-appointed) and Jas. E. Lord,—Govt. mem's. of Bd. of Trustees of Royal Columbian Hospital.

May 29.—Marshall Bray, New Westminster,—Govt. Agent, Nanaimo, *vice* Prior, and Sheriff Nanaimo Dist.

June 12.—A. Dick,—Inspector of Mines, *vice* Prior.

June 26.—Henry Guilloid,—Assessor and Collector, and Collector of Revenue and Provl. Constable, Comox.

July 10.—Jas. Morrison,—Sheriff, New

Westminster, *vice* Edmonds, comn. cancelled.

Aug. 10.—F. Hussey,—Govt. Agent and Constable, Lytton.

Oct. 2.—J. C. Hughes, Clk. of County Court. Dated 1st July.

Oct. 2.—Chas. Warwick,—Asst. Govt. Agent, New Westminster. Dated 1st June

Dec. 2.—Jos. E. White, Inverness, Skeena.—Provl. Constable and Collector of Revenue, North West Coast of Province, *vice* Windsor, resigned.

1881.

Feb. 15.—Marshall Bray,—Clk. C'y. Ct. Nanaimo.

April 30.—John Bowron,—Registrar under "Marriage Ordinance, 1867," and "Amendment Act, 1872," *vice* Ball.

April 30.—Fred. Soues, Clinton,—Govt Agent, Lillooet, *vice* O'Connor.

April 30.—Hy. Mathers and Chas. McDonough,—Official Mem's. Bd. of Trustees Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, *vice* Messrs. Morrison and Lord.

May 2.—Danl. Cluness, M.D.,—Coroner, Nanaimo Dist.

June 3.—W. M. Dingwall,—Assessor and Collector, Collector of Revenue, *vice* Guilloid, and Provincial Constable.

June 10.—Walter Dewdney,—A Coroner for Province, Govt Agent and Toll Collector, Dist. Registrar, Collector of Revenue, Yale, &c.

June 10.—John Bowron,—Gold Commr., Cariboo.

June 28.—Fred. Soues,—Gold Commr., Clinton.

July 2.—Geo. Tunstall,—Regr. of Supreme Court and Sheriff, Clinton Judicial Dist.

July 2.—Stephen Wootton,—Regr. Supreme and C'y. Cts., Cariboo J1. Dist.

July 2.—Eustace Jenns,—Regr. Supreme and C'y Cts., Westminster J1. Dist.

July 8.—Wm. Stephenson,—Assessor and Collector, Cariboo, *vice* Livingstone.

July 15.—Fred. Soues,—Depty Dist. Regr., Clinton.

July 15.—Walter Dewdney,—Depty. Dist. Regr., Westminster.

July 15.—Marshall Bray,—Depty. Dist. Regr., Victoria.

Nov. 17.—Edwin A. Leigh,—Depty. Regr., Victoria J1. Dist.

## P. E. ISLAND PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1880.

March 3.—Hon. Donald Ferguson, Provincial Secy.,—Treasurer and Commr. of Public Lands.

March 3.—Hon. Wm. Campbell,—Commr. of Public Works.

April 2.—Jas. MacLeod, M.D., and Peter Conroy, M.D.,—Coroners, Queens.

June 30.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others,—Comms. to manage the General Exhibition for the Province.

Aug. 6.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others,—An Advisory Board for securing a representation of the Province at Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, in Sept., and also at New Brunswick Exhibition, St. John, in Oct.

1881.

*April*—To be High Sheriffs of the several Counties for ensuing year:—Queens, Hy. Jno. Callbeck, Charlottetown; Kings, Michael McCormack, Souris; Prince, Wm. Gamble Strong.

*May 5*.—Hon. Donald Ferguson, J. A. Arsenault, Wm. Campbell, Chs. C. Gardiner and Hy. Longworth,—Comms. for management Govt. Stock farm.

*May 5*.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others.—Advisory Board to secure representation of P. E. I. at Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, in Sept.

*May 5*.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others,—Comms. to manage General Exhibition for Province.

*May 5*.—Joseph M. Creamer, M.D.,—A Coroner, Queens.

*Nov. 26*.—John Sutherland, M.D., Centreville,—A Coroner, Prince, Fred. Parrish, and Alfred Heales, London, Eng., and Alfred D. Foster, Boston, and Philip S. Ross, Montreal,—Comms. for taking Adfts.

*Dec. 31*.—John Coombs,—Queen's Printer for 1882, vice P. R. Bowers.

## NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

1880.

*Jan. 3*.—The Commr., the Asst. Commr. and Supt. of N.W. Mounted Police, Battleford,—Issuers of Billiard and other Table Licenses.

*May 4*.—Rt. Rev. John McLean, D.D., Bishop of Saskatchewan,—An Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

*Nov. 30*.—The Officer Commanding N.W. Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan; Hugh C. Dennis, Minnedosa; Peter Ferguson, Rapid City,—Issuers of Billiard Licenses, &c.

*Nov. 30*.—Rev. Jas. M. Wellwood, Minnedosa; Major L. N. F. Crozier, Wood

Mountain; Rev. Benj. McKenzie, Cumberland; John A. Lauder, Oakenese Mission, Riding Mountain; A. B. McDougall, Shoal Lake; A. J. Welch, Bird Tail Creek,—Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

*Dec. 6*.—Amedee E. Forget, Battleford; Major L. N. F. Crozier, Wood Mountain; W. A. Russell, Bird Tail Creek,—Notaries Public.

*Dec. 10*.—Wm. E. Brereton, Jasper House; John Templeton, Shoal Lake; J. H. Wood and W. A. Doyle, Birtle; Angus McBeath, Touchwood Hills,—Justices of the Peace.

1881.

*Jan. 13*.—Inspector Thos. Dowling, Fort McLeod,—A Justice of the Peace, and an Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

*June 11*.—Bernard Brewster, Prince Albert; Ls. Schmidt, St. Laurent; James Jamieson Campbell, Prince Albert; Chas. Nollin, Touchwood Hills; Wm. Steed, Fort McLeod,—Justices of the Peace.

*July 18*.—Major Jas. Walker, Bow River; Insp. John Hy. Mellree, Fort Walsh; Insp. Samuel Benfield Steele, Qu'Appelle; Insp. Alex. R. Macdonell, Wood Mountain,—Justices of the Peace.

*Aug. 1*.—Insp. Wm. D. Antrobus, Battleford; Rd. Latouche Tupper, do,—Justices of the Peace.

*Aug. 16*.—Wm. Valteau Maelise, Prince Albert,—A Notary Public.

*Sept. 21*.—Rev. Gilbert Cook, Touchwood Hills; Frank Norman, Fort Walsh,—Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

*Sept. 21*.—Stewart D. Mulkins, Battleford; W. R. Guun, Prince Albert,—Notaries Public.

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Henry Cor  
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## GRADUATES, 1880.

The following gentlemen cadets at the R. M. C., Kingston, Ont., having completed their full period of instruction at the College, are granted Certificates of Graduation, dated 30th June, 1880, viz:—

*1st Class Certificates.*—Company Sergt. Major Aylesworth Bowen Perry, Napanee, Ont., 42,285 \* honours; Company Sergt. Major Duncan Macpherson, Napanee, Ont., 39,789 honours; Company Sergt. Major James Spelman, Ottawa, Ont., 35,530 honours; Company Sergt. Major Henry Ellison Wise, Ottawa, Ont., 39,333 honours; Sergt. Charles Oliver Fairbank, Petrolia, Ont., 29,562 honours; Sergt. William Mahlon Davis, Aylmer, Ont., 29,542 honours; Sergt. Charles Albert DesBrisay, Bathurst, N.B., 29,356 special mention; Corp. Alfred George Godfrey Wurtele, Quebec, 28,977 honours; Sergt. John Bray Cochrane, Brockville, Ont., 27,257 honours; Sergt. Henry Cortlandt Freer, Brockville, Ont., 26,896 honours; Batt. Sergt. Major Harold Waldruff Keefer, Ottawa, Ont., 25,710 honours.

*2nd Class Certificates.*—Sergt. Victor Brereton Rivers, Brockville, Ont., 24,274

\* Aggregate number of marks obtained.

honours; Sergt. Francis Joseph Dixon, Belleville, Ont., 20,622 honours; Sergt. Frederick Davis, York, Ont., 17,510 special mention.

The following gentlemen are admitted as cadets at the R. M. C.

William Anthony Foster Von Iffland, Quebec, 7635; William Fraser Van Buskirk, St. Thomas, Ont., 6835; William Herbert Phillips, Ottawa, Ont., 5766; Frederick Lindsay Crawford, Montreal, 5467; Herbert Collins Carey, Victoria, B.C., 5132; John Hearn, Junior, Quebec, 4564; Conway Edward Cartwright, Kingston, Ont., 4490; William George Warner, Montreal, 4453; Edward Osborne Smith, Montreal, 4399; Gilbert Edward Sanders, Clinton, B.C., 4263; Randall Davidson, Montreal, 4194; Francis William Abbott, Halifax, N.S., 3949; William Graham, Bell's Corners, Ont., 3297; Frederiek William White, Montreal, 3266; James William Laidlaw, Toronto, Ont., 3076; Kenneth Boswell Cameron, Toronto, Ont., 3052; Frederic Drayner, Quebec, 2967; Allan Pollok Bremner, Halifax, N.S., 2974; Andrew William Ridout, Ottawa, Ont., 2371; William Wynn Worthington, London, Ont., 2044.



## REMARKABLE TRIALS.

### I. The "Gammill Will Case."

A will case of more than common interest, known by the above name, came up in Nova Scotia, during 1880-81, and although, at the time of publication, the case is still *sub judice*, a narrative of the circumstances, rendered by one on the spot, may be of value for reference. The case occurred at Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.

A will of the late Mr. William Gammill was proven in the usual manner, and under it his widow, the sole devisee and executrix, entered into possession of his estate, which consisted of personal and real estate as returned to the Probate Court of some \$66,673. This will, made 26th April, 1877, is recognized as having been executed by deceased, who died 4th May, 1879. Mrs. Gammill went to Scotland, her native country, shortly after her husband's death, and remained away nearly a twelvemonth. A little over a year after Mr. Gammill's death, Thomas McLellan produced a will, dated 21st April, 1879, purporting to have been made on that day in the presence of himself, Donald Johnston and Alexander Gordon, all of whom swore to the statement in August, 1880, and under it bequests to the amount of \$66,000 were made to different persons. This posterior will was proved before Lewis E. Tremain, Esq., Judge of Probate, and many witnesses were examined in support of and against its authenticity. Mr. N. L. Mackay, Q.C., was the leading counsel for Mrs. Gammill, and conducted the investigation in her interest, and Mr. O. S. Weeks, at one time Attorney General of Nova Scotia, and Mr. S. G. (now Justice) Rigby, acted for those claiming under the new will. The investigation extended over two months, and resulted in the Judge of Probate (a layman) deciding that as three persons swore that Mr. Gammill executed the will that it should be on that ground admitted to Probate, from which decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Mr. Gammill, the deceased, was a Scotchman by

birth, who carried on for many years a general mercantile business at Little Bras D'Or, N.S., most of which time on his own account. He retired from business about 20 years ago, having amassed considerable wealth. He represented Victoria in the N.S. Assembly in the Liberal interest, was a Lt. Colonel in the Militia, a J.P., an elder in the Presbyterian Church (to the support of which he contributed liberally), and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all classes of society. Rev. M. Wilson, his friend and pastor, sums up his character in these words: "He was a man of honour and integrity, and a Christian gentleman." Mr. Gammill was a widower; in 1875 he went to Scotland, and there met a Miss Imrie, a lady well advanced in years, and the daughter of a well-to-do farmer living at Mary Hill, near Glasgow, one of whose sons is the Rev. Mr. Imrie of St. Andrew's church, Dunfermline, another Mr. Peter Imrie, who recently came to Canada as the Lanarkshire Farmers' delegate. The result of the acquaintanceship was that Miss Mary Imrie, 43, came out to Canada, where she was married to Mr. Gammill at his house on 1st January, 1877. Mr. Gammill was then 74 years of age, but in vigorous health, and it is said by those who knew him well that he had all the appearance of a man much younger in years. Miss Imrie, it appears, brought out as her "tocher" some £600, which she handed over to Mr. Gammill, and the money was invested by him with his own monies. Mrs. Gammill said in her evidence: "I married Mr. Gammill for love, and he was a good man," and they lived together till his death, in July, 1879, on apparently the most affectionate terms. Hon. T. D. Archibald, Senator, the Rev. Matthew Wilson, and others, warm personal friends of Mr. Gammill's, showed this conclusively. As already stated, his first will gave Mrs. Gammill everything; the second will made her *Residuary Legatee*, bequests of \$66,000 being a first charge on his estate of some \$70,000 only. Thomas Mc-

Lellan, Al Johnston sw the will in t some three second will Lellan; the Gammill. character w that after l one or two p- turing a for also inheren viz. :-the of some of incorrectly knew them St. Andrew' Archibald s named by hi of the able under which month after Lellan's pos the will to ti several, one ing bonds fr dollars befor etc. Besides cruelty of variance wit leaving his estate which bequests, an deception on up to the h left her every ing that by l niless among Rev. Mr. Wi others, testi that he could him over a wedded life c was shown to and affectior circumstance upon the au Since the ap the three wi perjury and t remains to b place only in

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Lellan, Alexander Gordon and Donald Johnston swore that Mr. Gammill executed the will in their presence, 21st April, 1879, some three months before he died. The second will was in the handwriting of McLellan; the former will was in that of Mr. Gammill. At the enquiry McLellan's character was impugned, and it was shown that after Mr. Gammill's death he asked one or two persons to assist him in manufacturing a forged will. The second will had also inherent indications of fraud on its face viz.:-the Christian names and surnames of some of Mr. Gammill's relations being incorrectly stated, and it was proven he knew them perfectly; making a bequest to St. Andrew's Church, a name by which Mr. Archibald swore it was not known (being named by himself) at the time of the date of the alleged will; the circumstances under which it came to light over a twelve-month after Mr. Gammill's death in McLellan's possession; his offering to produce the will to the devisees of which there were several, one his father-in-law, and his taking bonds from them for several thousand dollars before he would produce or prove it, etc. Besides this, the seeming injustice and cruelty of the proceeding, altogether at variance with Mr. Gammill's character, leaving his wife residuary legatee of an estate which would all be eaten up by the bequests, and the perpetrating a fraud and deception on her by leading her to believe up to the hour of his death that he had left her everything in his first will, withholding that by his second he had left her penniless amongst strangers. Mr. Archibald, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rev. Hugh McLeod and others, testified that it was inconceivable that he could do so, and they had known him over a quarter of a century. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Gammill also was shown to have been one of mutual love and affection, and there were many other circumstances which threw grave doubts upon the authenticity of the second will. Since the appeal to the Supreme Court all the three witnesses have been indicted for perjury and forgery, but with what result remains to be decided, as the trial takes place only in the spring of 1882.

#### II. The Biddulph Tragedy.

The "Biddulph tragedy," as the murder of the Donnellys has been called, proved to be one of the most exciting cases in the criminal annals of the Dominion. The circumstances attending the murders and arson

were so appalling, the story told by Johnny O'Connor so incredible, the social condition which the crimes disclosed so lawless and unprecedented, that people did not know what to believe, or whose statements to credit. Great excitement was produced by the events not only at the scene of the dreadful tragedy but throughout the Dominion, and the trial of James Carroll as one of the participators in the murders was watched by all with eager interest, and every detail of the proceedings closely scrutinized.

Before proceeding to relate the facts attending this celebrated case, it may not be uninteresting to note the social condition of the people in the part of the Province of Ontario, where the murder occurred, viz., the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex. The residences for the most part are substantially built, and present an appearance of rural wealth and comfort; fine barns, well cultivated fields and improved implements of agriculture being everywhere observable. The founders of the settlement were Irish immigrants, who coming to Canada many years ago, made homes for themselves and their children in this Western country. Their children have, as a rule, been born and brought up in Biddulph. The evidence adduced in the case, discloses a bad state of affairs in Biddulph many of the residents were quarrelsome in the extreme,—“the slightest insinuation” says a newspaper report, “being resented vindictively. Difference of creed is treated as a ground for hatred and dislike.” The troubles, from which the murders about to be related were the outcome, began with a quarrel between two families. The whole country side became involved. Petty depredations enlarged into startling crimes, and after eight years of incendiarisms, revolting inflictions on dumb brutes, quarrels and attempted assassinations, which, rightly or wrongly, were laid at the door of a family named Donnelly, the world was startled by one of the most inhuman murders on record. The character of the Donnellys, as it has been represented, was not an enviable one. They were lawless and revengeful; they had fired at and assaulted various persons; they defied the neighbourhood; magistrates were afraid to issue warrants against them; constables making an arrest did so at the peril of their lives; the family had become a terror to that section of the country. As civiliza-

tion has advanced, any means to suppress crime, other than those of the recognized law, have justly been condemned. "Vigilance Committees" have no place beside the law. Nevertheless it is not denied that a "Vigilance Committee," consisting of many of the residents in the neighbourhood, was formed in the Township of Biddulph, for the purpose of suppressing the lawlessness which prevailed, and it was sought to be shewn that members of this "Committee" were implicated in the murders of the unfortunate Donnelly's. The facts of the murders may be briefly stated: On the morning of the 4th Feb., 1880, the dwelling-house of James Donnelly in which he then was, with his wife, Thomas his son, Bridget his niece, and a lad named John O'Connor, was entered, the inmates, with the exception of the boy John O'Connor, who escaped, murdered, and the house and bodies burned to ashes. On the same morning a party of men went to the house of William Donnelly, son of James Donnelly, situated some miles distant, in which was William, his wife, his brother John, and one Martin Hogan; that in some pretended alarm of fire they called upon William Donnelly to get up, and John Donnelly, hearing it, arose from bed, opened the door, and was immediately shot. He died a few minutes afterwards. The boy John O'Connor, as has been said, escaped, unknown to those who were at James Donnelly's house having hid himself until they had gone away. His story is one of the most wonderful in the annals of crime, and in consequence of the statements made by him, James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, Thomas Ryder, John Purtell and James Ryder were charged with the murder of James Donnelly, Judith Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Bridget Donnelly and John Donnelly before Mr. John Peters, J.P. and Mr. James Forbes, J.P., on the 21st Feb., 1880. Mr. Chas Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C., for the prisoners. The lad O'Connor was the first witness called, and deposed as follows: "My name is John O'Connor. I live in Lucan with my father and mother; my father's name is Michael O'Connor. I was acquainted with Mr. James Donnelly and his family; they lived in Biddulph; I went to Mr. Donnelly's house the evening before the murder; I went with Mr. Donnelly and Thomas Donnelly, they wanted me to feed the pigs, &c., while they went to Granton.

Old Mr. Donnelly and Thomas came to the house for me; I went with them. A little before dark I and the old man went to bed in the front room. Besides me and the old man and Tom there were in the house Bridget and the old woman. Bridget and the old woman stayed in the kitchen; the old man and I went to bed together. Bridget and the old woman were to sleep in the middle room, next to us. Tom slept in the kitchen. I was awakened up between 12 and 2 o'clock by the old man getting up, and I saw Thomas Carroll holding the candle at the room door for the old man to dress himself. He asked him what he was arresting him for, and he said he had another charge against him. The old man dressed himself, and was looking for his coat, and he came into the room to look for it: I said, 'here it is,' and he took it from under my head, and then went into the kitchen and asked Tom if he was handcuffed. Tom said, 'yes, he thinks he is smart.' Tom then asked him to read the warrant, and a whole crowd rushed in, and commenced hammering them with sticks. I was in bed when they came in. I got under the bed, and I saw Bridget run up stairs; I ran to go up stairs with her. I could see out into the front room from where I was lying under the bed,—the bed is opposite the front door, against the wall, and I could see out into the front room. Bridget ran from the kitchen through the front room, towards the stairs. I came out and told her the crowd were in the kitchen. There was no one in the front room when I ran through. I saw her when she got through. I told her to shut the door after her. I ran back to the bed-room and got behind the clothes basket under the bed: it was light in the front room. Thomas ran out of the kitchen, and got out of the front door. I heard him hammered with sticks. They carried him in and threw him down; I could hear the handcuffs rattle. One of them said, 'hit that fellow on the head and break his skull.' Upon this some one hit him three or four times, and one of them said 'fetch the candle here.' I peeped out and saw Thomas Rider and John Purtell whom I know well. I know Carroll well. I saw one in woman's clothes; some had their faces blackened, and one asked, 'where is the girl?' another answered, 'up stairs.' They went up stairs, but I heard no sound. They came down, got the lamp, threw coal oil on the bed. One of them said the coal oil would burn off, and would not set fire to the beds

at all. When I was under the bed, I got from my coat and I ran out of the old woman. I stamped from the front room. Thomas and I were brought state they across the about fifty at the door was; I told the house was coming. Old Michael Whelan's. John went to Whelan also the whole Whelan said bodies inside a big patch I went over day when and Joe's father and I saw my tv laughed at black hat on to me; she coat, and I asked me if her that the Tom and Bridget killed. My came back to around town father their when he was Fox's, that he was not with name to Mr. asked me if not tell her I would tell as then came in did not wish to get the fellows go as if they were house. I saw had, from wood stick, chopped, at whittled."

The witness

at all. When they had set fire to the bed under which I was lying, they ran away. I got from under the bed, put on my pants and my coat, and tried to quench the fire. I ran out and saw them lying dead,—the old woman was near the kitchen door. I stamped on her as I went through the door from the front room to the kitchen. I saw Thomas lying near the front door; they were breathing, I did not look to see what state they were in. I ran out, and ran across the road to Mr. Whelan's house, about fifty yards from Donnelly's, I rapped at the door, Mrs. Whelan asked who it was; I told her it was Mr. Connors' boy. I whispered in Whelan's ear that Donnelly's house was on fire; he told me I was dreaming. Old Mr. Whelan went down to Jack Whelan's. When he came back he and John went over to the fire; I and Joe Whelan also went over. When I got there the whole place was in a blaze, Mr. Whelan said he thought he saw one of the bodies inside, and near the front door was a big patch of blood. I slept at Whelan's. I went over to Donnelly's again the next day when we saw four burnt bodies. I and Joe went to Lucan and found my father and mother there, and two brothers. I saw my two brothers first. My mother laughed at me when she saw me with a black hat on, which Theresa Whelan gave to me; she asked me where was my overcoat, and I told her it was burnt; she asked me if the house was burnt; I told her that the house was burnt, and that Tom and Bridget and the old woman were killed. My father then went up town; he came back to get me; he told the news all around town. When I came back I told my father their names. I was with my father when he was in Lucan. I went into Mr. John Fox's, that is the only place I was that he was not with me. I think I told Carroll's name to Mr. and Mrs. Whelan. My mother asked me if I knew any of them; I would not tell her for a long time; I asked if she would tell any one if I told her. My father then came in; and I told him the reason I did not wish to tell was because I did not wish to get into trouble. When I heard the fellows go out I could hear their voices as if they were going towards the school-house. I saw one of the sticks that they had, from under the bed, it was a cord-wood stick, split fine, with three sides chopped at the end, and the handle whittled."

The witness was cross-examined at great

length by Mr. McMahon, but adhered firmly to his story: that he knew James Carroll well, and Purtell and Ryder equally as well, and that he saw them in the house on the night of the murder.

Ann Whelan.—"I live near the Donnellys, I recollect the night of the murder. I was awakened up between one and two o'clock by the boy Connors rapping; I asked who it was. John Connors had no shoes or stockings on; he told me that a lot of men had come in women's clothes and hunted the Donnellys out, and set the bed on fire: the old man Patrick Whelan was there; after a short time the old man went over: after a little while the boy Connors told us he thought they were all killed; in the morning he said he was under the bed behind the clothes basket; he said that he was woke up with the noise; he said that Carroll was there. When he spoke about Carroll I may have told him to take care of what he said; I think I told him not to say anything about it; the reason I said this was I didn't want to be brought into it; he told me no more names after that. In cross examination she said: The boy Connors told me that a lot of people in women's clothes had driven the Donnellys to the woods and put fire in two beds. I got up first; my husband was present when I spoke to Connors; he said that Carroll was there. I asked him how he knew. He said, I knew by his talk; he did not tell me that he saw Carroll. I think it was then when I gave him the warning. I was away when he got up in the morning."

Mary Hastings O'Connor, the mother of Johnny O'Connor, testified as to his coming home without his coat, of his telling her of the fire, of his having seen Jim Carroll, Ryder and Purtell there. In cross-examination she said that her son did not tell her that he knew Carroll by his voice. Re-examined by Mr. Hutchinson; I understood that my son told me that he saw Carroll standing in the door with a candle in his hand, and Ryder and Purtell standing behind him; he told me that they killed Tom outside and heaved him in, and one of them said to bring the shovel and break his skull open; he did not tell me that he saw any of the three at the time that they heaved Tom in the door. To Mr. McMahon: He told me he saw Carroll standing in the doorway with a candle in his hand, and Purtell and Ryder standing behind him.

Charles Pope Connelly, Constable, testified as to the arrest of Carroll.

Mary Thompson.—Is acquainted with James Carroll and Wm. Carroll. Wm. Carroll lived at her place on the night of the murder. James and William Carroll slept together in a room in her house. The evidence of this witness went to show that James Carroll did not go out on the night of the murder.

William Thompson, the husband of the last witness, testified that Carroll could not have gone out of his house that night without his knowledge. He further stated: "I am a member of the 'Vigilance' Committee: it was formed last summer; I signed a declaration; it was to support law and order, and to look for anything that was lost, and if anyone knew that they would tell; it was in the porch of the church that I signed it; it was a kind of book; there were other persons in the porch when I signed; the clergyman, Father Connelly, suggested it to the parish from the pulpit. I attended some of the meetings of the Committee. Anthony Heenan, John Kennedy and James Carroll were there; there might have been 20 more.

William Donnelly testified as to the murder of his brother John. He said: "I was disturbed about half-past two by John coming out of his room through my room to the kitchen. I didn't speak to John. He said: I wonder whose hollering fire, and rapping at the door; he kept right on and opened the door. When John opened the door going into the kitchen from my room, I heard them holler 'fire! fire! open the door, Will.' I heard the door opened; I then heard two shots in rapid succession almost together. John fell back against the door from my bed-room to the kitchen; I heard his head strike; he then said: 'Will, Will, I'm shot! and may the Lord have mercy on my soul.' I turned the side of the blind and looked out. I saw John Kennedy, James Carroll and James Ryder." This witness was cross-examined at great length.

The investigation was proceeded with from day to day, a mass of evidence being taken, until the 12th of March, upon which day the prisoners were committed for trial at the ensuing Assizes in London on the charge of murder. In the ordinary course a Coroner's inquest was held, touching the death of the Donnellys, before Mr. Thomas Hossack, coroner of Middlesex,

the verdict rendered being an open one, that the parties were murdered and burned on the night of Tuesday, the 3rd, or Wednesday, the 4th of February, 1880, by some party or parties unknown.

The fact that nobody was implicated by this verdict suggested that there was a likelihood that a fair and impartial jury would not be obtained in Middlesex to try the prisoners. A change of venue was sought, and the accused were brought before the Court of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on the succeeding 17th May, in obedience to a writ of *Habeas Corpus* issued by the Crown, with a view that the place of trial should be changed from that county to another. Mr. Emilius Irving, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C., and Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.F., for the prisoners. The argument was heard before the full Court of Queen's Bench, consisting of Chief Justice Hagarty and Justices Armour and Cameron. The application was refused, Chief Justice Wilson and Justices Galt and Osler, of the Common Pleas, concurring in the refusal. The prisoners were remanded back to gaol to await their trial.

The trial of James Carroll, for the murder of Judith Donnelly (the result of which would decide the guilt or innocence of those indicted with him), commenced before Mr. Justice Armour, at London, on the 4th October, 1880, and proceeded day by day until the 9th of the same month. Messrs. Irving, Q.C., and Jas. Magee, for the prosecution, and Messrs. McMahon, Q.C., Meredith, Q.C., Macnabb and Blake, for the prisoners. After an extended inquiry the evidence being materially the same as in the preliminary investigation, and a most exhaustive and able charge from the learned Judge, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The second trial of Carroll opened in London, on the 27th January, 1881, amidst much excitement. The interest, which appeared to have died out at the close of the first trial, was revived sectional feeling being also fully aroused. The presiding Judge was Mr. Justice Cameron, the Counsel respectively the same as at the preceding trial. Mr. McMahon, Q.C., whose able efforts on behalf of the prisoner cannot but be admired, discredited in a most forcible appeal the testimony of Johnny O'Connor, and the evidence generally given by the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Justice Cameron in a

charge, were of the belief of the people. A verdict was received assembled stated the Court Ho ten minut hand-shak

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charge, which to those who had the pleasure of hearing it will be retained as a model of perspicuity, legal conciseness and learning, presented the matter to the jury. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and was received with much applause by the assembled friends of the prisoner. It is stated that the scene in the vicinity of the Court House was of the wildest description. The enthusiasm was unbounded, for five or ten minutes it was a continued scene of hand-shaking.

The perpetrators of the outrages under circumstances of the most savage atrocity and brutal ferocity in the township of Bidulph therefore remain undiscovered and unpunished.

### III. Boyle vs. The Toronto Globe.

The libel suit of Patrick Boyle vs. the *Globe* Printing Company was commenced before His Lordship Mr. Justice Osler, at the Assize Court, Toronto, on 28th Jan., 1880. This action arose out of editorials which appeared in the *Globe* newspaper, on the 11th, 14th, 19th and 27th Nov., 1879, in which it was stated in effect that corrupt means had been used to secure the awarding of the Dominion Parliamentary printing contract to Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co., and that Boyle was a party to the transaction. Mr. Boyle wrote two letters to the *Globe*, denying that he had been a party to any corrupt bargain, and on the charge being reiterated, brought an action to recover \$10,000 damages for libel. The circumstances under which the contract was let are as follows: towards the end of the Session of Parliament, 1879, tenders were advertised for by the Joint Committee on Printing for doing the Parliamentary printing, for the next 5 years. In answer to this advertisement, tenders were received, the six lowest of which stood in the following order:—C. H. Mackintosh, Ottawa, \$27,133; James Hope, Ottawa, \$28,560; E. J. Charlton, Ottawa, \$30,670; J. C. Boyce, Ottawa, \$32,559; Patrick Boyle, Toronto, \$33,028; MacLean, Roger & Co., Ottawa, \$34,123.

The Printing Committee awarded the contract to Mr. Mackintosh, the lowest tenderer, who, however, afterwards withdrew, together with the 4 next lowest tenderers, so that the contract was ultimately awarded to Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co., the former contractors. The charge of the *Globe* was that Mr. Mackintosh induced the tenderers, between his offer and MacLean, Roger & Co.'s, to withdraw their ten-

ders for "a substantial consideration,"—the amount of the consideration for Boyle's withdrawal being \$2,500,—that he (Mackintosh) then received promissory notes for \$2,000 per annum for 5 years from MacLean, Roger & Co., and that he then withdrew his tender, so that MacLean, Roger & Co., the old contractors, retained the contract. On the case being called, Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., and J. A. Donovan appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jas. Bethune and J. D. Edgar for the defendants. Mr. P. Boyle and Hon. Geo. Brown, Manager of the *Globe* Printing Co., were both in Court, which was crowded with spectators. The trial lasted 2 days. The plaintiff called no witnesses. The defence admitted publication, and endeavoured to establish justification. The witnesses examined were Henry Hartney, Clk. to the Joint Committee on Printing, J. C. Roger, M. Starrs, E. J. Charlton, Jas. Cotton, C. H. Mackintosh and P. Boyle. The evidence of Roger was to the effect that his firm had agreed with Mackintosh that each should be interested in the other's tenders; that when Mackintosh's tender was found to be the lowest, he (Roger) set to work to buy out the tenders between his and Mackintosh's; that he paid \$1,450 to Hope to withdraw his tender, and "arranged" with Boyce and Charlton; that he telegraphed to Boyle to come to Ottawa, and had an interview with him, at which he offered to buy Boyle out, but Boyle refused, and wanted a partnership in the contract; that he declined to entertain the proposal for a partnership, but got Charlton to enter into negotiations with Boyle, with a view to his withdrawing his tender, and had authorized Charlton to pay as high as \$3,000; that he had given Charlton a cheque for \$500, and five notes for \$500 each; that he had received from Charlton a letter from Boyle, addressed to Hartney, the Clk. of the Committee, withdrawing his tender, which letter was witnessed by Jas. Cotton; that he understood that Cotton acted as Boyle's agent, and that Cotton had given him to understand that the money he (Cotton) had received was to be given to Boyle. Charlton's evidence was to the effect that his tender was made in Roger's interest, and was withdrawn without consideration; that he acted as Roger's agent, and had an interview with Boyle at which Cotton was present; that Boyle refused to sell his tender as he thought it dishonourable, but

wanted a partnership in the contract; that before leaving the room Boyle said that he would leave the matter in Cotton's hands to be settled between them; that he subsequently received from Cotton Boyle's letter withdrawing his tender, and gave Cotton \$3,000, in cheque and notes, which he (Charlton) understood to be for Boyle. Cotton's evidence was to the effect that he was not acting for Boyle; that Boyle gave him his letter of withdrawal to hand to Hartney, and that he had given it to Charlton, got the \$3,000, and appropriated it to his (Cotton's) own use; that Boyle had not received any of the money; that the cheque and notes had been given by him to M. Starrs to be held as security on some contracts they *expected* to be engaged in together; and that he did not consider he had done anything dishonest or dishonourable in appropriating the money to his own use. Starrs' evidence was to the effect that he was agent for Boyle's paper: *The Irish Canadian*; that Boyle was at his house during his (Boyle's) stay in Ottawa; that he was present and took part in some of the negotiations with Boyle for selling his tender, but that Boyle refused to sell; that he had received the cheque and notes from Cotton and deposited them to his (Starrs') credit in the Union Bank, and had used some of the money as he needed it; that he understood the money to be Cotton's, and had paid Cotton some \$470 on account of it; that the money was held as security for their speculations; that he had not paid any of it to Boyle, nor had he regarded Boyle as having any claim to, or interest in it. Mackintosh's evidence was to the effect that his and MacLean, Roger & Co.'s tenders were joint ones, and that he compromised

his share of the partnership by taking \$12,000 in notes and withdrawing his tender, so that MacLean, Roger & Co. got the contract at their own figures. Boyle's evidence was to the effect that he had refused to sell his tender; that he voluntarily withdrew his tender when he found that there were several offers lower than his, and because he wanted the \$500 cheque he had deposited with his tender returned; that he had not authorized Cotton to act as his agent, and had only given Cotton his letter of withdrawal to take to Hartney because he (Cotton) said he was going up to the Parliament buildings, and would take it for him; that he had not been benefited in any way directly or indirectly by the money deposited by Cotton with Starrs, and that he had not received any money. His Lordship, in giving the case to the Jury, said: "It would be for them to say whether the articles meant that corrupt money was paid by Mr. Roger with Mr. Boyle's knowledge, or that it was paid into the hands of Mr. Cotton for his tender. If they found the meaning to be simply that money was paid to somebody for Mr. Boyle's tender, they should find a verdict for the defendants. But if, on the other hand, they found that the articles charged corrupt knowledge on the part of Mr. Boyle, the verdict must be for the plaintiff. The plaintiff denied that Mr. Cotton was agent for Mr. Boyle, and held that the jury could not infer from the evidence that he was."

The jury, after one hour's consultation, brought in a unanimous verdict for the defendants. Mr. Donovan, counsel for Boyle, subsequently applied to the Court of Queen's Bench in term for a new trial, but the application was refused.

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## OBITUARY FOR 1880-81.

AIKMAN, LT.-COL. MICHAEL, ex-M P.P. for Wentworth, in the U.C. Assembly, 1838-40. B. 1797; d. at Barton, Ont., 21st March, 1881. S. of Col. John Aikman, a U.E. loyalist, he commanded a troop of cavalry during 1837-38 on the Niagara frontier. He unsuccessfully contested South Wentworth, 1856.

ALLAN, LADY MATILDA (*née* Smith), wife of Sir Hugh Allan of Ravenscrag, Montreal, to whom she was united, 1844, d. in Montreal, 11th June, 1881, aged 53.

ALMON, REV. HENRY PRYOR, D.C.L. (1873). B. in Halifax, N.S., May, 1837; d. there, 24th November, 1880; 4ths. of the late Hon. N. B. Almon; ed. at a private school and at the Collegiate school, Windsor, and passed his matriculation for B.A. with credit. Ordained deacon, 1860, and advanced to the priesthood, 1861. Had served successively at Digby Neck, Bridgetown and Newport. He was an enthusiastic supporter of King's College, N.S., from which he obtained his doctor's degree.

ANDERSON, MAJOR SAMUEL, C.M.G. (1877), R. E., Inspector of Submarine Defences, Eng. B. in London, Eng., 15th November, 1839; d. in Scot., 11th September, 1881. Was surveyor on the North American Boundary Commission, for surveying and marking out, from the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, the boundary line, on 49th parallel of north latitude between British Columbia and U.S., according to Treaty of Washington of 1846, 1859-62; and Chief Astronomer to the British Commission, under Major D. R. Cameron, C.B., R.A., for the definition of 900 miles of the North American frontier from the

Lake of the Woods (determined in 1825) to the terminal point erected on the summit of the Rocky Mountains in 1861, 1872-74. As a tangible result of the labours of the British Commission, the whole boundary was marked by stone cairns, or earthen mounds, at 3-mile intervals across the great plains, and by iron pillars, at 1-mile intervals for 135 miles throughout the Southern boundary of Manitoba. To the tact, zeal and ability displayed by Major Anderson, the Foreign Secy. gave most ample credit, and in recognition of his services he was nominated a C.M.G. Declined the order of Takova, 1879. A memorial of him has been erected by his brother officers in Rochester Cathedral.—*Royal Engineer's Journal*.

AYLMER, LADY (Mary Eliza Journeaux), wife of the Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer, d. at Melbourne, P.Q., 14th September, 1881, aged 71.

BABBITT, SAMUEL W., Cashier of the People's Bank, of N.B. B. in N.B., 1813; d. at Fredericton, 14th December, 1880.

BAILLY, THOS. J., M. Inst. C. E., Govt. Engineer for P.E.I. (1877). B. 1837; d. in Charlottetown, P.E.I., 6th May, 1881. Had served on the Canada Pacific Railway survey and for the Hudson's Bay Co.

BAILLAIRGE, REV. JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a R. C. priest. B. in Quebec, 11th March, 1798; d. there, 5th Oct., 1880. Ordained priest 1823, he laboured successively at St. Eustache, Chambly and Château Richer. He was apptd. a professor in the Quebec Seminary, and remained connected with that institution until his death. He was the oldest priest in the diocese.



**BARKER, Rev. CEPHAS** (Bible Christian). B. at Chatham, Eng., 1818; d. in London, Ont., 14th Nov., 1881. Had been 44 years in the service of the B. C. Church, labouring in Eng., in P.E.I. and Ont., where for 13 years he edited the *Observer*, the organ of the Church. He was a most able and successful worker.

**BEAUBIEN, PIERRE, M.D.** (1822). B. at St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre, P.Q., 13th Augt., 1796; d. at Outremont, Montreal, 9th Jan., 1881. After having received a liberal education in Canada, Dr. B. proceeded to Paris, where he took the degree of *Bachelier des Lettres*, 1819, studied medicine, was duly admitted, and began there the practice of his profession. In 1827 he returned to Canada, and two years later married Marie Justine Casgrain, relict of the late Dr. C. Butler Maguire, R.N., and a dau. of the late P. Casgrain, Esq., *Seigneur* of Rivière Ouelle. Dr. B. was one of the founders of the *Ecole de Médecine de Montreal*, where he lectured up to 1874. He represented Montreal in the Can. Assembly from 1841 to 1844, and Chambly from 1848 to 1851. At the time of his death, and since 1859, he was visiting physician to the Montreal Jail. One of his sons is Hon. L. Beaubien, M.P.P., late Speaker of the Quebec Assembly.

**BEAUPRE, JOSEPH EDOUARD**, Registrar of Montcalm, P.Q. (1857), of which County he had also been Mayor and *Prefet*. B. at L'Assomption, P.Q., 1817; d. at St. Julienne, P.Q., 21st Dec., 1880.

**BECK, LIEUT. ARTHUR ROMEYS, R.N.** B. at Cobourg, Ont., 11th Feb., 1855; lost at sea, 1880. S. of Rev. J. W. R. Beck, Rector of Peterborough, Ont., by Georgina, dau. of late Hon. G. S. Boulton, M.L.C. He entered the Royal Navy, 26th Sept., 1869; became midshipman, 21st March, 1871; sub-lieut., 18th Oct., 1875; Lieut., 7th Feb., 1880. In 1879 was appointed to H.M.S. *Atalanta*, which vessel left Bermuda for Eng., on 1st Feb., 1880, since which date no tidings of any kind have been heard of her. In the report of the committee of inquiry

into the loss of the "*Atalanta*," it is stated "no misconduct of any description is recorded against any of the officers," also, "we have it \* \* that great pains were taken to obtain the best officers that could be found for the purpose, and we have no doubt that this was done." In the official notification to Rev. Mr. Beck of the abandonment of all hope of the safety of the *Atalanta*, it is remarked: "In conveying to you this intimation my lords desire me to add the expression of their deep sympathy and of their regret that H. M. S. service should have been deprived of so promising an officer as Lieutenant Arthur R. Beck, R.N."

**BECKWITH, Hon. JOHN A., M.L.C.** of N.B. (1874). B. at Fredericton, N.B., 1st Dec., 1800; d. there 23rd Nov., 1880. Sat for York in N.B. Assembly, 1866 to 1874, when elevated to L.C. He was a mem. of the Local Cabinet, holding the office of Provl. Secy. and Repr. from 1867 to 1871. He had also been Mayor of Fredericton; Deputy Comr. of Crown Lands; Surveyor Genl. and Chairman Provl. Bd. of Agriculture. In politics he was a Conservative.—*P.C.*

**BELFORD CHARLES**, Journalist. B. in Cork, Irel., 25th Apl., 1837; d. in Ottawa, 19th Dec., 1880. He was educated in Irel. with the Knight of Kerry's sons, whose friendship he kept to the last. In 1857 he came to Can., and became assistant editor of the *Toronto Leader*, of which his grand-uncle, Mr. James Beaty, sen., late M.P., was the proprietor. There he remained, doing his duty with conspicuous ability, until, on Mr. C. Lindsey's retirement to the Registrarship of Toronto, in 1867, he became chief editor. In 1872, when the *Toronto Mail* was founded, he was apptd. its chief editor; and worked for the Conservative party during the trying times between 1873 and 1878, with singular fidelity and power. On the night that chronicled Sir John Macdonald's success he was stricken down, and never appeared at his post again. Like a sol-

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dier at the post of duty he stood to his guns, at whatever danger to himself; and this up to the very day of the election, 17th Sept., 1878—and into the morning hours of the day following. The work of the campaign done, and the great contest decided, on the latter day came the rebound from a strain too long continued—the collapse after many weeks of intense application and labour at high pressure, and that day he could not leave the house. Thereafter he was better and worse by turns, but in the fall of 1879 he felt so much better that he removed with his wife and family to Ottawa, to take the position of Secretary to the Dominion Board of Appraisers, which office he continued to hold until his death. Mr. B. was not only an able editor, he was also a trusted and much valued adviser in the Councils of his party, who owed much to his cool judgment and wise counsels.—*O. Citizen*.

BRELAUT, WM. HENRY, joint Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Montreal (1878). B. at St. Roch, Quebec, 24th Nov., 1809; d. in Three Rivers, P. Q., 20th Jan., 1880. He studied for, and was called to the Bar, L. C.; was subsequently gazetted to an ensigncy in H. M.'s 24th Regt.; but, being offered the joint Clerkship of the Peace, Montreal, in 1838, accepted it in preference to the army. In this position he remained until 11th Dec., 1869, when he was apptd. Police Magistrate of Montreal.

BROUSE, HON. WM. HENRY, M.A. (1848). M.D. (1847), Senator (1878). Descended from loyalists. Dr. B. was b. at Matilda, Ont., 1824; d. in Ottawa, 23rd Augt., 1881. He studied at Victoria College, Cobourg, where he took the degree of M.A.; his doctor's degree was obtained from McGill. In 1858 he unsuccessfully contested "St. Lawrence" division for L.C.; sat for South Grenville, in House of Commons, in Liberal interest, 1872-78, when he was called to the Senate. Had been Mayor of Prescott, a mem of the Senate of Victoria College, and Presdt. of the Medical Council

of Ont. Although a sound Liberal he was never an extreme man. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the grant of \$50,000 was made for pensioning the surviving Militia veterans of 1812.—*P. C.*

BROWN, HON. GEORGE, a Canadian statesman and journalist. B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 29th Nov., 1818; d. in Toronto (from the effects of a pistol wound, received in the leg, the shot being fired by a discharged employe in his printing office, named Bennett), 9th May, 1880. We take the particulars of his career from the *Can. Parliamentary Companion*, we being satisfied of the correctness of all the facts stated. "He was the son of the late Peter Brown, Esq., merchant, Edinburgh, Scot., who in 1838 emigrated to New York, where he edited the *British Chronicle* newspaper, and thence, in 1843, moved to Toronto, where he established the *Toronto Banner*, as an independent organ of Liberal Presbyterian views, by the only daughter of George Mackenzie, Esq., of "The Cottage," Stornoway, Isle of Lewis. Ed. at Edinburgh High School; married in the same city, 27th Nov., 1862, Annie, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Nelson, Esq., of Abden House, Edinburgh. Founded the *Toronto Daily Globe* newspaper, of which he became chief political writer, 1844; founded the *Canada Farmer*, a weekly journal devoted to agricultural interests, 1864. Is now managing director of 'Globe Printing and Publishing Company,' and largely engaged in stock raising; and a mem. of the Senate of the University of Toronto. Was a mem. of Commission apptd. to inquire into certain alleged abuses in the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, 1849. Was for many years leader of the Reform Party of Upper Canada, and as such was called on to form a Government for the late Province of Canada, 2nd Augt., 1858, which he succeeded in doing, in co-operation with the Hon. A. A. (now Chief Justice) Dorton. Before

it was possible for the members of his Administration to be re-elected the House of Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence. He consequently determined to dissolve Parliament, but the then Governor General (the late Sir Edmund W. Head) refused to grant a dissolution, when Mr. Brown and his colleagues at once resigned. He again entered the Executive Council, 30th June, 1864, as a mem. of the Administration formed to carry out the scheme of Confederation, being leader of the Reform section, then in a majority in the House, as Mr. (now Sir John A.) Macdonald was leader of the Ontario Conservatives, and Sir G. E. Cartier of the French Canadian Conservatives. Mr. Brown had, in the Session of 1864, obtained a select Committee to enquire into and report upon such changes in the Constitution as might satisfy the just expectations of Western Canada. The Committee reported in favour of a Federal system such as was afterwards established. He resigned, 21st Dec., 1865, after the Confederation scheme was arranged, though the Imperial Act was not passed, owing to his disapproval of the policy of the Government, with reference to a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Was a mem. of the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; of that at Quebec, in same year; and of the Confederate Council of B. N. A. Colonies, for the negotiation of Commercial Treaties that sat in latter city, Sept., 1865. Proceeded to England as a delegate on public business, 1865, and to Washington, March, 1874, on behalf of Canada and the Empire, as joint Plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., to negotiate with the Government of the United States a Commercial Treaty. Declined the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario 1875; sat for Kent, in Canadian Assembly, from general election 1851, to general election 1854; for Lambton from latter date to general election 1857, when returned for North Oxford and the city of Tor-

onto (elected to sit for Toronto), for South Oxford from March, 1863, until the Union. Was an unsuccessful candidate for Haldimand, April, 1851; for Toronto East at general election 1861; and for South Ontario, in House of Commons, at general election 1867. Called to the Senate 16th Dec., 1873. A Liberal." To which may be added that he also declined a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1879, although gazetted to such dignity with other Canadian public men. (See A. R., 1879, pp. 210, 352.) The widest and most sincere feeling of regret was experienced over Mr. Brown's death, which was given expression to in resolutions adopted at public meetings at various places. His funeral took place on 11th May, and was very largely attended. Subsequently a committee was appointed at a public meeting in Toronto for the purpose of securing the erection of a suitable memorial to the deceased statesman. The total amount received by the Treasurer (Mr. J. D. Edgar) towards this memorial up to the close of the year 1881 was \$7,110.88. (See p. 239 of this A. R. for an account of the shooting of Mr. Brown and the trial and execution of Bennett.)

"Mr. Brown was undoubtedly a great man, and was one of those men whose manifestation of greatness would always be proportioned to the sphere in which they moved, for whatever that might have been he would have occupied a large part of the space."—*Montreal Herald*.

"Besides his own personal friends, there are a great number of people, chiefly elders in the land, who have never lost sight for a moment of their great leader of the time before the Union, who will feel that with the Hon George Brown something has departed from the life of Canada which does not leave it the same."—*Montreal Witness*.

"But few men have exercised in their day greater control by the mere force of character and will, than has Mr. Brown, over the destinies of his party during the last quarter of a century. The manner of his death has excited for him and his family the most intense sympathy on the part of all classes of the people, and as he is fol-

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lowed to his last resting-place thousands, irrespective of political opinion, will feel that a great man has passed away."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"Mr. Brown was born to be an Opposition leader. He was fitted for attack rather than for defence. He delighted in active movement. He loved to fight hand to hand and, as it were, with his sleeves rolled up. When he extended his long arms, while his resonant voice rolled through the Parliament building like a trumpet, all heads were bent before the vigour of his onset. A face handsome and noble, a figure tall and imposing, a mind cultivated and full of various information, a character energetic and even violent at times, the enthusiasm of an ancient tribune of the people, vivacity of thought and sentiment, warmth of expression and fervour of delivery, tones firm and vibrating—he had, in fact, every quality that was necessary to act upon the masses and their representatives and to draw them after him. The exigencies of power, the constraint of a patience which it demands, were out of harmony with this bold, enterprising and impetuous nature." L. O. DAVID: *L'Opinion Publique*.

"The removal of the hon. Senator in the midst of life and active exertion would, at any time, be seriously felt throughout the Dominion, apart from the tragic incidents which actually surround it. His death has caused a gap in the ranks of our older public men hardly to be filled by any of the other party leaders on the Reform side. For more than thirty years the name and influence of Mr. Brown have formed an essential factor in Canadian politics and journalism. From the *regime* of Sir Charles Metcalfe to that of Lord Lorne, he has made himself not merely a figure in public life, but also a deft and powerful moulder of it. It is not too much to say that the current of Canadian affairs would have run in an entirely different channel but for Mr. Brown's strong individuality, untiring energy, and firmness of will and purpose. Now that the grave is about to close upon so varied and active a career, solemn thoughts must present themselves to the minds of those who co-operated or battled with him during years gone by. It is not, perhaps, for an opponent to gauge with adequate balance the hon. gentleman's course since, twenty-nine years ago, he first entered Parliament. To sketch it with anything like fulness and adequacy, would be to re-open contro-

versies well-nigh forgotten, and to exacerbate some party passions which are still alive and active. We can only say that of the many who will deplore Mr. Brown's untimely death, none will be found more sincerely, and more deeply regretful, than those with whom he battled with vigour and persistency to the last."—*Toronto Mail*.

BRUNEAU, HON. JEAN CASIMIR, late a Puisné Judge, Superior Court, Quebec. B. in Montreal, 2<sup>d</sup> May, 1801; d. in Quebec, 7th June, 1880. Called to the Bar L.C., 1825; Dist. Judge, 1842; to Superior Court, 1857; retired on a pension, 1863.—*D.L.D.*

BELLEAU, REV. SIMÉON, Curé of Ste. Croix, P.Q., where he d. 14th April, 1880. B. at Ste. Foye, Quebec, 12th March, 1814. Was ordained priest, 1837; vicar of St. Roch's, Quebec, 1842; curé of St. François, Ile d'Orleans, 1850; of Ste. Croix, 1852. He was a zealous and devoted clergyman. Deceased was a bro. of Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.

BIBAUD, J. GASPARD, M.D., and Professor of Anatomy in the Montreal School of Surgery and Medicine, d. in Montreal, 18th Oct., 1881, aged 61. Had attained a high character as an anatomist.

BLANCHARD, CHARLES, High Sheriff of Colchester, N.S. (1841). B. at Truro, N.S., 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec., 1809; d. there 29th March, 1881. Was the eld. s. of Ed. Sherburne Blanchard, and grands. of Col. Jotham Blanchard, a loyalist.

BLATCH, GEORGE, Registrar of Court of Vice-Admiralty, N.B. (1867); Clerk of the Circuits (1868). B. in Eng., 1808; d. in St. John, N.B., 7th Jan., 1881; called to the Bar, N.B., 1848; was editor of the *Observer*; and was the first official reporter to the N.B. Legislature 40 years ago.

BOSWELL, WM., M.A., M.D. (1835). B. in Dublin, Irel., 11th Oct., 1809; d. at Norwood, London, Eng., 20th July, 1880. Ed. at the Univ. of Dublin, where he graduated M.A., 1835; he took his medical degree at the same institution. He had previously obtained a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland,

of which body he was a fellow. Dr. B. was some years Demonstrator of Anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin, an office he resigned in 1840, owing to ill health. He took up his residence in Quebec in Nov., 1851, and there continued to live, enjoying an extensive practice, up to within a short period of his death.

BOSSÉ, HON. JOSEPH NOEL, late a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, P.Q., 1868-80. B. at Cap St. Ignace, P.Q., 25th Nov., 1806; d. in Quebec, 24th Sept., 1881. Ed. at the Seminary of Quebec; called to the Bar L.C., 1833; created a Q.C., 1867; appt. Commr. to the Magdalen Islands, for the administration of justice there, 1842; elected to the Leg. Council, Can., for "De la Durantaye" division, 1862, where he continued to sit until 1867, when he was called to the Senate to represent the same division. He m., in 1833, Miss Lucy Ann Hullett.

BOUTHILLIER, LOCIS TANCREDE, an old public official. B. 1796; d. in Montreal, 28th Feb., 1881. Mr. B.'s public services commenced in 1837, when he was appointed Joint Commissioner of Crown Lands for L. C., in which position he remained after the Union (at that time declining the Commissionership, with a seat in the Assembly) up to 1850, when he became Collector of Customs at Montreal, from which he was transferred to the Shrievalty in 1863; he retired, 1877.

BOVELL, REV. JAMES, M.D. (1838). B. in Barbadoes, W.I., 1817; d. in Nevis, W.I., 16th Jan., 1880. Studied for his profession in London, Edinburgh and Dublin. Came to Can. about 1848, and settled in Toronto. In 1850 took part in establishing the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, in which he held the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine and was Dean of the Faculty, and after its disruption joined the Toronto School of Medicine, where he lectured on Physiology and Pathology up to his leaving the country in 1870. In conjunction with others, in 1851, assisted in founding the

Upper Canada Medical Journal, the first issued in the Province. His contributions to medical scientific literature were numerous. Of works of a theological and devotional character he wrote *Communion for the Sick; Constitution and Canons of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, with Explanatory Notes and Comments* (1858); *Preparation for the Holy Communion* (1859); *Outlines of Natural Theology* (do); *Outlines of the History of the British Church* (1869); *Passing Thoughts on Man's Relation to God and God's Relation to Man* (1862). He also wrote a *Plea for Inebriate Asylums* (1862). His high attainments, not only in science but theology, united with a character of unusual devoutness, induced the Bishop of Antigua to urge upon him the duty of taking holy orders, to which, with many misgivings, he at last consented. In his character of a clergyman, as in that of a physician, he won the same deep love by the consistent holiness of his life, and his absolute devotion to his work as long as life and strength were spared to him—*Canada Lancet; B. C.*

BUCK, WALTER M., C.E. D. at Fredericton, N.B., 15th May, 1881. Came to N.B., 1855, since which time he was constantly employed on Railway and Governmental surveys in that Province.

BUELL, ANDREW NORTON, late Accountant General High Court of Chancery, Ont. B. in Elizabethtown, directly in rear of Brockville, Ont., 20th Apl., 1798; d. in Toronto, 9th Nov., 1880. He came of loyalist stock, being the second s. of Wm. Buell, Esq., an officer in the "King's Rangers," who represented Leeds in the U. C. Assembly, 1801-4. After leaving school he entered on the study of the law, and was called to the Bar, U.C., 1821.\* He early espoused the Liberal cause in politics, wrote the introductory address for the first number (appearing in 1820) of the Brockville

\* At his death he was the senior mem. of the Bar of Ontario.

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*Recorder*, the oldest Reform paper existing in U.C.; subsequently was instrumental in securing the transfer of the proprietorship of this paper to his elder bro., the late Mr. Wm. Buell, and for many years was a frequent contributor to its editorial columns on subjects of public interest. He was one of the first to urge the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal system, and did not a little towards securing the passage of the Act authorizing this great public work. He also bore an active part as a speaker and agitator in the Reform cause in the several constituencies on the St. Lawrence, east of Kingston; and was believed to have been the first to originate and organize a regular political Reform Convention in U.C. The Act passed (6 Will. 4, Chap. 32) for holding Parliamentary elections in four sections of the County, instead of at one place as was the case heretofore, was also his handiwork, and was regarded as a great boon to the country at that time. Mr. B. never sat in Parlt., although, we believe, on more than one occasion, he was offered the nomination of Leeds by his party. Having neglected his private business by his long, unwearied and unselfish devotion to the public interests, Mr. B., at last, was forced to accept of public employment, and in 1842 became Treasurer of the Dist. of Johnstown. Subsequently Mr. Baldwin offered him two County Judgeships, in succession, but owing to a partial deafness, shortly before contracted, he was compelled to decline these offices; and in 1849 he became Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Court of Common Pleas. His other public appts. were as follows: Registrar High Court of Chancery, 29th Sept., 1849; Master in Chancery, 27th Dec., 1850; Accountant Genl. in Chancery, 31st Oct., 1870. Whilst in practice at the Bar he trained in his office his three nephews, Sir W. B. Richards, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Hon. Stephen Richards, Q.C.; and

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., late Lt.-Gov. of B. C.

BULL, HON. HARCOURT BURLAND, Senator (1879). B. in Dublin, Irel., 2nd June, 1824; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 12th Aug., 1881. Came to Can., 1831, with his father, Mr. Geo. P. Bull, who published in Montreal the *London and Canada Record*. In 1836 the family removed to Hamilton, where the father established the *Gazette*, and a religious paper called the *Church*, both of which were subsequently conducted by the deceased. Was returned to the Leg. Council for "Burlington" division in 1864, and sat there until 1867, when, Confederation taking effect, the Council ceased to exist. On a vacancy occurring in the Senate in 1879, Mr. Bull was appointed thereto by Sir John Macdonald. Mr. B. was a very active mem. of the Church of England, and a prominent Freemason.

BURROWES, JAMES JOSEPH, late Judge of the County Court of Frontenac. B. in Sligo, Irel., 12th Oct., 1818; d. at Petrolia, Ont., 9th Jan., 1880; called to the Bar, U. C., 1844; apptd. Judge of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 1st Feb., 1853; Clerk of the Peace for same counties, 7th Sept., 1861; Judge of Lennox and Addington, 30th Sept., 1864; and Judge of Frontenac, 28th May, 1869; superannuated, 1878.

CAMERON, LT. COL. ANGUS, an old soldier. B. in Scot., 1797; d. at Kingston, Ont., 2nd May, 1880. After having served for a lengthened period in the British army Col. C. obtained his discharge and settled at Kingston, where he entered into business and prospered. He became the owner of Garden Island, which he tilled in a scientific way and stocked with well-bred cattle and sheep imported by himself. He became Warden of Frontenac, and holding the rank of Lt. Col. in the Militia was appointed to the command of 3rd Military Dist. In 1861, at the time of the "Trent" affair, he was appointed a mem. of a Commission to report on the defences of Canada.—*Scottish American*.

CAMPBELL, MAJOR DAVID, late 63rd Foot. B. in Scot., 1784; d. at "Sidbrook," Cobourg, Ont., 21st July, 1881. He was a s. of Capt. Campbell, of the 52nd Light Infantry, and a bro. of Col. Robt. Campbell, the "hero of St. Sebastian." Entered the army as an ensign in the 63rd Regt. at an unusually early age; was in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition, 1809, and while on this duty contracted a fever from the effects of which he nearly died; was placed in the command of Accra, on the West coast of Africa, a very unhealthy station, from which he was forced to retire owing to ill-health; and he was the leader in the expedition which captured Martinique from the French, an event which he was wont to describe in these words: "When we ran in, the French ran out!" His commission as captain is dated, 8th March, 1825, and as Major 7th Nov., 1826. He retired with the latter rank, in 1826, and came to Can. 1831, settling in Seymour, Ont., on the spot now known as Campbellford, where he continued to reside until 1855, when he took up his residence in Cobourg. For some years after his arrival he acted as Crown Lands Agent, and was the means of inducing many retired officers to settle in his neighbourhood. During the rebellion of 1837-8, he raised a militia regt., for active service, of which he took the command. His adopted daughter is the wife of Lieut. Col. J. Vance Graveley, Mayor of Cobourg.—Cobourg *Sentinel-Star*.

CAMPBELL, COLIN, ex-M.P.P. for Digby, in N.S. Assembly, 1859-67, and 1875-78. B. in Shelburne, N.S., 7th Augt., 1822; d. at Weymouth, N.S., 25th June, 1881. Mr. C., who was an extensive ship-builder, was a mem. of the Howe Govt., and after Confederation, of the Hill Administration, 1875-78.

CARON, MADAME JOSEPHINE (*née* De Blois), wife of the late Hon. R. E. Caron, Lt.-Governor of Quebec, to whom she

was united in marriage in 1828, d. at Quebec, 25th March, 1880, aged 79.

CAZEAU, RT. REV. MOR. CHAS. FELIX, V. G. of Quebec (R.C.). B. in Quebec, 24th Dec., 1807; d. there, 26th Feb., 1881. Ed. at the College of St. Roch, in Quebec, under the late Bishop Pleassis, and at Nicolet College. In 1825 he was apptd. Under-Secy. of the Diocese of Quebec, and in the same year was ordained deacon, being admitted to the priesthood in 1830, in which year he was also promoted to be Secy. of the Diocese, with the charge of the Congregational Chapel; this latter position he was compelled to relinquish owing to increasing duties, in 1849. On Mgr. Turgeon's elevation to the Archbishopric in 1830, he apptd. Mr. C. to be Vicar General of the Diocese, an office he continued to hold, under successive Archbishops, until his death. He was also Administrator of the Diocese on four occasions, viz., in 1862; in 1869-70; 1870-71; and in 1872-73. In 1862 he became R. C. Chaplain to the military forces at Quebec, in the same year assuming the Directorship of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd in the same city, a connection maintained until the close of his career. He rendered especial services as a Christian minister during the dreadful visitations of cholera in 1832-33; and later on, in 1847, when typhus fever made such dreadful ravages among the Irish immigrants at Grosse Isle. On this latter occasion he provided shelter and found homes for over 400 orphans. Mgr. U. was a man of noble character and personally beloved by all classes in the Diocese where he had laboured so long, so earnestly, and so faithfully. This love and reverence found expression in the "Cazeau Jubilee Celebration" of his 50 years' priesthood in Jan., 1880, when persons of all ages and of all classes united to do honour to one of his eminent public dignity and great private worth. In 1875 Pope Pius IX. apptd. him a Domestic Prelate of the Papal

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CHANDLER, Lieutenant-G (1878). B. a Fr-dericton, late Sheriff C berland, N.S Chandler, o well-known career was a l to the Bar

Household, which carried with it the title of "Monsignor."

CHANDONNET, REV. THOMAS AIMÉ, D.D., D.C.L. (Roman Catholic). B. at St. Pierre-les-Becquet, P.Q., 1834; d. in Montreal, 4th Augt., 1881. Ed. at the Quebec Seminary and at Laval, where he graduated B.A., 1855; and was shortly after ordained priest, and app'd. Professor of Philosophy at the *Petit Séminaire*. In 1866 he went to Rome where he studied Theology, and after a stay there of 4 years obtained the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Theology and Doctor of Canon Law. On his return to Can. he was app'd. Principal of the Laval Normal School, Quebec, a position he resigned, in 1871, to reside at Worcester, Mass. Returning in 1874, he took up his residence in Montreal, and devoted himself entirely to literature. On the foundation of the *Revue de Montreal* he became its manager and editor, and as such remained up to his death.

"In ecclesiastical and civil history, in those branches of Theology which are allied with Philosophy, in the art of education, and in general literature, few persons in Canada were more deeply versed. One merit he possessed, in a remarkable measure, the power of making as clear as day whatever subject he undertook to deal with. His mind, so well stored with varied learning, was thoroughly logical. As instancing his display of this quality, rare even among men of erudition, we need only mention his treatment of those questions in which the law of the Church seems to be in conflict with the law of the land. This lucidity was made still more telling by graces of style, in which there was nothing laboured, for that highest art which conceals art was especially his."—*M. Gazette*.

CHANDLER, HON. EDWARD BARRON, Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick (1878). B. at Amherst, N.S., 1800; d. at Fredericton, 6th Feb., 1880. S. of the late Sheriff Chas. H. Chandler, of Cumberland, N.S., and grands. of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, Conn., a well-known loyalist. Mr. Chandler's career was a long and varied one. Called to the Bar of N.B., 1823, he held the

offices of Judge of Probates and Clerk of the Peace for Westmoreland, N.B., from that date up to 1862. Entering the N.B. Assembly in 1827, as a representative of Westmoreland, he remained a mem. of that body up to 1836, in which year he was called to the Leg. Council, where he remained until his appointment to the Lt.-Governorship. Was a mem. of the N.B. Cabinet, 1844-58; and again, 1867-69, when he resigned to become one of the Comms. for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. He declined a Senatorship (although named in the Royal Proclamation) in 1867. He represented his Province on many important delegations. So long ago as 1833 he went to London on a mission connected with casual and territorial revenue. On the subject of an Intercolonial Railway he visited Toronto in 1850 in conjunction with the late Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia; London, in 1852, on the same subject in company with Mr. (now Sir) Francis Hincks; and Halifax, in the same year, and on the same subject, in concert with Messrs Taché, Hincks and John Young. He represented N.B. in the Reciprocity Treaty negotiations of 1854 at Quebec and Washington, and in the Confederation Conferences at Charlottetown and London in 1864 and 1866. On Sir L. Tilley's retirement from the Lt.-Governorship of N.B., 16th July, 1878, Mr. Chandler was appointed thereto by the Mackenzie Administration, the appointment being much commended by all classes. The deceased statesman was awarded a public funeral by his Province. The remains were interred at Dorchester.

"The venerable gentleman bore himself in all his public positions with moderation and dignity, and, though often identified with exciting questions, commanded the respect of all parties."—*St. John News*.

CHANDLER, EDMUND LEAVENS, M.P. for Brome, P.Q., in the House of Commons, for which he was elected, 1878. B. at Frelighsburg, P.Q., 21st Dec., 1829; d. at Brome Corners, P.Q., 21st Augt.,



1880. 3rd s. of the late Mr. Horace M. Chandler, of St. Armand, and grands. of late Danl. Chandler, of Hartford, Conn. After receiving an Academic education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which, by a display of business tact and sterling integrity, he was eminently successful. In connection with municipal affairs he took a prominent and active part. He was elected School Commr. for Brome, 1856, acting as Presdt. for 6 years. He had previously been elected Secy-Treas. for Brome in 1855, and continued to hold that office for about 12 years, when he was elected a Municipal Councillor, which office he held at the time of his death. He was four times Mayor of Brome and Warden twice, in which positions he won the thorough trust and confidence of the people. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the South Eastern Railway, of which he became a Director and Secy-Treas., resigning the latter office in 1878, but still acting as Director. He was one of those self-sacrificing men who gave of their time, means and talent for the building of many public enterprises tending to develop the section of country in which they live. He was throughout his lifetime a consistent Liberal, and had he been ambitious for political honours, might years ago have been returned to Parliament. It was only at the general election in 1878 that he yielded to the earnest solicitation of his friends and consented to contest the seat for which he was elected by a majority of nearly 300. Though his Parliamentary career was brief, and he was not a frequent speaker, he evinced that independence of character, keenness of judgment and practical common sense which are indispensable qualities in a good legislator.

"He was emphatically an honest man, a kind neighbour and a sincere friend; and the intelligence of his death will carry sorrow into many a household"—*M. Gazette*.

CHAPMAN, HON. HENRY SAML., late a Judge in New Zealand. B. at Kenning-

ton, Surrey, Eng., 21st July, 1803; d. at Dunedin, N.Z., 27th Dec., 1881. Coming to Can. in 1823, he subsequently, in 1833, established the *Daily Advertiser* newspaper in Montreal, which was the first daily newspaper published in British America; connected with it was the *Courier*, published twice a week, and the *Weekly Abstract*, the latter published for the English mail, all in the Liberal interest. Their publication ceased, on Mr. C.'s departure for Eng. in 1834, as the bearer of a petition from the inhabitants of L.C. to the Imperial Parlt., praying for the remedying of existing evils. Mr. C. was called to the Eng. Bar, 1840, and left shortly afterwards for the antipodes, where he filled many important public positions. He was the author of many papers on the trade and resources of Can., which appeared in leading Eng. periodicals, 1832-37.—*Bib. Can.*; *M. Witness*, 18th Feb., 1882.

CHESLEY, SOLOMON YEOMANS, ex-M.P. for Cornwall in the Can. Assembly, 1841-44. B. in Rensselaer County, N.Y., 1796; d. in Ottawa, Ont., 5th Nov., 1880. Mr. C. served during the war of 1812-13, in connection with the Indian Dept. (to which he was appointed in Nov., 1813), and was present at the engagements at Chateauguay and Plattsburg, and at the sacking of Fort Covington. He remained in the service of the Indian Dept., then under Imperial control, filling the offices of Accountant, from 1st Jan., 1851, and that of Deputy Supdt. Genl. of Indian Affairs, from a later date, until the Dept. was finally transferred, in 1859, to the control of the Canadian authorities, when he retired with a pension of £500 sterling. He was subsequently elected Mayor of Cornwall. Mr. C. took a warm interest in the Indian people, and translated into their dialects, which he read, spoke and wrote with perfect ease, many historical and religious works for their benefit. In recognition of this service he was in July, 1872, elected a member of the New Eng-

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land Company, a society formed in London in 1649 for the purpose of propagating the Gospel among the heathen aborigines of New England and parts adjacents. For many years he kept a daily journal of events which would be well worth publishing.

CHEVAL, GUILLAUME, ex-M.P. for Rouville in House of Commons, for which he sat, 1867-72, when defeated; and 1874-78, when again defeated. B. at Belœil, P.Q., 1828; d. at St. Hilaire, 29th April, 1880. Was a Liberal in politics.—*P.C.*

CHRISTIE, HON. DAVID, Senator, (1867). B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 1818; d. at "The Plains," Paris, Ont., 15th Dec., 1880. Ed. at Edinburgh High School, where he had for fellow pupils the late Hon. Geo. Brown, and President Wilson, of Toronto University; he was a good classical scholar. Came to Can. 1833, and devoted himself to farming and stock-breeding, in both of which he took an absorbing interest. He was President of the old Agricultural Association of U. C., as he was of the new Agricultural and Arts Association of Ont., besides being an officer of the American Short Horn Breeders Association. Mr. C. was a Reformer in politics, and rendered long and signal services to his party. He sat for Wentworth in the Can. Assembly, 1851-54; for East Brant, 1855-58, when he was returned for "Erie" to the Leg. Council, where he remained until the Union of 1867, when he was called to the Senate. On the formation of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration in 1873, he was appointed Secy. of State, and in the following year he became Speaker of the Senate, an office he continued to fill up to the end of the Parliament in 1878. In May, 1875, he was appointed Administrator of the Government in Ontario during the illness of Lt.-Gov. Crawford. The Senate specially delegated two of its members, Hon. R. W. Scott and Hon. Adam Hope, to attend his funeral, Parliament being then in Session.

CHRYSLER, JOHN PLINY, ex-M.P. for

Dundas in the Can. Assembly, which he represented in the Conservative interest, 1848-51, and 1854-57. B. on Chrysler's Farm, Ont., rendered celebrated by its being the scene of a famous engagement during the war of 1812, 26th Feb., 1801; d. at Morrisburg, Ont., 7th April, 1881. He was a son of Col. J. Chrysler, a U.E. loyalist, who represented Dundas in Parl. for 16 years. During 1837, J. P. C. commanded a Company of militia, and was present at the affair of the Windmill, Prescott. He was Deputy Registrar of Dundas, 1823-39, and Registrar from 1867 until his death.

CLARK, WM. E., ex-M.P.P. for Malpeque in the P.E.I. Assembly, d. at Mount Stewart, P.E.I., 30th May, 1881. He had held the office of Collector of Customs at Charlottetown.

CLEMENS, ISAAC, ex-M.P.P. for South Waterloo in Ont. Assembly, 1867-1875. B. in Waterloo, Ont., 1815; d. near Preston, Ont., 24th Sept., 1880. Had held the office of Reeve and Warden, and was a Liberal in politics.—*P.C.*

CLEMENTS, NEREMIAH KELLEY, ship-owner. B. at Chebogue, N.S., 3 Dec., 1816; d. at Yarmouth, N.S., 11 Sept., 1880. Mr. C., who in his younger days followed a seafaring life, was one of the most energetic and public-spirited of the business men of the Maritime Provinces. Yarmouth owes to him the Yarmouth Seminary, which he founded; the establishment of a local railway; the creation of local industries; and the inception and maintenance of the steamboat-line, called after him, plying alternately between Yarmouth and St. John and Boston. In 1868 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth in House of Commons.

COCHRAN, REV. JAS. CUPPAIDGE, D.D. (1872), (Church of Eng.). B. at Kings' College, Windsor, N.S., of which his father, Rev. Wm. Cochran, was vice-Presdt., 17th Sept., 1798; d. in Halifax, N.S., 20th June, 1880. Followed mercantile life for some years, but determined on entering the Ministry, matriculated at

King's College, and took degree of B.A., 1825, and M.A., 1835, being ordained meanwhile deacon and priest by the Bishop of Quebec. After serving as a travelling missionary at several places in N.S., was apptd., 1824, rector of Lunenburg, where he remained for 28 years, and while there, in 1835, commenced the publication of the *Colonial Churchman*, the first Protestant religious journal published in Can. Continued to edit this paper for 5 years, and subsequently undertook the editorship of the *Church Times* (Halifax). His succeeding appointments were Terence Bay and outlying districts; St. George's, Salem Chapel and Trinity Church, Halifax, holding the latter from 1866 to 1875, when he retired. He was also chaplain to the Poor's Asylum and City Prison, and to the Legislative Assembly, holding the latter position for 20 years. When the Govt. grant was taken away from King's College, N.S., Dr. C., through his personal efforts, raised an endowment fund of \$40,000 for the College. But perhaps the two greatest works of his life were the founding of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and his labours in behalf of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, which, to a very great extent, owes its present position of usefulness to his unwearied exertions. He was one of the pioneer followers of Temperance in Can.—Hfx. *Herald*; *Bishop Binney*.

COBBY, HENRY, ex-M.P.P. for East Hastings in the Ont. Assembly, which he had represented in the Conservative interest, 1867-75. B. at Hanwell, Eng., 1806; d. at Belleville, Ont., 25 Oct., 1881. He was engaged in business at Belleville since 1832, of which place he became Mayor, 1867-8.

COLLES, SIR WM., Kt., d. at Blyth, Ont., 26 Sept., 1880. Was knighted by the Earl of Mulgrave when Lord Lieut. of Irel.

COOK, EPHRAIM, M.D., ex-M.P.P. for South Oxford in the Can. Assembly, 1854-57. B. at Hadley, Mass., 1797; d. at

Norwich, Ont., where he settled in 1831, 28 Dec., 1881.

CONNELL, GEO. HEBER, M.P. for Carleton, N.B., in House of Commons, 1878-81. B. at Woodstock, N.B., 1833; d. in Ottawa, in attendance on his Parliamentary duties, 16th Feb., 1881. A Conservative in politics, and a merchant by calling.

COSGRAVE, P., a well-known brewer. B. in Wexford, Irel., 1814; d. in Toronto, 6 Sept., 1881. Coming to Can. in 1850 Mr. C. became the architect of his own fortunes, and from small beginnings reached a happy and prosperous position in life. In 1861 he entered into partnership with Mr. E. O'Keefe, of Toronto, and leased the Victoria Brewery. They possessed a capital of but \$2,400, but by prudent management and energy of purpose soon trebled it. Subsequently, in partnership with Mr. C. Sproath, he acquired the old West Toronto Brewery, which in their hands and in the hands of his sons, J. and L. J. Cosgrave, who afterwards joined him, became a most successful concern, second to none in the Dominion. In 1879 the premises of Cosgrave & Sons were destroyed by fire; with characteristic energy an entirely new malt house and brewery were erected on the old site, at a cost of nearly \$150,000, with a brewing capacity for ale of 25,000 barrels, lager 35,000, and a malting capacity of 150,000 bushels, forming one of the most complete brewery and malt house plants in Canada. The business is still carried on by the sons of the deceased.

CORBETT, SURGEON MAJOR AUGUSTUS PATRICK MYERS, M.D., late Surgeon P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, d. at Gosport, Eng., 25 March, 1880. Dr. C., who was the elder son of the late Sheriff Corbett, of Kingston, Ont., served with the 68th Light Infantry in the Crimea from 18th March, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal.

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CRAMP, Ri (1848), a Bay Peters, Isle o 1791; d. at 1881. Ordain to preach and in Eng. till 1844, to presi in that city. and made t Baptist body invited by th College to bec tution. He c connected with He originated t sustaining the vigorously int institution on r through his b

COUTTS, ALEXANDER, ex-M.P.P. for West Kent in Ont. Assembly, which he had represented in the Conservative interest, 1875-79, when defeated. B. at Tullich, near Balmoral Castle, Scot., 17 April, 1824; d. at Tilbury, Ont., from the effects of a kick from a horse, 14 Augt., 1881.

COWAN, PETER, Sheriff of the Dist. of Bedford, P.Q. (1870), d. at Cowansville, P.Q., 18 May, 1880, aged 64.

COVERT, JOHN STEWART, M.P.P. for Sunbury in the N.B. Assembly, 1868-81. B. at Manguerville, N.B., 1829; d. in Fredricton, N.B., in attendance on his Parliamentary duties, 3 March, 1881. He came of Loyalist stock; was a shipbuilder by calling; served for some years as leader of the Opposition in the N.B. Assembly, and for a short period, in 1871-73, was a mem. of the Local Executive.

"He was a man of good natural ability was blessed with excellent common sense, a generally sound judgment, a fine disposition, a genial temperament, and a tendency to broad and wholesome views on public matters. He had considerable ability for public affairs, and was a debater of more than average power."—*St. John News*.

CRAMP, REV. JOHN MOCKETT, D.D. (1848), a Baptist clergyman. B. at St. Peters, Isle of Thanet, Eng., 25th July, 1791; d. at Wolfville, N.S., 6th Dec., 1881. Ordained in 1818, he continued to preach and engage in literary work in Eng. till he came to Montreal in 1844, to preside over the Baptist College in that city. He visited N.S., 1846, and made the acquaintance of the Baptist body there. In 1857 he was invited by the Governors of Acadia College to become Presdt. of that institution. He accepted and remained connected with the College until 1869. He originated the endowment scheme for sustaining the College, threw himself vigorously into the work of placing that institution on a sure financial basis, and through his help \$48,000 were raised

during eight months in 1857. His life was pre-eminently a busy one. As a student, a writer, a teacher, and preacher, he was conspicuous; he was an eminent linguist, a thorough historian, a scientist of considerable attainments, a celebrated theologian. As an author he wrote a *Baptist History*, which has been translated into German; a *History of the Reformation*; *Text-book of Popery*; *Lamb of God*; *Paul and Christ*; *Memoir of Madame Teller*; *Memoir of Dr. Côté*.

CREVIER, VERY REV. EDOUARD, V. G. of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. B. at Cap de la Magdeleine, P.Q., 5th Nov., 1799; d. at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, P.Q., 22nd Jan., 1881. Ed. at the College of Nicolet, where, in 1821, he became a Professor. In 1825 he was ordained a priest by Mgr. Plessis at Quebec, and, in the same year, was appointed a Prof. in the College of St. Hyacinthe; in 1828 he was named *Curé* of St. Luc, where he remained until 1832, when he was transferred to St. Hyacinthe. Here he founded, in 1842, the *Hotel Dieu of St. Hyacinthe*. In 1852 he was apptd. *Curé* of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, where he spent the rest of his days, leaving as monuments of his zeal and affection two noble institutions in the College and the *Couvent de la Présentation*, both of which were founded by him. Mr. C. was a man of intense energy, and love of work, and had his lot been cast in a larger sphere would undoubtedly have accomplished great works. Mr. Chas. Thibault pronounced a very eloquent *panegyrique* on Mr C. at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, 30th June, 1881, which has been printed in pamphlet form.

DE MILLE, JAMES, M.A., author. B. in New Brunswick, 1837; d. in Halifax, N.S., 28th Jan., 1880. Educated at Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S., and at Brown University, he became a Professor at the former institution, where he remained until 1865, in which year he was offered the Superintendency of Education, an office he declined. In the

same year he was apptd. Professor of History and Rhetoric in Dalhousie College, Halifax, a position he retained till his death. He was also an Examiner in the University of Halifax. Prof. D. was for years a well-known contributor to *Harper and Putnam's Magazine*, many of his serial stories appearing first in these publications. His best known works were: *Helena's Household*; *Cord and Creese*; *The Dodge Club*; *Cryptogram*; and the *American Baron*. He was also author of a work on Rhetoric.

CROWE, ALLEN HILL, Grand Master of the Freemasons of N.S. (1880). B. at Folly Village, N.S., 1832; d. in Halifax, 10 Nov., 1880. Mr. C. was a well-known merchant of Halifax. Was for some years a Commr. of the Public Gardens and of Schools for that City.

CUMBERLAND, LIEUT. COL. FRED. WM., C.E., Managing Director of the Northern Railway Company of Can. B. in London, Eng., 10th April, 1821; d. in Toronto, 5th Augt., 1881. Ed. at King's College, London. When a young man he was in the employ of the London and Great Western Railway and other Railways, and also in the Government service in the Chatham and Portsmouth Dockyards. He came to Can. in Sept., 1847, and the following year was made County Engineer of the York Roads. He revisited Eng. in 1851, as one of the representatives of Can. at the great Exhibition, and as Sec'y to U. C. Industrial Commission on that occasion. From 1848 to 1858, he followed the profession of architecture in Toronto, in partnership with Mr. W. G. Storm, and during that period planned and supervised the erection of many of the principal buildings of that city, including St. James' Cathedral, Normal School, Osgoode Hall and Toronto University. In 1859, he was made Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway, and in 1860, became Managing Director, a position he retained till his death. At the time of the "Trent" affair he organized the 10th Royal or

"Mechanics" Regt. of Militia Volunteers, of which he was apptd. Colonel in 1861. On retiring from the command in 1865, he was apptd. a Provincial A. D. C. to the Gov. Genl., from which he retired in 1878, on which occasion Lord Dufferin wrote him a letter thanking him in the most handsome terms for the advice and assistance which he had on many occasions received from Col. C. He represented Algoma in the Ontario Legislature from 1867 to 1875, and the same seat in the House of Commons, 1871-72. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Cardwell in 1871. He was a Conservative in politics. Col. C. took a leading part in connection with public and charitable organizations, having been Presdt. of the St. George's Society and Mechanics Institute. He was also a leading mem. of the Masonic body, a mem. of the Council of Trinity College, and a Vice-Presdt. of the Canadian Institute, of which he had been one of the originators. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Toronto, many thousands of mourners attending. A memorial of Col. C., consisting of a bronze bust executed by Mr. Dunbar, the Canadian sculptor, under commission from the Northern Railway employees, was unveiled at Allandale, Ont., in Dec., 1881.—*Toronto Globe*.

CUSHING, LEMCEL, M.D., D.C.L., ex-M.P. B. at Chatham, P.Q., 1842; d. in Montreal, 1 March, 1881; educated at McGill, where he graduated B.A., 1863, B.C.L., 1865, M.A., 1867, and D.C.L. (in course); called to the Bar, L.C., 1865. He was an active worker in, and at one time President of, the Y. M. C. A. of Montreal. He was also identified with the Sunday School Union and Lacrosse Club of Montreal. He wrote a history of the Cushing family (1877), and at the time of his death was engaged on a history of Argenteuil. He unsuccessfully contested Argenteuil, in the Liberal interest, for the Commons, at the general election of 1874, and again on the unseating of the sitting member, in Oct.,

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CURRIE, DONALD, late Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; d. there 9 March, 1880, aged 49. He edited the Charlottetown *Patriot* for some years, and was regarded as an able and vigorous writer.

DAVIDSON, GEORGE, Sheriff of Waterloo, Ont. (1853). B. in Aberdeen, Scot., 15 May, 1814; d. at "Forest Hill," Berlin, Ont., 27 April, 1881. Mr. D. had lived in Canada since 1835. In 1845 he founded the village of New Aberdeen, erected a flour and saw mill, and for some years carried on an extensive trade as a general storekeeper and produce merchant.

DE GRASSI, GEORGE PHILIP, M.D., d. in Toronto, 19 May, 1881, aged 39. Served during the American war as a surgeon, and also with the Canadian volunteers during the Fenian raid, 1866. Was a gold medallist of Toronto.

DE LERY, HON. ALEXANDRE RENÉ CHAUSSEGROS, M.L.C. of P.Q. (1867). B. in Quebec, 29 March, 1818; d. there 19 Dec., 1880. He was a mem. of the illustrious Canadian family of the same name, his father being the late Hon. Chas. G. de Lery, M.L.C. Educated at the Quebec Seminary, he was called to the Bar, L.C., in 1818, but soon retired to his patrimonial estates in Beauce, where he resided for many years. At the Union of 1867, he was called to the Legislative Council of Quebec, and to a Senatorship in 1871; resigned the latter, 1876.

DELISLE, ALEX. MAURICE, ex-M.P.P. for County of Montreal in Can. Assembly, 1841-44. B. 1810; d. in Montreal, Feb., 1880. Mr. D. became Joint Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, 5 Jan. 1833; Sheriff of Montreal, 1862; and Collector of Customs at same city, 1866, from which latter office he retired on a pension, 1873. In 1865 he was one of the Comms. appointed to open trade

relations with the West Indies and Brazil.

DESPATIS, LES<sup>r</sup>. ANDRE AUGUSTIN FORGET, Principal of St. Boniface College, Manitoba. B. in Terrebonne, P.Q., 1846; d. at St. Boniface, M., 8th June, 1881. Served in the Papal Zouaves, and travelled extensively in Europe and Asia, returning to Can., 1870, and was ordained as a priest, 1875. In 1878 was apptd. to the position he held at his death.

DEROME, FRANCOIS MAGLOIRE, Advocate of P.Q. (1842). B. in Montreal, 1821; d. at St. Germain de Rimouski, P.Q., 30 July, 1880. Mr. D. studied law with the late Hon. A. N. (afterward Judge) Morin, and took high rank at the Bar, but it was as a public writer that he excelled, writing French, as *Le Canadien* declared, "with an elegance and purity uncommon to this country." He edited the *Melanges Religieux*, 1851-52; *Le Canadien* of Quebec, 1854-57; *Le Canada* of Ottawa, 1878-9. He held the offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Rimouski, 1857-78; he published a manual on Agriculture, 1853; and he was the author of several other works, of a high order of merit, not yet published. He was a man of keen intellectual powers, mature judgment and brilliant aspirations, but singularly diffident and backward regarding his own private interests.

DEVLIN, BERNARD, ex-M.P. for Montreal Centre in House of Commons, 1875-78. B. in Roscommon, Irel., 15 Dec., 1824; d. in Colorado, U.S., 8 Feb., 1880. Studied medicine with his uncle in Irel., and after coming to this country resumed the study, but was not admitted to practice owing to being under the required age. Founded the *Freeman's Journal*, at Quebec, which he continued to edit while he resided there; was also connected with the press in Montreal after his removal there, but terminated the connection on his being called to the Bar, L.C., 1847. Was for many years

a noted criminal advocate, being retained for the defence in many celebrated cases, and during the Am. Civil War, was retained by the U. S. Govt. in the prosecution of the St. Albans' raiders; held the Joint City Attorneyship of Montreal for many years; was called to the Bar, Ont., 1868; and created a Q. C. by the local authorities of Quebec, 1878; was connected with the volunteer militia for many years, and commanded the Prince of Wales' Rifle Regt. at the "front" during the Fenian raid, 1866; also sat in the Montreal City Council during 7 consecutive terms, and while there proposed the establishment of the Mount Royal Park, and finally succeeded in having his scheme adopted, thus securing to the metropolitan city one of the most beautiful public parks to be found on this continent. Mr. D., who was a Liberal in politics, unsuccessfully contested Montreal West for the House of Commons, against Hon. T. D. McGee in 1867, and for Montreal Centre, against Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., in 1874. While in Parlt., he was instrumental in effecting a settlement of the N.B. School question, and was specially thanked therefor by Bishop Sweeney. His early death was sincerely mourned by his friends, who testified their sorrow by attending the obsequies in large numbers.

DOUËRE, GONZALVE, D.C.L., advocate. B. in Montreal, 12 July, 1842; d. there 28 Feb., 1880; graduated at McGill, B.C.L., 1861, D.C.L. (in course), 1873; called to the Bar, L.C., 1863; created a Q.C. by Mr. Joly's Govt., 1879; was for some years Prof. of Civil Procedure at McGill; has published a *brochure*, *Le Principe des Nationalités*, *Le Procès Ruel*, *Boulet*, *Analyse Medico-legale*; also *Les Lois de la Procédure Civile* (2 vols. 1867-1869), a most valuable work, the 2nd vol. replacing Pigeau and Lauze for French Procedure, and Chitty and Tidd for English forms; and conjointly with Mr. E. Lareau, *Le Droit Civil Canadien* (1872), the 1st vol. of which had only appeared when death

cut short the useful career of the principal author. Mr. D. was, *par excellence*, the law reformer of Quebec, the Act of 1866, remodelling almost the whole constitution of the Bar of that Province, having been the work of his hand; he also laboured long and earnestly in the public press towards securing other reforms in the profession, in which he was mainly successful. Mr. D. was a mem. of the *Société de Législation de Paris* and correspondent of *La Revue de Droit International de Gaud.*

DUNDAS, HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE, Lieut.-Gov. of St. Vincent, W. I., where he d., 18 March, 1880; was Lieut.-Gov. of P.E.I., 1859-69. B. 1819.

DUNKIN, HON. CHRISTOPHER, D.C.L., a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec (1871). B. in London, Eng., 1812; d. at his residence, "Lakeside," Knowlton, P.Q., 6 Jan., 1881. Judge D. had filled a long official, parliamentary, legal and judicial career. He was educated at the University of London (now University College, London), and at the Universities of Glasgow and Harvard, at which latter he was for a short time Greek tutor. Coming to Can. when young, he edited the *Montreal Morning Courier*, 1837-8, when he became Sec'y. to the Education Commission and subsequently to the Post Office Commission, was Asst. Sec'y. for L.C., 1841-47; called to the Bar, L.C., 1846; created a Q.C., 1867; was M.P. for Drummond and Arthabaska in Can. Assembly (having previously, in 1855, unsuccessfully contested Drummond), 1857-61; for Bromé (which after Confederation he also represented in the Provl. House), 1862-71; was Provl. Treasurer of Quebec, 1867-69, when called to the Privy Council, in which he sat as Minister of Agriculture until his elevation to the Bench. He will be chiefly remembered as the father of the "Dunkin Act."

DUVAL, HON. JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, late Chief Justice of Quebec, 1864-74. B. in Quebec, 18 July, 1801; d. there 6 May, 1881. He was the s. of François Duval,

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Esq., an officer in the Royal Canadian Regt. of Volunteers, by Ann Germaine, dau. of an English officer. Ed. at Dr. Wilkie's celebrated academy, Quebec, he studied for the bar with Mr. (afterwards Judge) Vanfelson, and Mr. (afterwards Judge) Vallières de St. Real; was admitted to practice in 1823, and was created a Q.C., 1848. He represented the Upper Town of Quebec in the L.C. Assembly, from 1830 to 1834. His judicial appts. were as follows: asst. Judge of King's Bench, rendered necessary owing to the suspension of Judges Vallières, Panet and Bédard, 24 June, 1839; Puisné Judge Superior Court, 1 Jan., 1852; to Queen's Bench, 27 Jan., 1855; Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, 5 March, 1864; retired on a pension, 30 May, 1874. — *D.L.D.*

EVANS, JAMES, ex-M.P.P. for East Middlesex in Ont. Assembly, 1866-71.; d. in West Nissouri, Ont., 20 March, 1880, aged 59. He was a Liberal in politics, and unsuccessfully contested East Middlesex, in that interest, in 1863, 1871 and 1875. — *P.C.*

FAUCER, RT. REV. FREDERICK D., D.C.L., Missionary Bishop of Algoma, Ont. B. in Eng., 1817; d. in Toronto, 7th Dec., 1881. Left an orphan at an early age he was adopted by an aunt who educated him. He came out to Can. when a young man, and settled in East Zorra, Ont., as a farmer; but having a stronger inclination for ministerial work, he, after a time, went to Cobourg, and studied for the ministry under the late Dr. Bethune, afterwards Bishop of Toronto. Ordained deacon, 1845, and priest, 1846, he was apptd. to the charge of East Zorra, where he remained for 28 years. He was also Rural Dean and Archdeacon of Brant. In 1873, on the organization of the Missionary diocese of Algoma, he was elected its first Bishop, and was in that year consecrated in Toronto by the Metropolitan of Canada (Dr. Oxenden), assisted by the Bishops of Quebec, Ontario, Huron, Toronto and Western New York, receiving

about the same time the degree of D.C.L. from Trinity College, Toronto. The entire length of the diocese is about 800 miles, and the width about 200. The population is about 14,000 a large proportion of whom are Indians, many of them in a state of heathenism. Over this large diocese, consisting of a tract of country most picturesque, but in many parts extremely rocky, and for several months in the year locked up in the rigors of a northern winter, the deceased Bishop laboured with unremitting zeal and anxiety for more than six years, during which period he was more successful than might have been expected from the limited means placed at his command. He secured the affections of his people, besides largely increasing the number of those who sympathized with him personally, and also with the onerous work of his difficult diocese. A great part of the Bishop's time was spent in collecting funds for the support of the work, but he managed once a year to visit every portion of the Diocese, which now has 13 ordained clergymen, 22 lay readers, 34 churches, and 8 more in course of erection. When he first became Bishop, there were only 3 clergymen and 9 churches. The late Bishop was of moderate views, conciliating both High and Low Churchmen. He was married to a daughter of Major Burroughs, and sister of Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. She died only a few weeks before her husband. The deceased prelate was widely known and beloved.

FERGUSON, REV. WM., M.A. (Presbyterian). B. in Scot. where he was ed., 1803; d. at Franklin Centre, P.Q., 4th May, 1880. Was for some years Head Master of the Williamstown (Ont.) High School, and Inspector of Schools, S. D. & Glengarry, 1871-78.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD, LL.B., Q.C. (1873); d. in Toronto, 30 Dec., 1881, aged 55. He was called to the Bar, 1856, and long enjoyed an extensive practice at the Equity bar.



FLEMING, MRS. MAY AGNES (*nee* Early), authoress. B. in Portland, N.B., 1840; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 24 March, 1880. Under the *nom de plume* of "Cousin May Carleton," contributed serial stories to the *New York Weekly*, many of which were reproduced in book-form, and were popular.

FISHER, HON. CHARLES, D.C.L., a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court, N.B. B. in Fredericton, N.B., Sept., 1808; d. there 8th Dec., 1880. Ed. at King's College, Fredericton, where he graduated B.A., 1830; his degree of D.C.L. was obtained from the N.B. University, 1866. Called to the Bar, N.B., 1833; created a Q.C., 1855. In 1834 unsuccessfully contested York for the N.B. Assembly as a Liberal, and opposed to the "Family Compact;" returned in 1837, he continued to represent that constituency in the Provl. Assembly and in the House of Commons, after Confederation, with but slight interruption, from that time up to his elevation to the Bench, 3rd Oct., 1868. He entered the N.B. Govt. first in 1848, along with the late Lt.-Gov. Wilmot, but resigned in 1850, being opposed to the course pursued by Gov. Head in apptg. a Chief Justice contrary to the wishes of his Cabinet. The Govt. being defeated in 1851, on a motion of want of confidence moved by him, he became Premier and Attorney Genl., of the first purely Liberal Govt. formed in N. B. Mr. F. remained in office until 1856, when he and his Govt. resigned on the Prohibitory Liquor Law question. In the following year, on the defeat of the Wilmot-Gray Administration, he returned to office, and remained at the head of affairs up to 1861, when he resigned owing to certain questions arising out of a Crown Land investigation. He did not again hold office until 1866, when he joined the Govt. of Mr. Peter Mitchell, formed to carry out Confederation, as Attorney Genl. In this Administration he remained until the

Union of 1867. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was a delegate to the Quebec Conference on Confederation in 1864, and to the final Conference held in London, Eng., in 1866-67. He was also a delegate to the Portland Railway Convention, 1850; to the Trade Convention at Detroit in 1865. In 1852 he was apptd. a Commr. to consolidate and codify the Statute Law of N.B., and to enquire into the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity and into the Law of Evidence. His father was a loyalist.

"When the history of this Province comes to be written, especially that part of it which relates to the early struggles for Responsible Government, no name of all the names of our public men will stand out in more honourable prominence than that of Charles Fisher. Few of the present generation can understand or appreciate the difficulties he had to encounter, the desperate nature of the struggle which he and those who acted with him were obliged to sustain before they saw the principles they advocated carried into effect; yet without understanding these things an accurate idea of his ability cannot be had."  
—*St. John Telegraph*.

FOREST, REV. CHAS., M.A., Rector of Williamsburgh and Rural Dean of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (Church of England). B. in London, Eng., 1823; d. at Morrisburgh, Ont., 24 Dec., 1881. Graduating at Lennoxville, he was ordained deacon, 1846; priest, 1847; and he had served at Grosse Isle, P.Q., Bury, Grenville, Osgoode, Merrickville, &c. He was the author of several published sermons and of a treatise on Lay Baptism.

FORREST, CAPT. EDMUND WM., late of Hon. E. I. Co.'s service. B. in London, Eng.; d. at Hull, P.Q., 4 July, 1880. When very young entered the above service. He was present at 13 general engagements, led the "Forlorn Hope" at Pennella; served throughout the Persian war and the Indian mutiny. A sun-stroke, ending in blindness, put an end to his military career. After coming to Canada, he wrote *Ned Fortescue*, or

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*Roughing it through Life* (1869), and other works.—Ottawa *Free Press*.

FULLER, WM. HY., Clerk of the County Court of Frontenac, Ont. (1877). B. 1848; d. at Kingston, Ont., 14th Sept., 1881. Ed. at Queen's College, Kingston, where he graduated M.A., 1868; called to the Bar, Ont., 1871; became editor of the Kingston *Whig* (Liberal), Jan., 1872, on which he remained until his appt. as Clk. of the County Court.

"He carried a keen lance, but a light one, and his thrusts were never made beneath the belt."—Toronto *News*.

GAUTHIER, REV. L. ONEZIME, *Curé* of St. Lazare, P.Q., where he d. 3rd Oct., 1880. He was well-known as an antiquarian.

GEOFFRION, MAD. ALMAIDE (*née* Dandereau), wife of Hon. F. Geoffrion, M.P., to whom she was united, 1865; d. at Verchères, P.Q., 9th Apl., 1881, aged 41.

GIVINS REV. SALTERN, D.C.L. (1877), (Church of Eng.). B. in Toronto, 1880; d. at Colborne, Ont., 13 Oct., 1880. S. of the late Col. Givins, of the British Army; he was ed. by the late Dr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto; ordained deacon, 1831; priest, 1833; and served successively at the Mohawk Mission, Bay of Quinté, 1831-50; Niagara, Oakville and Credit, 1852-56; St. Paul's, Yorkville, Newmarket, Hamilton (retaining Rectorship of St. Paul's), 1856-80; he was appt. rural dean, 1845; canon of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, 1875.

GODFREY, REV. WM. MINNS, B.A., Rector of Clementsport, N.S., to which he had been apptd at his ordination, 1839. B. in Eng., 1813; ed. at King's College, N.S.; and was for a time Principal of Yarmouth (N.S.) Academy.

GOODERHAM, WM., President of the Bank of Toronto, of which he was one of the founders. B. at Scole, Norfolk, Eng., 29th Augt., 1790; d. in Toronto, 20th Augt., 1881. In his youth entered the army and saw service in the West Indies, being present at the taking of

Martinique and Guadaloupe. Came to Toronto, 1832, and entered into partnership there with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Jas. Worts, as millers. In 1834 Mr. Worts died, and the surviving partner, after adding distilling to his former occupation, carried on business under the style of Wm. Gooderham. In 1845 he was joined by Mr. J. G. Worts, the son of his old partner, and the firm name was adopted of Gooderham & Worts, so well known throughout the country. The business now made rapid progress, and in 1881, had reached such proportions as to necessitate the employment in all of about 1,000 men, 150 of whom were engaged in the distillery. This latter, however, is only one of the enterprises which came under the oversight of the deceased and his partner. The Bank of Toronto is an institution of which the firm has been practically body and soul, Mr. Gooderham having been its Presdt. for 15 years, and his partner its Vice-Presdt. The Toronto and Nipissing Railway, of which Mr. Wm. Gooderham, jr., is Presdt. and Managing Director, is owned almost entirely by the firm, as is to a large extent the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway. The firm have also mills at Meadowvale, near Brampton, at Pine Grove, in Vaughan, and at Streetsville. Near the two former they have also farms of between four and five hundred acres each. Mr. Gooderham was also largely interested in two building and loan societies. He was for three years an Alderman of Toronto, but carefully eschewed Parliamentary and other public honours. Mr. G. died enormously wealthy, his partnership interest in the firm of G. & Worts alone being valued at \$95,000.

GORDON, REV. HENRY (Presbyterian). B. about 1785; d. at Gananoque, Ont., where he had laboured in the ministry for over 30 years, 13th Dec., 1880. He was the last in Eastern Ont. of those ministers who, in 1844, composed the Free Church

HAMILTON, REV. GEORGE, (Church of Eng.). B. in Quebec, 18 Jan., 1850; d. in South of France, 6 May, 1880. Eld. s. of Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of the firm of Hamilton Bros., Hawkesbury and Quebec. Educated at the High School, Quebec, Trinity College, Toronto and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, in the Divinity School, 1873. M., 1879, Grace Julia, 2nd dau. of late A. Davidson Parker, Esq., of Montreal. On his return from Oxford, Mr. H. was admitted to Deacon's orders, and in due course to Priest's orders, joining his uncle, Rev. Chas. Hamilton, in the care of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, in the middle of a large and struggling suburb population. He took a severe cold, in 1879, from the effects of which he never recovered; it became necessary for him to spend his winters abroad, and he finally succumbed in 1880, as above stated, while sojourning in the South of France. A beautiful memorial window has been erected to him in St. Matthew's by the congregation of that church.

"The life and character of the Rev. George Hamilton is fresh in our minds. "Young in years, but already ripe in spirit, "he laboured here in the midst of us, with "a zeal so devoted, so conscientious, and so "feelingly considerate, as to win from us "all, not our affectionate good-will only, "but a profound respect, which, felt for one "of his age and standing, was remarkable. "Cut off in the flower of his age, he has left "us the precious inheritance of a life consecrated to the service of Christ."—*Bishop Williams*.

HAMILTON, CHAS. C., M.D. (1834), ex-M. P. P., having sat for Kings in the N.S. Assembly, 1863-67; d. at Canard, N.S., 23 Oct., 1880 aged 67. Dr. H. obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He was for several years Presdt. of the Provl. Medical Board. He took a warm interest in the progress and advancement of scientific farming and in the establishment of Agricultural Exhibitions. In the Legislature he was a warm supporter of Confederation.

HAINAULT, LOUIS, Sheriff of Dist. of Beauharnois, P.Q. (1858); d. 22 Nov., 1880.

HARDY, HY. ALEX., Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, Norfolk, Ont. (1868). B. in Co. Brant, Ont., 1811; d. at Simcoe, Ont., 9 Sept., 1880. Called to the Bar, Ont., 1851.

HARKIN, WM., M.D. (1858), M. P. P. for Prescott and Russell in the Ont. Assembly, which he had represented, in the Conservative interest, since 1875. B. at West Hawkesbury, Ont., 1831; d. in Toronto, attending to his Legislative duties, 11 Jan., 1881. He was a graduate of McGill.

HARRIS, REV. JOSEPH HEMINGTON, D.D., late Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, d. in Eng., 29th June, 1881, aged 81. After a distinguished career at the University of Cambridge, where he was elected a Fellow of Clare Hall, Dr. H. came to Can., in 1823, at the instance of the then Lieut.-Govr. of U. C., Sir John Colborne, who, as a preliminary step to the establishment of a University on an extensive scale, determined to found a Preparatory College or School of a high class, for the training of the youth of the country. In the organization of the new institution, Dr. H. followed the precedents of the great Public Schools of Eng., in one of which, St. Paul's, London, it is believed, he had himself been grounded in learning. Accordingly, he introduced, with modifications adapted to a young community, the system and routine, classical and mathematical, which had been proved capable of working out such sterling results in the Motherland. The institution thus organized, Upper Canada College, has borne abundant fruit in the effective elementary training given to a large number of our Canadian jurists, merchants, engineers (civil and military), physicians, and members of every profession, business and occupation amongst us; and it still flourishes, and prospers by adhering, in the main,

to the type which its confidence 1837 Dr. I was soon Tormohu Devon.—

HART, J Centenary John, N.B N.S., 1837 Mch., 1880 Presdt. of ince, 1878

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HIBBARD (1874). B George, N. sented Chs 1866-74. V mercant.

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HIMSWORTH Queen's Pri Three Rive d. in Ottawa Workman's of Montreal, a clerk in t remained fr was called i time, practis P.Q. He jo Kingston as Leg. Assem cutive Coun asst. clerk to Confederatio retained the Council offi nation of bent, he succ

to the time-tried solid principles on which its first Principal built with such confidence, firmness and energy. In 1837 Dr. H. returned to Eng., where he was soon after presented to the living of Tormohun, on the South coast of Devon.—*Rev. Dr. Scadding.*

HART, REV. JOSEPH, Pastor of the Centenary (Methodist) Church, St. John, N.B. (1879). B. in Guysborough, N.S., 1837; d. in St. John, N.B., 19th Mch., 1880. Ordained, 1857; became Presdt. of the N.B. and P.E.I. Conference, 1878.

HEBB, ABRAM, ex-M-P.P. for Lunenburg in the N.S. Assembly; d. at Hebb's Settlement, N.S., 18 Sept., 1880. He was a noted fruit raiser.

HIBBARD, HON. FRANCIS, M.L.C. of N.B. (1874). B. in Halifax, 1811; d. at St. George, N.B., 25th Nov., 1880. Represented Charlotte in the N.S. Assembly, 1866-74. Was an extensivluer lumber merchant.

HINCKS, EMILY DELATRE, LADY, wife of Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., to whom she was united, 1875, she being then the relict of Hon. Justice R. B. Sullivan of Toronto. B. in India, 1811; d. in Montreal, 14th May, 1880.

HIMSWORTH, WM. ALFRED, Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. B. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 28th Augt., 1820; d. in Ottawa, 7 Jan., 1880. Ed. at Dr. Workman's school and at the Seminary of Montreal, on leaving which he became a clerk in the Commissariat, where he remained for some years. In 1841, he was called to the Bar, L.C., and, for a time, practised his profession at Aylmer, P.Q. He joined the public service in Kingston as a sessional clerk in the Leg. Assembly; was apptd. to the Executive Council office in 1843; became asst. clerk to the Council, 1851; when Confederation was effected in 1867, retained the same position in the Privy Council office; and on the superannuation of Mr. Lee, the old incumbent, he succeeded him as Clerk of the

Privy Council, 1st July, 1872. He was the reputed author of a *brochure* published under Mr. D. B. Viger's name in 1840: *La Crise Ministérielle.*

"He was a most worthy officer, and served the country well throughout a long and eventful period in her history."—*Toronto Mail.*

HOBSON, ROBT., Sheriff of Welland, Ont. (1856). B. at Appleby, England, 1805; d. at Welland, 16th Augt., 1881. Came to Can., 1818; served both as magistrate and militia officer, during 1837-8; had sat in Dist. and Provl. Council, and was a Customs officer for some years.

HODGSON, SIR ROBERT, late Lieut.-Governor of P.E.I., 1874-79. B. at Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1798; d. there 15th Sept., 1880. Sir R. was the s. of Robt. Hodgson, formerly Speaker of the Island Assembly, by Rebecca, dau. of Lieut. Col. Joseph Robinson, of the South Carolina Regt. Ed. at the Collegiate School, Windsor, N.S., he was called to the Bar of N.S. in 1819, to that of P.E.I., same year; and m. 1827, Fanny, dau. of the late Capt. Ranald Macdonald, of the Glengarry Light Infantry and Town Major of Charlottetown. Sir R. filled a long and honorable public career in the Island, his appointments being as follows:—Surrogate and Judge of Probate also Attorney and Advocate Genl., 1828; Presdt. of the Leg. Council, 1840; acting Chief Justice, 1841. Responsible Govt. being introduced in 1851 he resigned the preceding offices, save those of Surrogate and Judge of Probate, and in 1852 he was appointed Chief Justice, and in the following year Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, both of which he resigned, 1874, on his appointment to the Lt.-Governorship. He had previously, as Chief Justice, administered the Govt. of P.E.I. in 1865, 1868 and in 1873.

"Sir R. was a singularly amiable man; and his career, private and public, was characterized by great prudence, carefulness and success."—*C. Examiner.*

HOLDEN JAMES, Managing Director of the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway. B. at Stouffville, Ont., 29th Feb., 1829; d. at Dominion City, Man., 24th Oct., 1881. Published *North Ontario Observer* (Prince Albert, Ont.), 1857-64, when he removed to Whitby, and became connected with the railway of which he was, at his death, the ruling spirit. He was largely instrumental in securing the extension of the line from Port Perry to Lindsay, and in making a running arrangement with the Midland, which gives all places from Whitby to Toronto a short alternative railway connection with the Muskoka district. As the representative of his own road, he was chosen one of the Provisional directors of the Ontario Sault line, of which he was an active and enthusiastic promoter. Whitby was also indebted to him for the establishment of the Ontario Ladies' College. In politics he was a Liberal, and in 1872 unsuccessfully contested South Ontario for the Commons with Hon. T. N. Gibb.—*Toronto Globe*.

HOLTON, HON. LUTHER HAMILTON, M.P., a Canadian statesman. B. in South Leeds, Ont., Oct., 1817; d. suddenly, in Ottawa, Ont., 14th March, 1880. Early in life went to Montreal, where he lived with his uncle, a Mr. Gilbert, and attended Dr. Workman's school, on leaving which he entered the office of his uncle, who was a lumber merchant. About 1836 he joined the establishment of Henderson & Hooker, forwarders, of which he soon became manager, and ultimately a partner, the firm subsequently being known as Hooker & Holton. In 1839 he married Eliza, dau. of Mr. Wm. Forbes of Montreal. When the Grand Trunk Railway was under construction, in 1852 or 3, he joined Mr. (now Sir) A. T. Galt, Mr. (now Hon.) D. L. Macpherson and Mr. C. S. (now Col.) Gzowski, C.E., in contracting for the building of the Toronto and Sarnia branch, a work which was awarded to them, which they satisfactorily carried out, and from which

it has been stated each one of the partners derived a handsome competence. We have not heard that Mr. Holton subsequent to this devoted himself to any regular business or avocation. He seemed to live the life of a private gentleman, and to devote himself to public affairs. He became a member of the City Council, a Harbour Commr., a director of the City Bank, Presdt. of the Board of Trade, to which offices he was elected repeatedly; and Presdt. of the Montreal City and Dist. Savings Bank, a position he continued to hold for many years. He was also, from Nov., 1852, to July, 1853, a Govt. director of the Grand Trunk Railway. He entered Parliament, as an advanced Liberal, at the general election of 1854, when he was returned as one of the members for Montreal to the Can. Assembly, and where he continued to sit until the general election of 1857, when he suffered defeat; in the following year he held the office of Commr. of Public Works in the two days Govt. of Hon. Geo. Brown, when, had Sir E. W. Head consented to a dissolution, no doubt Mr. Holton would have appealed to his old constituency; as it was, he remained out of Parliamentary life until Sept., 1862, when he was returned, by acclamation, to represent Victoriaville in the Leg. Council (then elective). Here he remained until Sept., 1863, when, being called to the Govt. of Messrs. S. Macdonald and Dorion, as Minister of Finance, he resigned his seat in the Leg. Council, ran for Chateauguay in the Assembly, and was returned. He retained this seat until the close of the old Parliament of Canada, was returned for it to the Commons under the new order of things in 1867, and continued to represent it until his death, which occurred suddenly, while he was in Ottawa attending to his Parliamentary duties. The event caused a painful shock and created a profound sensation, which is referred to elsewhere in this REGISTER (see p. 108). Parliament, departing from its accus-

tomed rule as a mark many me to attend was one c Montreal, pervaded sion, which esteem a departed fellow-citizens acted Dorion, C. A. Macken M.P., Hon. Mr. Thos. Cramp, Sir Francis H. following c racter, tal *Press*, seen

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Mackenzie: it was gener would assum bilities of Whether fr himself wha in accordance for other res the foremost who suppor ment, and fa their battles with a true l personal opi the course of constant attc and its routi his infrequen and readiness the question were remark: House at m speeches alw attention, ev excitement, a terse, incisiv accurate style and extensive authors—whi deep, sonoro His accurate t him to speak generally ack: House. He l

to meet on such occasions, adjourned, as a mark of respect to his memory, and many members proceeded to Montreal to attend the obsequies. The funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Montreal, and a general feeling of gloom pervaded the city on the solemn occasion, which bore eloquent tribute to the esteem and affection in which the departed statesman was held by his fellow-citizens. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec, Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., Hon. E. Blake, Q.C., M.P., Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Thos. Workman, ex-M.P., Mr. Thos. Cramp, Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B. The following estimate of Mr. Holton's character, taken from the *London Free Press*, seems apposite and just:

" \* \* \* \* \* On the accession of Mr. Mackenzie and his friends to power in 1873, it was generally expected that Mr. Holton would assume in some manner the responsibilities of office, but he did not do so. Whether from disinclination to take upon himself what might be open to him, but not in accordance with his desires and habit, or for other reasons, he remained foremost in the foremost ranks of the private members who supported Mr. Mackenzie's Government, and faithfully and effectually fought their battles upon his own lines of action with a true loyalty, sometimes perhaps with personal opinions not wholly in accord with the course of the responsible leaders. His constant attention to the work of the House and its routine, which never escaped him; his infrequent absence, and his accessibility and readiness at all times to advise upon the questions which were his speciality, were remarkable. He seldom addressed the House at much length, but his brief speeches always commanded respectful attention, even in the midst of the highest excitement, and he had the command of a terse, incisive, vigorous and invariably accurate style—the result of much culture and extensive reading of the best English authors—which was enunciated in clear, deep, sonorous, well-modulated accents. His accurate and retentive memory enabled him to speak with an authority that was generally acknowledged on both sides of the House. He had logical powers of a high

order, which served him in applying general principles to special cases, and seldom misled him; and he always exercised a powerful, and on the whole, a restraining and conservative influence in the general legislation of the country, and the measures of his party. Notwithstanding the tenacity and inflexibility with which he advocated, in theory, certain political principles which were radical in tendency, his persuasions in that direction were rather those of sentiment and sympathy than of practical application; for he was at the bottom of strong conservative tendencies, which he evinced throughout his Parliamentary life, in all legislation affecting private rights. He entertained his principles and advocated them without a trace of bitterness, and in private life his relations with gentlemen who were not in accord with his party were always courteous and kind, and in many cases cordial and intimate.

Whatever he may have been in the earlier portions of his career, in later years his habits of mind and thought were rather judicial than controversial, and a wide and accurate knowledge of the procedure of the House, its precedents, and rules of order, gave him a recognized authority which greatly strengthened the hands of those with whom he acted, and was very seldom at fault. His range of general reading was extensive, especially of that which bore upon the great struggle for Parliamentary liberty which agitated England during the greater part of the 17th and 18th centuries. His mind was cast in a mould that put him in strong accord with the men who were the leaders of the Parliamentary party during the stormy years that closely preceded and immediately followed the overthrow of the Monarchy under Charles the First; and his conversation exhibited a close and thoughtful study of the causes and consequences of that momentous event. His genial temper and disposition made him in his hours of social intercourse and friendly relaxation a delightful and instructive companion. His loss to his party, now struggling in opposition, is truly irreparable. The loss of a ripe and wise and fair-minded adviser in Parliament is a most serious one to the whole House and the country. He will be long and sincerely mourned by hosts of friends, and it may be doubted if he had a political or personal enemy. Few men have been suddenly called upon to close their public or private record who had fewer pages that they might have wished to blot out than Luther Hamilton Holton."

HOOKER, ALFRED, one of the early pioneers in the forwarding trade between Montreal and the Upper Lakes. B. in Meriden, Conn., 18th Augt. 1799; d. at Prescott, Ont., 29th Augt., 1880.

HOPKINS, CALEB, ex-M.P.P. for Halton in the U. C. Assembly, 1829-30 and 1834-35; and for same constituency, in the Can. Assembly, 1840-1843 and 1850-51. B. in New Jersey, U.S., 1787; d. in Toronto, 8th Oct., 1880. Came to Can., with his father who was a loyalist, 1798. Mr. H. was a Liberal in politics, and took part in establishing Responsible Govt. in Can., and in conferring Municipal Institutions on his native Province.

HOWELL, REV. JAMES, late Secy. of the Can. Congregational Indian Missionary Society. B. in Hampshire, Eng., 1809; d. in Toronto, 5th Nov., 1881. Ordained in Eng., he came to Am., 1854, and subsequently removed to Can.

HOWLAND, MRS. LYDIA, wife of the late Mr. Jonathan Howland, and mother of Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., d. in Toronto, where she had lived for 40 years, 14th Sept., 1881, aged 95. She was a native of Paulding, Duchess Co., N.Y.

HUTCHISON, ALEX. RANKIN, M.D. B. at Miramichi, N.B., 5th April, 1853; d. at Bundarra, N.S.W., Australia, 19th Oct., 1880. Dr. H. studied at Harvard, Edinburgh, Dublin and London. In 1879 he left London for Australia, in medical charge of a ship. Arrived there he had entered on the practice of his profession when he was suddenly prostrated and died. He was a son of Hon. R. Hutchison, ex-M.P. of Miramichi, and a most promising man.

IRVINE, MRS. ANNIE ROUTH, wife of Hon. Geo., Q.C., M.P.P., to whom she was m. 1856, d. at Quebec, 3rd April, 1880. She was the 3rd dau. of the late Hy. Lemesurier, Esq.

JARVIS, FREDERICK W., winner of the Gilchrist Scholarship, 1879. B. in Montreal, 1858; d. in Edinburgh, Scot., 20th Jan., 1881. After attending the Ottawa

Collegiate Institute, matriculated at Toronto University, 1877, taking 1st class honours in Classics, English, and History, carrying off also the 1st Classical Scholarship; in 1878 he was again awarded the 1st Classical Scholarship; and in 1879, succeeded in obtaining the much coveted prize of the "Gilchrist Scholarship", which is open to competitors from the whole Dominion. Upon receiving notice of his success, he chose Edinburgh University in which to continue his studies, and at a preliminary examination, upon entering, he obtained a further prize, a bursary of \$100 a year for 3 years, making in all \$600 per year. He continued his studies with success, passing all the various examinations in preparation for taking his degree, when he contracted a severe cold, which culminated in his death. He was a s. of Mr. James Jarvis, of Ottawa.—O. Free Press.

JARVIS, REV. GEO. S., D.D., D.C.L. (Church of Eng.). B. in St. John, N.B., 1806; d. at Shediac, N.B., of which he had been Rector since 1836, 26th March, 1881. A graduate of King's College, Windsor, N.S., from which he obtained his degree of D.D., 1840, he commenced his clerical career in 1826 as a lay Warden in St. John, being duly licensed as such by the Bishop of N.S.; ordained deacon 1829 and priest, 1830, he had charge of Amherst, Hampstead and Shediac in succession. He was made Rural Dean, 1847. Dr. J. was always a diligent student and a high authority on Ancient Church History. In 1875 he attended, by invitation, the Church Congress at Stone-upon-Trent, Eng.—C.G.

JOBIN, JOSEPH HILARION, N.P. (1833)-ex-M.P. for Joliette, P.Q., in Can. Assembly, which he represented in the Liberal interest, 1851-63. B. 1812; d. in Montreal, 31st Augt., 1881.

JODOIN, AMABLE, ex-M.P., d. at Beloeil, P.Q., Jan., 1880, aged 51. Represented Chambly, in Liberal interest, in House of Commons, for a short period in 1874-

75, was elected, and died.

JOHNSTON, d. at W. Called to 2nd s. of N.S.

JOHNSON (of Eng.) at Yorky was a s. R. E. Ed. Bishop St. of Scarbc successive latter par name of Ritualism

KEELER, umberlanc mons, 1867 borne, Ont in attend duties, 21. his family Canadians Mr. K. w. twice mov Supreme C

KINNEAR India were 17th Feb., business in Hon. A. G. years since

LA RUE, I. M.A., M.D. dence, Hyg tomical Mic B. at St. Je 25th March Sept., 1881. nary, he stu sion, passin, Louvain, ar was duly ad he was ap University, his death.

75, was unseated on petition, and re-elected, and again unseated and disqualified.

JOHNSTON, WM. ALMON Q.C. (1872), d. at Windsor, N.S., 8th Feb., 1880. Called to the Bar, N.S., 1849. Was the 2nd s. of the late Hon. Justice Johnston, N.S.

JOHNSON, REV. WM. ARTHUR (Church of Eng.). B. in Bombay, India, 1814; d. at Yorkville, Ont., 29th Dec., 1880. He was a s. of Col. John Johnson, C.B., R.E. Ed. in Eng.; ordained priest by Bishop Strachan, 1852; and had charge of Scarborough, Cobourg and Weston successively; had been Rector of the latter parish since 1856. He gained the name of being the leader of extreme Ritualism in Ont.—Toronto *Mail*.

KEELE, JOSEPH, M.P. for East Northumberland, Ont., in the House of Commons, 1867-74, and 1878-81. B. at Colborne, Ont., 24th May, 1824; d. in Ottawa, in attendance on his Parliamentary duties, 21 Jan., 1881. Of Eng. descent, his family, for two generations, were Canadians. A Conservative in politics, Mr. K. will be best known as having twice moved for the abolition of the Supreme Court of Canada.

KINNEAR, THOS. CLIFFORD, a West India merchant. B. 1810; d. in Halifax, 17th Feb., 1880. Was for many years in business in Halifax, in partnership with Hon. A. G. Jones, but had retired some years since.

LA RUE, FRANCOIS HUBERT ALEXANDRE, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Toxicology and Anatomical Microscopy in Laval University. B. at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, P.Q., 25th March, 1833; d. in Quebec, 25th Sept., 1881. Ed. at the Quebec Seminary, he studied for the Medical profession, passing a year at the University of Louvain, and 6 months at Paris, and was duly admitted to practice. In 1859 he was apptd. to a chair in Laval University, a position he retained until his death. Dr. L., who was one of the

founders of *Les Soirées Canadiennes*, contributed several valuable and interesting works to French Can. Literature, of which the principal are: *Les Chansons Populaires et Historiques du Canada* (1863); *Mélanges historiques, littéraires et d'économie* (2 vols. 1870-1881); *Les Corporations religieuses Catholiques de Québec et les nouvelles taxes qu'on veut leur imposer* (1876); *Voyage sentimental sur la rue Saint-Jean* (1879). See *Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes*, Jan., 1882.

LECKIE, ROBT., merchant. B. in Glasgow, Scot., 1810; d. in Montreal, 14th Jan., 1881. Came to Can., 1841, and entered house of I. Buchanan & Co., in which he was admitted a partner in 1851; retired from business, 1879. He was widely known and highly esteemed.

LEGGE, CHARLES, C.E. B. at Granby, Ont., 29th Sept., 1829; d. in Toronto, 12th April, 1881. Ed. at Queen's College, Kingston. Studied for his profession under Mr. Saml. Keefer, C.E., first on the Welland Canal, of which Mr. K. was Chief Engineer, and subsequently in Montreal, on Mr. K.'s appt. to the Chief Engineership of the Public Works. Apptd. Superintending Engineer of the St. Lawrence Canals, 1852; to the charge of the Junction Canal, on the St. Lawrence, 1853; on the Grand Trunk Railway, on the location of the line between Kingston and Brockville, and on the Cornwall Dist.; and Superintending Engineer, during construction, of the south half of the Victoria Bridge; was also employed, in 1861, in designing hydraulic docks for the Lachine Canal and on the St. Lawrence, and prepared plans for damming the north branch of the St. Lawrence at the Lachine rapids for the St. Louis Hydraulic Co. His greatest work, however, was in connection with newly projected railway lines, of nine of which he was the Engineer in Chief, the most notable of which was the Northern Colonization Railway, running between Montreal and Aylmer (now the Q. M. O. & Occi-



dental), in connection with which he designed a high level iron tubular bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence at Montreal, passing from the level of Sherbrooke St. He also projected a railway bridge to cross the St. Lawrence at the Coteau—*Can. Illustrated News*.

LENOIR, PETER H., barrister of N.S. (1847). B. at Arichat, N.S., 1825; d. in Halifax, 15th May, 1881. Was created a Q.C., 1876, by Provl. Govt., and, on the contestation which afterwards followed, became the plaintiff in the well-known case of Lenoir vs. Ritchie. He m., 1855, Miss Fannie Sophie Smith, a sister of Hon. A. DeCosmos, M.P.

LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, HON. LUC, late Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. B. at Rivière Ouelle, P.Q., 12th May, 1820; d. there, 28th Jan., 1881. Ed. at St. Anne College, he studied for and was admitted as a N. P.; entered the Can. Assembly as M. P. for Kamouraska in 1851; was defeated in 1852; elected to the Leg. Council, as mem. for "Granville" division, in 1860, where he remained until 1867, when he was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation, and became leader of the Opposition in that Chamber, as he was leader of the Govt. (co-jointly with Hon. R. W. Scott) in the same body, after the accession to power of Mr. Mackenzie, in whose administration he held the office of Minister of Agriculture from Nov., 1873, up to his appt. to the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec in Dec., 1876, from which office he was deposed 25th July, 1879. (See A. R., 1879, p. 49).

LEVEY, CHAS. E., a prominent merchant, d. at his residence "Catarqui," Quebec, 29th Augt., 1880, aged 87. Mr. L., who was married to a dau. of the late Admiral Boxer, R. N., had lived in Quebec for many years, where he amassed great wealth. He was the first Presdt. of the Union Bank, and was connected with other public institutions. By his will he left \$1000 to St. Matthew's Cha-

pel; \$1000 for the deserving poor; \$500 to the Finlay Asylum; and \$500 to the Ladies' Protestant Home.

LITTLE, WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, M.P. for South Simcoe in House of Commons, which he had represented in the Conservative interest since 1867. B. in Eng.; d. at Allandale, Ont., 31st Dec., 1881. Came to Can. 1847.

LOVELL, COL. JOHN WILLIAMSON, C.B., commanding the Royal Engineers at Halifax, N.S., d. there 24th April, 1880, aged 57. He entered the army in 1841, and had seen much active service.

MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD, late County Judge of Wellington, Ont. (1854). B. near Cobourg, Ont., 1823; d. at Guelph, Ont., 5th April, 1881. S. of the late Capt. Archd. Macdonald, 35th Foot; he was ed. at Victoria College, Cobourg, and, in 1844, was called to the Bar. He retired on a pension 1880.—*D.L.D.*

MACDONALD, ROLLAND, Q.C., Judge of the County Court of Welland, Ont. B. near Fort William, N. W. T., 17th March, 1810; d. at Welland, Ont., 9th Dec., 1881. Called to the Bar, U. C., 1832, he practised his profession at St. Catharines for some years, being in partnership successively with Mr. A. Y. Macdonell, Mr. Geo. Macdonell, M.P., and with his son, Mr. F. G. Macdonald. He was retained in the case of Beaton vs. W. L. Mackenzie for libel, which was the only case he ever lost; for the defence, in the case of Dr. Morrison, tried for High Treason, in 1837; and as leading Counsel in the case of Townshend, the murderer, 1857. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society, 1851; and created a Q.C., 1856. He served as a volunteer during the Rebellion of 1837, and was present at the affair of the Windmill, Prescott, as a supernumerary officer of the 93rd Highlanders. He unsuccessfully contested Cornwall for the Can. Assembly, 1840, was returned 1844, and sat until 1846, when he retired in favour of Hon. J. H. Cameron. Was Clerk of the Peace and County Atty. for Lincoln from 1860

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until 14th Augt, 1873, when apptd. to the Judgeship of Welland.

MACDONNELL, SIR RICHARD GRAVES, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of N.S., 1864-65, d. 5th Feb., 1881, aged 66.

MACK, THEOPHILUS, M.D. (1843). B. in Dublin, Irel., 1820; d. in St. Catharines, Ont., 25th Oct., 1881. Came to Can., 1829; studied Medicine at Geneva College, N.Y., and obtained his degree Founded at St. Catharines a General and Marine Hospital and a Training School for Nurses, the latter the first institution of its kind established in Can.

MACKAY, JOSEPH, a retired merchant. B. at Kildonan, Sutherlandsire, Scot., 1811; d. in Montreal, 2nd May, 1881. Coming to Montreal about 49 years ago, he founded the extensive and well-known wholesale dry goods firm of Joseph Mackay & Bro., from which he retired, some years ago, with a fortune estimated at from one to one and a half million dollars. But it is not through his commercial fame that Mr. M. will be remembered, but through his liberal benefactions and the interest he ever took in the furtherance of charities, and religious and educational institutions. The Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes, Montreal, was founded by him, and he was also one of the founders of the Presbyterian College of the same city, which is now one of our most flourishing educational institutions. To the House of Industry and Refuge he was also a liberal giver. He was among the original founders of the Montreal General Hospital, and was a Governor and a prime supporter through its whole history. And the cause of missions at home and abroad was grandly supported by his liberal givings, the mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the Northwest having been especially aided by him. One of the last acts of his life was to send out, in connection with a few other zealous citizens, a staff of missionaries to France. In Montreal, it is needless to repeat, scarcely a charity or religious institution from the

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smallest to the greatest, but has been aided through his benevolence at one time or another. By his will be left many munificent bequests to religious and charitable institutions, aggregating no less a sum than \$64,300. The following are the legacies:

The French Evangelization Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$3,000; Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$10,000; the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$10,000; the Montreal Presbyterian College, towards endowing a chair, \$10,000; the French Canadian Missionary Society of Montreal, \$1,000; the Waldensian Mission, through the Free Church of Scotland, \$1,000; the Presbyterian College, Manitoba, \$1,000; trustees of the Crescent Street Church, to assist in church building in Manitoba, \$1,000; the Foreign Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, \$2,000; the Widows' and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$4,000; the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, \$1,000; the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes, \$2,000; the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, \$1,000; the Montreal Protestant infants' Home, \$1,000; the Sabbath School Union, Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$500; the Sustentation Fund of the Free Church of Scotland, \$1,000; the Montreal General Hospital, \$1,000; the House of Industry and Refuge, \$1,000; Nazareth Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, \$500; St. Joseph Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, \$500; Canning Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School and Library, \$300; Crescent Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School Library, \$500; Petite Cote Presbyterian Church Sabbath School Library, \$200; the Free Church of Scotland Mission for Spain, \$500; the Labrador Mission, through Emmanuel Church, \$300; the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$500; the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$500; the Hervey Institute of Montreal, \$500; the Sailors' Home, Montreal, towards the endowment or building fund, \$500; St. Andrew's Home and Library, \$500; the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, Montreal, towards its Home and Library, \$500; the Female Home, Montreal, \$500; L'Institut Canadien \$400; the Young Women's Christian Association, \$400; Knox College Students' Mission Fund, \$500; Presbyterian

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College of Montreal Students' Mission Fund, \$500; Chalmers' Church Sabbath School, \$400; the Montreal Temperance Society, \$400; the Presbyterian College, Winnipeg, receives \$2,000 additional towards its endowment fund. In addition to the above the testator bequeaths the following sums to clergymen:—\$500 to the Rev. Dr. Stewart, formerly of Leghorn, Italy; \$500 to the Rev. Mr. McDougall, of Florence, Italy; and \$400 to the Rev. Mr. Black, of Kildonan, Manitoba. The widow of the Rev. John Mackay, formerly of Lybster, Scotland, is also left \$500.

**MACKENZIE, JOHN GORDON**, wholesale merchant. B. at Dingwall, Ross-shire, Scot., 1796; d. in Montreal, 12th May, 1881. Came to Can., 1811, and was connected for many years with the firms of Forsyth, Richardson & Co. and Hector Russell & Co. In 1829, immediately after his marriage with the dau. of Hon. Horatio Yates, he established the dry goods house of J. G. Mackenzie & Co., of which he continued to be the head up to the time of his death. Mr. M. was one of Montreal's most successful merchants, having amassed a large fortune in his business. He was widely known among the business community of Canada, whose confidence and respect he always enjoyed, and his commercial career affords a brilliant example of the success which attends energy, integrity and application. He had held various offices in connection with the city and its institutions, such as City Commr., Harbour Commr., dir. of the Montreal Telegraph Co. and of the Bank of Montreal, a Governor of the Montreal Hospital and Vice-Presd. of the House of Refuge. His son, Frederick, represented Montreal West in the House of Commons for a brief period.

**MAQUIRE, HON. JOHN**, a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec (1868). B. in Fermanagh, Irel., April, 1810; d. in Quebec, 5th July, 1880. Ed. in Irel., and at the Quebec Seminary. Called to the Bar, L.C., 1834; an unsuccessful Candidate for Quebec in Can. Assembly, 1851; appointed Inspector and Supdt. of Police, Quebec, 1852; was subse-

quently Judge of the Sessions of the Peace there, and was raised to the Bench, 1868. He m. in 1838, a sister of the late Bishop Horan of Kingston.—*D.L.D.*

**MARCHANT, LOUIS**, a retired merchant. B. at Amsterdam, Holland, 15th March, 1806; d. in Montreal, 1st July, 1881. Coming to Can. 1825, he went into business at St. Mathias; took part on the "patriot" side, in the events of 1837, and was imprisoned with Nelson, Girouard and Drolet; entered into business in Montreal, 1842; became a mem. of the Harbour Commission, 1850; and Master of the Trinity House, 1862. He sat in the City Council, 1851-60. His son is the Clerk of Appeals, Montreal.

**MARSHALL HON. JOHN GEORGE**, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Cape Breton, from 1823 to 1841, when the Court was abolished and he retired on a pension. B. at Country Harbour, Guysborough, N.S., 1786; d. in Halifax, 7th April, 1880. S. of a Capt. in the army, he was ed. at the Halifax Grammar school; was called to the Bar, N.S., 1808; sat for Sydney, in N.S. Assembly, from 1811, until raised to the Bench, 1823. He was a warm advocate of the Temperance cause, devoting much of his time, from 1841 to 1857, to lecturing in N.S., Can., and Eng., in favour of prohibition. He was a voluminous writer on religious, temperance and political subjects, his last *brochure* being a *Brief History of Events in N.S., during the earliest years of the present Century.* (See A. R., 1879, p. 269.) A full list of his writings will be found in the *B. C.*

**MARSTON, JOHN W.**, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court, Prescott and Russell, Ont. (1853), d. at L'Orignal, Ont., where he was b. 1806, 17th Oct., 1880.

**MASSON, LUC HYACINTHE**, ex-M.P. for Soulanges, P.Q., in Can. Assembly, 1854-57, and for same county in House of Commons, 1867-72. B. at St. Benoit, P.Q., 15th Augt., 1811; d. at Coteau Landing, 17th Oct., 1880. Mr. M. was

the last exiles see participat period.—)

MASSON, Mackenzie M.P., to w at Terrebc aged 45.

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MATTICE, in Can. As an unsuccess wall) 1851- Ont., 15th 27th July, merchant became Pre that town, Municipal C from 1849 He was an ties. His s 29th June, represented sibly from

McCord, Chamberlain in Belfast, Toronto, 5t at the Belf and had Sir Coming to C in Toronto, ness, was u compromise phase of h bold relief t character. a settlement

the last survivor of the 8 Canadian exiles sent to Bermuda, in 1837, for participating in the Rebellion of that period.—*Montreal Gazette*.

MASSON, MADAME LOUISA RACHEL (*née* Mackenzie), wife of Hon. L. R. Masson M.P., to whom she was married, 1856, d. at Terrebonne, P.Q., 24th July, 1880, aged 45.

MATTHEWS, REV. MATTHEW HENRY, Presdt. of the Primitive Methodist Conference. B. in Wiltshire, Eng., 1841; d. at Yorkville, Ont., 28th Dec., 1881. Born in humble circumstances, he came to Can., 1858, was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but forsook that occupation to study for the Ministry; was ordained 1862, and had charges at many successive places, and ultimately became Presdt. of his church.

MATTICE, WM., ex. M.P. for Stormont in Can. Assembly (having been, in 1846, an unsuccessful candidate for Cornwall) 1851-57. B. in Cornwall Township, Ont., 15th Nov., 1798; d. at Cornwall 27th July, 1881. Mr. M., who was a merchant at Cornwall for 50 years, became Presdt. of the Bd. of Police of that town, 1842; elected a mem. of the Municipal Council, 1847; and was mayor from 1849 to 1851, and again in 1857. He was an advanced Reformer in politics. His son, Wm. Dougall Mattice (b. 29th June, 1829; d. 18th June, 1861) represented Stormont in the Can. Assembly from 1858 to 1861.

MCCORD, ANDREW TAYLOR, City Chamberlain of Toronto, 1836-74. B. in Belfast, Irel., 12th July, 1805; d. in Toronto, 5th Sept., 1881. He was ed. at the Belfast Academical Institution, and had Sir F. Hincks for a classmate. Coming to Can., about 1831, he settled in Toronto, where he embarked in business, was unsuccessful and obliged to compromise with his creditors. This phase of his career brought out in bold relief the sterling honesty of his character. Although he had obtained a settlement in full releasing him from

all legal responsibility, he did not regard his obligations as cancelled, but continued for many years to devote his savings to the payment of the original debts with interest. For 40 years he was City Chamberlain of Toronto, and there pursued the same scrupulous honesty that characterized his course through life. In 1856 he went to Eng. at the instance of the City Council in order to negotiate the sale of a large amount of debentures, then selling on the Canadian market at 80 cents, and succeeded in disposing of them at par. Mr. McC. was prominently connected with a large number of philanthropic and religious associations, including the Irish Prot. Benevolent Society, of which he was one of the originators, and a past Presdt., and the U.C. Bible and Tract Society, of which he was Presdt. for 20 years.—*Toronto Globe*.

MCCOURT, PATRICK, a retired builder. B. in Armagh, Irel., 1792; d. in St. John, N.B., 17th Augt., 1880. Contributed \$7,200 towards the erection of St. Patrick's Industrial School, St. John; and by his will an additional \$4,000 towards its maintenance.

MCDERMOTT, ANDREW, a Red River pioneer. B. in Roscommon, Irel., 1789; d. in Winnipeg, 12th Oct., 1881. Was for many years in the employ of the Hudsons Bay Co., and on his own account and accumulated a colossal fortune. In 1872 was a Govt. director of the Can. Pacific Railway. Is said to have been the last of those who emigrated to the North West, in 1812, with Lord Selkirk.

McFAYDEN, CHARLES, Barrister, Ont. of (1868). B. in Argyleshire, Scot., 1839; d. at Owen Sound, Ont., 12th Feb., 1881. Ed. at Toronto University, where he graduated B.A. Served as a school teacher for some years before his call to the Bar. Took up his residence at Owen Sound, 1867, where he remained until his death. Was a pronounced Reformer and unsuccessfully contested South and North Grey, in the Liberal interest on

different occasions for the Provl. Assembly. He edited the Owen Sound *Advertiser* for some years, and was Presdt. of the North Grey Reform Assn.

McGIVERN, LIBUT.-COL. WM., ex-M.P.P. for Lincoln in the Can. Assembly, 1863-67. B. in Co. Down, Irel., 1825; d. at Thorold, Ont., 18th Dec., 1881. Col. McG. was long in mercantile life, first at St. Catharines, where he became Mayor, and subsequently in Hamilton. He also held the Wardenship of Lincoln. He was a Liberal in politics.

McKAY, DONALD, an eminent ship-builder. B. at Shelburne, N.S., where his grandfather, a Scotch Highlander, had settled, 4th Sept., 1810; d. at Hamilton, Mass., 20th Sept., 1880. Mr. McKay went to N.Y. when a young man and acquired the art of ship-building in the ship-yard of Mr. Webb. The success of his first production (after moving to Newburyport), the little ship *Courier*, built for the coffee trade, brought him at once before the maritime public. In 1845 he moved to East Boston, where he built the first 3 decked merchant ship in the U.S. He there disbursed in the first eleven years over \$7,000,000. When the California trade opened, Mr. McKay was the first mechanic to lengthen the model then in use; and his first clipper-ship was the *Stag-Hound*, which made her first passage from Boston to San-Francisco, via Val, in 112 days. The *Flying Cloud's* time has never been beaten (two voyages from N.Y. to San Francisco in 89 days). The *Sovereign of the Seas*, in 24 consecutive hours, ran 430 geographical miles, and, in ten consecutive days, ran 3144 miles—In eleven months her gross earnings amounted to \$200,000. Messrs. James Baines & Co., of Liverpool, obtained his services to build their line of Australian packets. The *Lightning*, the first ship ever built in the U.S. for an English house made the passage from Melbourne to Liverpool in 63 days. The *James Baines* sailed from Boston to Liverpool in 12 d. 8 h., to Melbourne in 63 days and

back to Liv' in 65 d. The *Champion of the Seas* was the largest sailing merchant ship in the world. He also built the *Great Republic* of 4000 tons, with four decks and four masts. She was burned at the wharf in N.Y. before her first voyage, but was repaired, the upper deck being taken off. She proved one of the swiftest vessels in the world. When the Crimean war broke out, she was employed by the French Govt. as a transport. Mr. McKay built over 120 vessels of all classes. During the late war, he constructed the light-draught monitor *Navet* and double end gun boat *Ashuelot*, the latter now in service in the Asiatic squadron. His last work was the building of the sloop of war *Adams*, in 1874.

McKERRAS, REV. JOHN HUGH, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature, Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., to which he was appointed, 1864. B. at Nairn, Scot., 1832; d. at "Inverlea," Peterboro', Ont., 9th Jan., 1880. Educated at Queen's College, where he took degree of B.A., 1850, and M.A., 1852, he studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and was ordained 1853. His first and last charge was Belleville, where he remained until his appt. to a professorship in his *alma mater*.

"As a teacher Prof. McKerras was rarely gifted. Amiable and gentle in disposition, and endowed with good natural faculties which had been thoroughly developed by training and study, no man could more successfully than he did command the respect and love of his students, while few are more capable of inspiring enthusiasm."—*Toronto Globe*.

McLEOD, VERY REV. WM. B., Vicar-General of Arichat, N.S. B. at Cape d'Or, Cumberland, N.S., 1795; d. at Arisaig, N.S., 20th May, 1881. Ed. at Nicolet and the Quebec Seminary. Mr. M. was ordained priest, 1824, and for 57 years laboured in Cape Breton. At his death he was the "Nestor" of the R. C. Church in N.S.

McMONAGLE, HENRY CHAS., Barrister, of N.B. (1867). B. 1840; d. at "Asholme,"

Hampton, Was clerk John from

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MERRICK of Eng.), d 1881. He ville, and ter at Bert

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Hampton, N.B., 12th June, 1881. Was clerk of the County Court of St. John from 1870 up to his death.

MEDCALF, FRANCIS HENRY, Mayor of Toronto, 1864-66 and 1874-75. B. in Wicklow, Irel., 1803; d. in Toronto, 26th March, 1880. Was an unsuccessful candidate for Toronto East in Provl. Assembly, 1871.

MERRICK, REV. WM. C., M.A. (Church of Eng.), d. at Lachute, P.Q., 1st Sept., 1881. He was a graduate of Lennoxville, and had been for 27 years minister at Berthier, P.Q.

MILLER, ROBERT, Collector of Customs, Wellington Square, Ont. (1874). B. near Belfast, Irel., 5th May, 1879; d. Augt., 1880. Came to Can., 1827. Was Reeve of Nelson, 1855-67, during the greater portion of which time he was Warden of Wentworth.

MOORE, HON. PHILIP H., ex-M.L.C., Can. (1841-67). B. Feb., 1797; d. at Moore's Station, P.Q., 21st Nov., 1880. Mr. M. was an active volunteer officer during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and is said to have distinguished himself at the affair at Moore's Corners. For some years he was Registrar of Missisquoi, P.Q.; resigned May, 1840. In the following year he was called to the Leg. Council. At Confederation, in 1867, he was not included among the old Councillors called to the Senate, and unsuccessfully contested Missisquoi, with the ministerial candidate, for the Commons.

MORRAU, PIERRE, Q.C. (1873), d. at Longueuil, P.Q., 29th Feb., 1880, aged 75. Mr. M. was called to the Bar, L.C., 1829.

MORREAU, VERY REV. HYPOLYTE, Vicar General of Montreal (R. C.). B. at St. Luc, P.Q., 1815; d. in Montreal, 30th July, 1880; ed. at St. Hyacinthe College; ordained priest, 1839; destined for an Indian mission he was sent to the Lake of Two Mountains to study the Indian languages, at the end of which time he was apptd. to the mission of Temiscamingue and d'Abittibi; his sub-

sequent appointments were: 1, The Cedars; 2, St. Eustache; 3, Montreal, where he became Canon of the Cathedral, 1854; Vicar Genl., 1873; administrator of the diocese, 1879. He is described as having been a most able and energetic man.

MORRIS, JOHN SPRY, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, N.S., d. at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Eng., 21st Apl., 1881.

MORROW, JAS. BAIN, merchant. B. 8th Nov., 1831; d. at Londonderry, N.S., 10th Sept., 1880. As the leading mem. of the firm of S. Cunard & Co., Halifax, N.S., he had for some years a large business connection, the firm being agents of the Allan line of steamers to Eng., Newfoundland, and the West Indies, as well as the Halifax Agents for the General Mining Association and the Halifax Mining Company of Pictou. He was also French Vice Consul at Halifax. But Mr. M. will be chiefly remembered for his Christian zeal and philanthropy. He was one of the founders and a leading mem. of the Y. M.'s Christian Assn. of Halifax, and a local preacher in the Methodist church. His labours were constant and abundant, and were characterized by a genuine Christian devotion to duty. (*See Memories of J. B. Morrow.* By Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Halifax, 1881.)

MORSE, HON. JAMES SHANNON, ex-M.L.C. of Nova Scotia. B. at Amherst, N.S., 1783; d. there, 24th Feb., 1881. He was the s. of the late Alpheus Morse, Esq., and grand s. of Joseph Morse, an officer of distinction who served under Lord Amherst, became one of the grantees of Cumberland, N.S., and who gave Amherst its name after his old general. Ed. by his uncle, J. N. Shannon, he studied law with the late Hon. Amos Botsford, was called to the Bar of N.S., 1810, and for many years practised his profession in Cumberland, where he amassed a large fortune. He was called to the N.B. Bar, 1814, and both in that Province and in N.S. was "the father of

the Bar" at his death. He represented Amherst in the N.S. Assembly, from 1819 to 1838, when he was elevated to the Leg. Council, from which he resigned 1844. His son is Judge of the County Courts at Amherst. (See *Chignecto Post*, March, 1881, for an interesting account of "J. S. Morse and his times.")

MOSS, HON. THOMAS, M.A., Chief Justice of Ontario (1878). B. at Cobourg, Ont., 20th Aug., 1836; d. at Nice, South of France, 4th Jan., 1881. Though a native of Cobourg, the late Chief Justice was almost a life-long resident of Toronto, his family having removed thither while he was still in very early youth. His preliminary education was obtained chiefly at Upper Canada College, and his scholastic training was completed at University College, where he prepared for graduation in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto. At school and college alike he was distinguished among his fellows for the marvellous facility with which he acquired knowledge, and for an unusual degree of industry in its acquisition. When he took his B.A. degree in the University at the age of 22 he performed the then unprecedented and still unparalleled feat of winning a triple first, taking the gold medals in the departments of Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages respectively.\* The pre-eminence thus early acquired amongst his immediate contemporaries was easily retained. He betook himself to the study of law on leaving College, and rapidly advanced to a place in the very first rank of Equity practitioners at the Toronto Bar. He studied under the Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C. and Mr. Hector Cameron, Q.C., with the latter of whom he entered into partnership after his call to the Bar in 1861. He subsequently formed a partnership with the Hon. James Patton, Q.C., and Mr. Featherston Osler, the latter of whom now occupies a seat on the Bench of the Common Pleas. Still more recently he was in partnership

with the late Chief Justice Harrison, with whose elevation to the Bench his own was contemporaneous. At an early period in his professional career he was appointed one of the Lecturers on Equity by the Law Society, and in 1871 he was chosen one of the Benchers, the title of Q.C. being conferred on him by both the Dominion and Provl. Govts. in the following year. His practice was a lucrative one, and this fact, combined with a natural reluctance to retire from the bustle of active professional life, induced him to decline a Vice-Chancellorship in the Court of Chancery, which was offered him in 1872.

Mr. Moss, though not an active politician, became, late in life, thoroughly liberal in his views and sympathies, and as such he was looked upon as one of the rising hopes of the Reform party. When West Toronto became vacant in the fall of 1873, by the appointment of the late Mr. John Crawford to the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, he was elected to the House of Commons by a large majority, and, according to expectation, he at once made his mark in that Chamber as a Parliamentary speaker of no common order. He was during his too brief political term the author of some practical legislation, and had he chosen to devote himself to public life he would undoubtedly have adorned it as he did other pursuits. At the general election in 1874 he was re-elected for West Toronto, but he was in Oct., 1875, offered a Judgeship in the Court of Appeal, which he saw fit to accept. On the death of Chief Justice Draper, in Nov., 1877, he succeeded to the Presidency of the Court of Appeal, and on the death of Chief Justice Harrison, his former partner, in 1878, to the Chief Justiceship of Ontario, being the first judge who combined the two titles in his own person.

Mr. Moss was through the whole of his professional, public, and judicial life the fast friend of Toronto University. Whilst still a young graduate he was appointed Registrar, and for 7 years be-

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for his death he filled continuously the important executive office of Vice-Chancellor of the institution. In both capacities he was constantly coming in contact with the students of University College and other candidates for University standing, all of whom will bear cheerful testimony to his unvarying kindness and the winning affability of his manner. He was *par excellence* the cultured gentleman, and as such he was without exception the most popular *alumnus* of his Alma Mater. The annual Commencement of 1880 was the first for some years over which he had not presided, his absence on that occasion being due to serious illness, which ultimately led to his death. In grateful evidence of the admiration in which the late Chief Justice was held, and as a lasting memorial of his worth in connection with the University, the authorities of that institution, in 1881, authorized the forming of a University Scholarship, to bear his name, and to be awarded to the most distinguished student in one of the departments with which his own name is associated in the lists of the honour men of the University. He married, 1863, Amy, *eld. dau.* of the late Hon. Justice Sullivan, of Toronto. The remains of the late Chief Justice were brought from Nice, and interred in the St. James' Cemetery, Toronto.

\* "In the month of Sept., 1860, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Toronto, Mr. Moss was presented to H.R.H. as the most distinguished *alumnus* of his University."—*Dent: Can. Portrait, Gallery.*

"Many of those who have listened with pleasure and admiration to the oral judgments delivered from where I am now sitting by the distinguished judge whose death we are now deploring, must have been struck with the simplicity, ease, and grace of manner, combined with depth of thought and elegance of diction, with which those were delivered; but few beyond his intimate acquaintances were aware of the untiring energy with which he investigated those cases requiring more careful preparation, or that the rising sun had occasionally found him still engaged in examining and

verifying the authorities upon which he proposed to base his decisions. His loss is too recent, and my appreciation of it too keen, to permit me to make more than a passing reference to his personal and social qualities. 'To know him was to love him.' My heart is too full for me to venture to say more. We may, one and all of us, whether on the Bench, at the Bar, or the youngest student entering for the first time the portals of the profession, safely adopt him as our model, combining as he did in his own person the kind and courteous gentleman, the brilliant and able advocate, the upright and impartial judge. I wish that I had the command of language to do justice to his many virtues, and his great intellectual gifts, but I yield to none of his numerous friends in admiration of his character, and in tender and affectionate regard of his memory."—*Hon. Justice Burton.*

"A long and unbroken friendship of over twenty-five years had endeared him to me, and causes me to feel most keenly his loss. His pre-eminent ability, his conscientious devotion to his duty as a judge, as a lawyer, and to the country in whatever way he could serve it, the general courtesy, which ever characterized his intercourse not only with the profession but all who came in contact with him, make his loss one which will be widely deplored not only by the bench and the profession, but by the country at large. There is a circumstance which adds to the grief that we all feel on this sad occasion; he was taken from us in a foreign land, far from his friends, and deprived of the surroundings of home, to which he clung so ardently, and which might have soothed his sufferings in his parting hours. I gladly pay every respect in my power to his memory, not only because of his high position as the head of the Judiciary of this Province, but from a deep feeling of affectionate regard which time can never efface."—*Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake.*

"It is not given to many young men to have reached so early the summit of earthly ambition, for the Chief Justice was only forty-four years of age. He owed his rapid preferment, as most do, in part to fortune; but his personal talents and industry achieved it mainly. As a member of Parliament for a brief season, he made his mark, but it was on the bench that he found his fitting sphere. He was scrupulously conscientious and painstaking, and untiring in the discharge of his duty."—*Toronto Mail.*

"In him the Province of Ontario sustains



a heavy loss, for no abler, more upright, or more useful judge ever conferred honour on the Canadian Bench. He was an erudite jurist, but it was not in this direction that he chiefly excelled, for he could not lay claim to greater legal lore than many of his predecessors or contemporaries. It was rather in the wonderful rapidity and accuracy with which he comprehended the merits of the cases brought before him, the lucidity of the reasoning which led him to his conclusions upon them, and the grace and simplicity of the garb in which he clothed his judgments. The latter were indeed models of judicial style such as the lay public seldom have the pleasure of perusing, for the technicalities which he so carefully avoided seem to possess a strong attraction for men of weaker intellect and less acute reasoning powers than fell to his lot. Though he was appointed Chief Justice of the Province at the very early age of 41, his pre-eminent fitness for the position was so marked and so generally admitted that no one questioned his claim to it, and all, including his fellow-judges, cordially wished him a long and honourable career."—*Toronto Globe*.

MOSTYN, WM., M.D. (1858), ex-M.P.P. for North Lanark in the Ont. Assembly, 1875-79. B. at Elphin, Roscommon, Irel., 5th June, 1836; accidentally drowned near Almonte, Ont., 28th March, 1881. Ed. at the Grammar School, Kingston; obtained his medical degree at McGill; was Reeve of Almonte, 1871-73; and a mem. of the Ont. Medical Council, 1869-72. In politics he was a Conservative.

O'CALLAGHAN, EDMUND BAILEY, M.D. (1827), LL.D., ex-M.P.P. for Yamaska in L.C. Assembly, 1834-38. B. at Mallow, Irel., 29th Feb., 1797; d. at New York, 29th May, 1880. After studying 2 years at Paris, came to Quebec, 1823, where he studied medicine, and was duly admitted to practice, 1827; he edited the *Montreal Vindicator*, the organ of the "patriots," 1834-37, and having taken an active part in the Insurrectionary movement of 1837, was obliged to leave Can. and take up his residence in N.Y., where he continued to reside until his death. His tastes were strongly literary, and his acquaintance with

early Canadian history gave him a stimulus to undertake the unusual task of investigating the colonial annals of New York. As the result, he published several well-known works of great historical value. A full account of his life and works appeared in the *Magazine of American History* (N.Y.) written by his friend Dr. J. G. Shea, July, 1880.

O'CONNOR VERY REV. JOHN LALOR, D.D., V. G. of Ottawa. B. in Ottawa, Ont., June, 1833; d. there, 19th Jan., 1881. Although comparatively a young man at his death, Dr. O'C.'s career had been varied and eventful. One of the first students of Ottawa College, he early followed mercantile pursuits, was then a newspaper proprietor, and eventually determining to enter the ecclesiastical state, proceeded to Rome in 1868, where he was ordained a priest, and received the degree of D.D. He was Secy. to Bishop Guignes, of Ottawa, from 1856 until the death of that Prelate in 1873, when he assumed charge of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, of which he remained pastor until his death. Dr. O'C., who was a singularly energetic and enterprising man, was the means of introducing the Christian Brothers into Ottawa; of having erected the fine building now held and occupied by the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum (of which institution he was for many years director); and of securing for his *Alma Mater*, Ottawa College, University powers. In 1879 he was apptd. Vicar General of Ottawa.

OLIVER, THOMAS, M.P. for North Oxford in Can. Assembly from 1866 to the Union of 1867, and in House of Commons, 1867-80. B. in Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scot., 1821; d. at Woodstock, Ont., 8th Nov., 1880. Educated in Scotland, Mr. O. followed for two years the office of a teacher, and in 1842, along with his parents, emigrated to Canada, and settled in West Zorra, in Oxford, where for some years he had charge of the Rosehill school at Braemar. Subsequently he followed

mercantile was in the Town Council and became in which as above

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PALMER, Archdeacon Irel., 4th Trinity Co ordination

mercantile pursuits at Woodstock and was in the wool trade. He entered the Town Council in 1859, from which he passed as Reeve to the County Council, and became Warden of Oxford in 1866, in which year he also entered Parliament as above noted.

"Though he was not in the habit of seeking to make himself prominent as a public man, he had by his intelligence, sound common sense, excellent debating powers, and facility in public speaking become one of the best known of our public men outside of the circle of party leaders on either side."—*Toronto Globe*

"His parliamentary career was creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Throughout the whole of it he remained a staunch Liberal, and his attachment to the party and its principles grew more pronounced from year to year. A man of the people himself, his sympathies and influence were always accorded to such measures of legislation as were calculated to enlarge their liberties and maintain their rights. His ability in debate and invariable courtesy, alike to friend and opponent, always secured for him the respectful attention of the House, and few of its members during the past 14 years have been more popular. He was a ready speaker, possessed a thorough knowledge of public affairs, was moderate in the expression of his views, and these qualifications, together with his fine manly appearance and agreeable presence, made him a welcome and popular campaigner wherever he went, and among both friends and opponents."—*Woodstock Sentinel Review*.

OLIVIER, HON. LOUIS AUGUSTE, a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec (1873). B. at Berthier, P.Q., about 1817; d. at Joliette, P.Q., 18th Sept., 1881. He was the s. of M. Olivier, Esq., a retired militia officer who had served during 1812; studied law under Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., and called to the Bar, P.Q., 1839; created a Q.C., 1864; sat in the Leg. Council, Can., 1863-67, when called to the Senate.

PALMER, VENERABLE ARTHUR, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Toronto; d. in Dublin, Ire., 4th May, 1881, aged 75. Ed. at Trinity College, Dublin; and on his ordination held a curacy in Longford.

Came to Can., 1832 and was Rector of Guelph, Ont., from that year until 1875. Owing to ill-health he left Can., for Eng., in 1870 and, for a time held a small living in Cumberland, which, however, owing to continued ill-health he was forced to relinquish in 1879. He took up his residence in Dublin where he died.

PALSGRAVE, CHAS. THEODORE, for many years the proprietor of the Montreal Type Foundry. B. in Eng., 1799; d. in Montreal, 23rd Dec., 1881. If not the pioneer of type making in Canada, Mr. P. will always be remembered as the man who first demonstrated the practicability of such an undertaking, and paved the way to its ultimate success.—*Montreal Gazette*.

PANGMAN, JOHN HENRY, Presdt. of the Laurentian and St. Lin Railway, accidentally killed near St. Thérèse, P.Q., 11th Nov., 1880, aged 35; s. of the late Hon. J. H. Pangman, M.L.C., who, dying in 1867, left him the control of the extensive seigniory of Lachenaix, into the management of which he threw himself with great personal energy, planning and developing several local industries and works, prominent among which was the Laurentian Railway which he pushed forward to completion. He was one of the most promising young Canadians of the day, and his early and unfortunate death cast a gloom over the entire Province of Quebec.

PECK, EBRNEZER, ex-M.P.P. for Stanstead in the L.C. Assembly, 1830-34; d. in Chicago, Ill., whither he had gone after the troubles of 1837-38, May, 1881. He was a mem. of the Bar of L.C.; appointed Judge of the Court of Claims at Chicago, 1860.

PELLETIER, ONESIME, M.D., ex-M.P.P. for Bellechasse in the Quebec Assembly, 1867-75. B. at Lavaltrie, P.Q., April, 1832; d. at St. Charles, 1st April, 1881. A Liberal in politics.

PELLETIER, ONULPHE, M.P.P. for L'Assomption in Quebec Assembly, a position he had held since 1871; d. at L'Épi-

phanie, P.Q., 10th May, 1880, aged 59. A Conservative.

PENNY, HON. EDWARD GOFF, Senator (1874). B. at Hornsey, London, Eng., 15th May, 1820; d. in Montreal, 11th Oct., 1881. Mr. P. came to Can., 1844; studied for and was duly called to the Bar, L.C., 1850, but never practised; entered the office of the Montreal *Herald*, then under the management of Mr. David Kinnear, as a reporter, and on the retirement of that gentleman, succeeded him as editor-in-chief, and was admitted into the proprietorship; was opposed to Confederation, and wrote a pamphlet against it (1869). He was unquestionably the ablest writer on the Liberal press of Canada, although disposed at times to take a somewhat narrow and prejudiced view of men and things. He m., 1857, Eleanor E., dau. of Oliver Smith, Esq., of Montreal, who followed him to the grave, 11th Dec., 1881.

"As a political editor, Mr. Penny had no superior in the Dominion. There was a literary finish in his compositions which is not often found in journalistic literature, and so much individuality that it was easy to determine whether a given article in the *Herald* was from his gifted pen or not. He wielded a gentle Addisonian satire with rare effect, and even in the midst of the wildest political passion he seldom lost his good humour."—*Montreal Star*.

PERRON, REV. JOSEPH OCTAVE, a R. C. Missionary. B. at Isle-aux-Coudres, P.Q., 1827; d. at St. Arsène, P.Q., 13th Augt., 1880. Ordained priest, 1863; he laboured at St. Anne des Monts, as missionary; at Nataskonan; at St. Felicité, and finally, at his own request, was given charge of Pointe aux Esquimaux, where he was commissioned, not only to visit all the posts, but also, by special permission of the Holy See, to perform the rite of confirmation. He was one of those nobly self-sacrificing missionaries who were among Canada's chief glories in the past.—*M. Gazette*.

POWELL, JOHN, Registrar of Lincoln, Ont. (1846). B. 1809; d. at St. Catharines, Ont., 24th Feb., 1881. He was a

grandson of the late Chief Justice Powell; was called to the Bar, Ont. 1835. Served as Mayor of Toronto for several years; apptd. Judge of Home Dist. Court, 11th Sept., 1835, an office he subsequently resigned, and became Registrar of Lincoln which office had been previously held by his father. Mr. P., who held the rank of Major in the militia, took an active part on the loyal side in the struggle of 1837, and on the occasion of Mackenzie's march on Toronto, was enabled to give the authorities notice of the intended attack, thereby saving the city. He was buried with military honours.

POWER, PATRICK, ex-M.P. for Halifax, N.S., in the House of Commons, 1867-72 and 1874-78. B. at Kilmaethomas, Waterford, Irel., 17th March, 1815; d. in Halifax, where he had lived since 1823, 23rd Feb., 1881. Mr. P. carried on the dry goods business in Halifax for many years and amassed a fortune. He sat in the City Council of that city, 1851-54; was a commr. of Schools, a dir. of the People's Bank and other institutions, and Presdt. of the Charitable Irish Society. He was created a Knight of St. Gregory by the Pope, 1870. Mr. P. was a Liberal in politics. By his will he left \$1000 to the sisters of charity, \$1000 to Pope Leo XIII or his successor, \$10,000 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and, after certain bequests to his son Hon. L. G. Power and other members of his family, the residue of his estate to be applied to the establishing of a Catholic Orphanage and Reformatory, and to aid in the introduction of the Jesuit Fathers into Halifax.

PRICE, WM. EVAN, M.P.P. for Chicoutimi and Saguenay in Quebec Assembly 1875-80, having previously sat for same division in the Commons, 1872-74. Second s. of the late Wm. Price, Esq., of Quebec, and a bro. of Senator Price. B. in Quebec, 17th Nov., 1827; d. there 12th June 1880. He was a gentleman of fine parts, and personally much esteemed. Although a Liberal Conservative, he

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PRICE, South West Eng., abt 15th Nov. Col. (after served as Infantry Captain), 1859-74; there, 18 Guelph.

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PRYOR, late Presdt Conference Eng., 1824; 14th April, Eng. for Cs field of triu residence in pied the fir. But that wa worker in tl that of relig been truly into the M

supported Mr. Joly, and for a whole session the fate of the Local Govt. depended on his vote. A large and costly monument in granite has been erected to his memory at Chicoutimi by the people of that country.

PRINCE, WM. STRATTON, Registrar of South Wellington, Ont. (1880). B. in Eng., about 1825; d. at Guelph, Ont., 15th Nov., 1881. He was a s. of the late Col. (afterwards Judge) Prince; had served as an officer in the 71st Light Infantry (retiring with the rank of Captain), was Chief of Police, Toronto, 1859-74; Warden of the Central Prison there, 1874-80, when transferred to Guelph.

PROULX, RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR J. B., Dean of Toronto (Roman Catholic). B. at Rivière St. Pierre, near Montreal, 8th May, 1808; d. at Terrebonne, P.Q., 25th March, 1881. Ordained a priest, 1835, he proceeded shortly afterwards as a missionary to U. C., where he laboured zealously and perseveringly for the remainder of his life. His missions were: 1, Penetanguishene; 2, Manitoulin Island, an Indian mission, where he remained for 12 years, and succeeded in winning the entire good-will and confidence of the natives; 3, Oshawa, whence he was called to Toronto, 1861, and in succession became chaplain to the troops, parish priest and Dean of the Cathedral. In 1879 he was apptd. Domestic Prelate to the Pope, which carries with it the title of Monsignor.

PUNSHON, REV. WM. MORLEY, LL.D., late Presdt. of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Can. B. at Doncaster, Eng., 1824; d. at Brixton, London, Eng., 14th April, 1881. In 1868 Dr. P. left Eng. for Can., and entered upon a new field of triumphant labour. During his residence in Toronto he certainly occupied the first place as a pulpit orator. But that was not all. He was a zealous worker in the cause of his Church and that of religious life generally. As has been truly said, he breathed new life into the Methodist body; indeed his

energy and fervour were manifested on all hands. The magnificent Metropolitan church in McGill Square, Toronto, arose under the spell of his eloquence as if touched by the wand of an enchanter. He was perhaps the most effective agent in bringing about Methodist Union; whilst the Victoria College Endowment, and the Foreign Missions of the Wesleyan Church, notably that to Japan, owed to his exertions the success which attended them. Dr. P. held the presidency of the Wesleyan Conference in Can. five times, so complete was the confidence of the Church in his administrative ability, so warm their admiration of his zeal, power and devotion. In 1873 he returned to Eng., and in the following year was elected Presdt. of the Wesleyan Conference there.—*Toronto Mail*.

RACEY, THOS., Registrar of Halton, Ont. (1846). B. in Bath, Eng., 24 Dec., 1791; d. at Milton, Ont., 21st March, 1881. Coming to Can., 1805, he followed mercantile pursuits for a time, served throughout the war of 1812-13-14, as an officer of militia, and again in 1837. He became Registrar of Wentworth 1833, and of Halton, 1846, on its separation from Wentworth.

REYNOLDS, NELSON GILBERT, Sheriff of Ontario, Ont. (1853), d. at Whitby, Ont., 16th Jan., 1881, aged 67.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS, President of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. B. in Scot., 1811; d. in London, Eng., 29th June, 1880. Had previously been in the service of the Great Northern Railway in England and of the Great Western in Canada. Was a mem. of the Civil Service Commission, 1868. Mr. R. was a man of fine tastes.

ROBERTSON, ROBERT, B.A., Barrister of N.S. (1878) and of Dakota, U.S. B. at Barrington, N.S., 1857. d. at Dell Rapids, Dakota, U.S., 14th Feb., 1881. S. of the late Hon. R. Robertson, Commr. of Mines, N.S.; ed. at McGill, where he graduated B.A., 1877, taking first rank honours in Mental and Moral Philoso-

phy. He was Capt. of the Foot Ball Club, 1876, and one of the foremost debaters in the McGill Literary Society.

RIDGWAY, F. O. S., journalist. B. in Lancashire, Eng., 1830; d. in Ottawa, Ont., 1st May, 1881. Was editor of the *Ottawa Citizen* for many years, in which position he evinced much ability and eminent good judgment. Was employed for some years as an Immigration Agent in Europe.

ROBERTSON, ANDREW, Q.C. (1864). B. in Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1815; d. in Montreal, 21st March, 1880. He was a s. of the late Rev. Jas. Robertson, a Congregationalist Minister, who laboured for 40 years at Sherbrooke, P.Q. Mr. R. received the rudiments of his education in Aberdeen, and after coming to this country entered at the University of Vermont, where he graduated with high honours. He studied his profession with Hon. (afterwards Judge) Day, and in 1841 was called to the Bar of L.C. He formed a partnership with his brother George, and subsequently with his brother William, now *Bâtonnier General* of the Bar of Quebec, and long enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Although offered office on more than one occasion, he carefully eschewed politics, preferring to devote himself exclusively to his profession. He was for many years one of the principal editors of the *Lower Canada Reports*, and his *Robertson's Digest* (1864) is a standard work. Mr. R. was a Governor of McGill University.

ROBERTSON, HON. ALEXANDER ROCHE, a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. B. at Chatham, Ont., 12th May, 1841; d. in Victoria, B.C., 1st Dec., 1881. He was the 2nd s. of the late Dr. A. R. Robertson, of Chatham, Ont., formerly a surgeon in H. E. I. Co.'s service. Ed. at the Chatham Grammar School and Caradoc Academy, he studied law with the late Mr. A. D. McLean and Mr. Albert Prince, Q.C., and was admitted as an attorney in 1862, and called to the Bar, 1863.

In April, 1864, he went to B. C., and in the same year was called to the Bar of that Province. In 1876 he succeeded Lieut.-Gov. Richards as law agent for the Dominion Govt., in B. C.; and on 26th Nov., 1880, he was raised to the Bench. He married, 1868, Margaret Bruce, dau. of Wm. D. Eberts, Esq., of Chatham, Ont.

ROBERTSON, JAS., Manager of the Bank of B.N.A. at London, Ont., where he was accidentally drowned, 24th May, 1881. A Scotchman by birth, Mr. R. entered the service of the Bank when very young. He came to Can., 1866, was appointed Inspector, 1871, and was successively Manager at Hamilton, Ottawa and London. He was a man of much keenness of intellect and fine business acquirements.

ROBLIN, REV. P. J. (Methodist). B. in Adolphustown, Ont., 1st June, 1797; d. in Madoc, Ont., 15th Dec., 1881; became a local preacher, 1818; ordained, 1830.

ROSS, WM. HY., Barrister of Ont. and Manitoba (1876), d. in Toronto, 5th Augt., 1880, aged 29. He was senior partner of the law firm of Ross, Ross & Killam, Winnipeg, having previously been Inspector of Schools in Bothwell.

ROSEVEAR, JOHN, M.P.P. for East Durham in Ont. Assembly, which he had represented in the Conservative interest since 1875, d. at Port Hope, 5th May, 1881, aged 65.

ROY, HON. DAVID, late a Puisné Judge, Superior Court, Quebec. B. in Quebec, 9th June, 1807; d. there 31st July, 1880. Called to the Bar, L.C., 1832; appointed a Deputy Judge, 1842; Circuit Judge, 1849; to Superior Court, 1857. Retired on a pension, 1871.—*D.L.D.*

RODOLPH, A. M., Harbour Master of Montreal (1861). B. at Lunenburg, N.S., 1819; d. in Montreal, 9th Mch., 1881. Was originally a sea captain, and from 1846 to 1861 commanded one of the Royal Mail steamers running between Quebec and Montreal. Was an experienced and trustworthy officer.

SAX, REV. PIERRE, R. C. priest, d. at St. Romuald, P.Q., 19th Dec., 1881. B.

11th Nov. 1846, and Romuald part in election also a cc Schmitt in Mont 1880. A proceede fever str a gradua SCOTT, B. at Bra at Oran S. of th Brampto city; B. Wright M. Margaret Peterbor 1861; cre and by S. Presdt. o way, a ac promotio cessfully for Comn 1874; ret following again ret unseating tinued to "He wa soner and as well as tions." B SECOND, in the On Davids, c Ont., 12th a Conserv ed from a of Wellan SEXTON, Recorder Quebec, P Montreal, the Bar, l profession City Cler

11th Nov., 1822; he was ordained priest, 1846, and laboured for many years at St. Romuald. He took a somewhat active part in favour of the Liberals in recent election contests in Quebec, and was also a contributor to the political press.

SCHMIDT, SAMUEL B., M.D. (1847). B. in Montreal, 1826; d. there 4th Nov., 1880. Was one of the 30 physicians who proceeded to Grosse Isle to attend the fever stricken emigrants, 1847. He was a graduate of McGill.

SCOTT, WM. HEPBURN, Q.C. (1880). B. at Brampton, Ont., 5th Nov., 1837; d. at Orangeville, Ont., 11th July, 1881. S. of the late John Scott, Esq., of Brampton; ed. at the Toronto University; B.A., 1860; m. 1st, 1863, Miss Wright (she d. 1876); 2ndly, 1878, Margaret, dau. of late Judge Boucher, of Peterborough. Called to the Bar, Ont., 1861; created a Q.C. by Mr. Mowat, 1876, and by Sir John Macdonald, 1880. Was Presd. of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, a scheme which owes its origin and promotion largely to his efforts. Unsuccessfully contested West Peterborough for Commons in Conservative interest, 1874; returned to Ont. Assembly, June following; defeated in 1875, he was again returned the same year on the unseating of the sitting mem., and continued to sit until his death.

"He was a fluent speaker, a careful reasoner and a courteous gentleman in debate, as well as a favorite in all his private relations." *Ham. Times*.

SECORD, GEORGE, ex-M.P.P. for Monck in the Ont. Assembly, 1867-71. B. at St. Davids, Ont., 1805; d. at St. Ann's, Ont., 12th Jan., 1881. Mr. S., who was a Conservative in politics, was descended from a loyalist, and had been Warden of Welland.

SIXTON, JOHN PONSONBY, Q.C. (1873), Recorder of Montreal (1859). B. in Quebec, P.Q., 11th June, 1807; d. in Montreal, 18th March, 1880; called to the Bar, L.C., 1829; and practised his profession until 1840, when apptd. City Clerk of Montreal, which position

he held for 19 years. During the Rebellion he served as a captain in the volunteers, and was presented with a sword of honour, by the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, for distinguished service in the field. From 1835 to 1840 he was editor of the *Irish Advocate*.

SEYMOUR, HON. BENJAMIN, Senator (1867). B. in Fredericksburg, Ont., 1806; d. at Port Hope, Ont., 23rd March, 1880. S. of an Eng. gentleman, who settled in Fredericksburg about 1793; ed. at the Royal Grammar School, Kingston; for some years was in business at Bath, Ont., and amassed a considerable fortune; sat for Lennox and Addington in the Can. Assembly, in the Conservative interest, 1844-54, when defeated; called to the Leg. Council, 1855, where he remained until 1867, when appointed to the Senate; was Chairman of the Contingent Committee of that body, 1867-78.

SHUCKLUNA, LOUIS, a well-known ship builder. B. at Valetta, Malta, 1808; d. at St. Catharines, Ont., where he had lived and followed his calling for many years, 24th April, 1880. He was probably the designer and builder of more vessels, steam and sail, than any other man on our inland waters.

SMITH, P. W., High Sheriff of Digby, N.S. (1869), d. at Digby, 16th July, 1880, aged 45.

STANNAGE, REV. JOHN (Church of Eng.). B. at St. Brelade's, Island of Jersey, 31st May, 1808; d. at Yorkville, Ont., 13th May, 1880. Ed. at St. Aubin's College, Jersey; came to Can., 1833, as a missionary, and was placed in charge of settlements at St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., where he remained for 23 years. Ordained deacon, 1834; priest, 1835; his other missions were Welland, Ont., 1857-62; North Augusta, Ont., 1862-66; Kemptville, Ont., 1866-80. His missionary career extended over a period of 46 years, and was blessed with a degree of success almost unexampled in the

history of any individual missionary below the rank of a Bishop—*Dominion Churchman*.

STEPHENS, HARRISON, a retired merchant. B. in Jamaica, Vt., 1801; d. in Montreal, 16th May, 1881. His first stroke of business, when quite a young man, was as sub-contractor on the Whitehall Canal. His first effort at trade was in the shoe business in Swanton, Vt., whence he moved to Missisquoi Bay. Leaving the latter place, he moved to and erected a factory at Stanbridge, P.Q., which is still standing. He went to Montreal, 1828, commencing his career there in American importations from N.Y., consisting principally of rice and tobacco, and engaged energetically in trade, soon making his mark among the commercial men of the day. His independence, pluck, and pertinacity is well illustrated in the following anecdote told of him: It seems that in 1830 the Bank of Montreal, of which Hon. Peter McGill was President, refused to discount a single dollar for him, notwithstanding that his deposits with the Bank were large. He was not to be beaten, and resolved upon an extraordinary course. He drew specie in large amounts for some time, making one large draft of \$154,000, which he himself took in two sleighs to N.Y., netting 2 per cent. on the transaction. These proceedings disturbed the Bank, and Mr. John Torrance, on its behalf, waited upon Mr. S. to ask him to desist, as he was injuring the interest of the country and of the Bank. As a personal favour to Mr. Torrance he acquiesced, and his relations with the bank were ever afterwards satisfactory. His first business partner was a Mr. Kellogg, with whom he was connected for 2 years. He then formed the firm of Stephens, Young & Co., taking into partnership his brother Sheldon, and the late Hon. Jno. Young. Their trade was in groceries, sugar, brandy and rum, pork and flour. Their sales of rum in one year were over 5,000 hogsheads. They held at one time as many as 40,000

barrels of pork, and ruled the pork market. This firm was dissolved in 1849, Mr. S. retiring with a fortune which rolled into nearly five millions since that time. He never was what could be called a public man, taking very little interest in politics of any kind. At the outbreak of the American Rebellion in 1861 he offered to raise and equip a regiment of soldiers for the Northern Army, which offer was declined by the Am. Govt., as the required number of men was already enrolled. Mr. S.'s second son, Mr. G. W. Stephens, represents Montreal Centre in the Quebec Assembly. By his will Mr. S. left \$2,000 each to the Church of the Messiah and the Montreal Genl. Hospital.—*Autobiography*.

STEWART, REV. JOHN (Presbyterian), B. at Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scot., 5th Apl., 1800; d. at New Glasgow, N.S., 4th May, 1880. Came to Cape Breton as a missionary, 1834; was stationed at West Bay, and subsequently at New Glasgow, where he remained for 42 years. In 1844 he took the lead in the measure adopted by the Synod of N.S. of severing its connection with the Established Church of Scot.

STEWART, LT.-COL., a Northern traveller and explorer, d. at Edmonton, N. W. T., 1881. In company with Mr. Robt. Campbell, another officer of the H. B. Co., he had explored the upper branches of the Youkan River in Alaska, and the extreme N. W. of the Dominion. These streams are shewn on Arrowsmith's map from the above explorations. He formed one of the H. B. Co.'s expedition of 1855 in search of Sir John Franklin. Having left the H. B. Co.'s service, he was apptd. by the Can. Govt., Indian agent at Edmonton.

STEWART, NEIL, ex-M. P. for Prescott in the Can. Assembly, 1844-47. B. in the Isle of Skye, Scot., 1793; d. at Vankleek Hill, Ont., where he had lived for 50 years, 8th May, 1881.

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STURDES,  
veyor at St  
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John, 13th  
STRANGE,  
Magistrate  
1820; d. in  
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to the Bar,  
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SUTHERLAND  
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1808; d. the

D.C.L. (Church of Eng.). B. in Dorsetshire, Eng., 27th Feb., 1801; d. in Toronto, 6th Oct., 1880. Ed. at Sherborne School and at Winchester, Eng. Came to Can., 1835, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Stewart, Quebec, same year; priest, by Bishop Mountain, 1836. Was for a few months curate at Kingston, Ont.; then acting Chaplain to the forces in Quebec, 1836-7, when he became Minister at Bytown (now Ottawa) and Hull, he being then the only Episcopal Clergyman then stationed west of Grenville, on the Ottawa. His connection with Hull ceased in 1842, and with Ottawa (of which he had been apptd. Rural Dean) in 1857; while at the latter city he founded the County of Carleton Protestant Hospital. His next charge was Tecumseth, Ont., then Buckingham, P.Q., where he remained until 1870; when apptd. to Brockton, near Toronto, and he was superannuated in 1873. Dr. S., who received his degree of D.C.L. from Trinity College, Toronto, and that of D.D. from Columbia College, New York, was a man of ripe scholarship and wide knowledge of Biblical lore; and was highly esteemed as one of our best specimens of a high-minded English gentleman. He was the father of Hon. S. H. Strong, of the Supreme Court of Canada.—*Dominion Churchman*.

STURDEE, HY. PARKER, Lloyds Surveyor at St. John, N.B., since 1842. B. in Devonshire, Eng., 1808; d. in St. John, 13th Augt., 1880.

STRANGE, LT.-COL. MAXWELL W., Police Magistrate of Kingston, Ont. (1871). B. 1820; d. in Kingston, 29th Sept., 1880. S. of the late Mr. John Strange; called to the Bar, Ont., 1845; was Paymaster of Mil. Dist. No. 2, of which he was the Senior Lt.-Col.; an unsuccessful candidate, in Conservative interest, for Frontenac, 1854; returned to Ont. Assembly 1867, and sat until 1871. Was a brother-in-law of Sir Alex Campbell, K.C.M.G.

SUTHERLAND, WM., Q.C. (1863), Judge of Probate, Halifax N.S. B. in Halifax, 1808; d. there, 24th Feb., 1881. Called to

the Bar, N.S., 1829, and long held an extensive and varied practice. Was Recorder of Halifax from 1861 to 1879, and Judge of Probate for a longer period.

TACHÉ, LOUIS, N.P., Sheriff of Dist. of St. Hyacinthe (1864). Was the 2nd s. of the late Mr. Chas. Taché, and consequently a bro. of Archbishop Taché and of Dr. J. C. Taché. B. at Kamouraska, P.Q., April, 1822; d. at St. Hyacinthe, 1st April, 1881. Was admitted as a Notary, 1845, and took up his residence at St. Hyacinthe, where he enjoyed an extensive practice.

TAYLOR, JOHN, ex-M.P.P. for Halifax in N.S. Assembly, 1873-4. B. in Montrose, Scot., 1816; d. in Halifax, 14th June, 1881. Was for many years a ship master, and subsequently a West Indian merchant in Halifax.

TAYLOR, REV. LACHLIN, D.D. (Methodist). B. in Argyllshire, Scot., 18th June, 1815; d. at Sackville, N.B., 4th Sept., 1881. Came to Can. with his parents and settled at Lachute, P.Q., 1836; received his early religious training in the National Church of Scot., of which his father was an elder, but eventually joined the Methodist Church, and ministered successively at Buckingham, Richmond, Prescott, Toronto, Hamilton, Brockville, Kingston, Bytown, St. Catharines and Montreal, retiring from active work, owing to illness, 1845; was in the service of the U. C. Bible Society, 1851-64, and was mainly instrumental in bringing it to its present high position; and was one of the Genl. Secretaries of the Methodist Missionary Society, 1865-73, an office he filled with energy. Dr. T. had travelled a great deal both on this continent and abroad, and he took an extended tour through Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Holy Land. As a lecturer Dr. T. was highly thought of, and his tour through England in 1877-78, lecturing on the North-West for the Can. Govt., was a most successful one, and imparted much useful knowledge of that country.



TAYLOR, THOS., paper manufacturer. B. in Staffordshire, Eng., about 1813; d. in Toronto, 21st April, 1880. Came to Am. with his parents, who took up their residence near Albany, N.Y., 1821; removed to York (now Toronto) 1825. After farming for some years the family entered the milling business, commencing with a saw mill, erected in 1839. In 1845 they established a paper mill, and subsequently a second one, besides acquiring the Eastwood and Helliwell Paper and Grist Mill and Starch Factory. For nearly half a century this extensive and successful manufacturing business was carried on under the firm name of Thos. Taylor & Bro., the deceased and his brother retiring therefrom in 1880 in favour of their nephews and sons.

THOMSON, SAMUEL R., Q.C. (1873). B. in N.B., about 1824; d. in London, Eng., whither he had gone to plead a case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 19th Nov., 1880. Of Irish descent, he was the s. of Rev. S. Thomson, Rector of St. Stephen, N.B. Called to the Bar, 1848, he practised first at Fredericton, and subsequently in St. John, and was for a long time considered the leading light of the N.B. Bar. He figured prominently in the Caraquet riot trials, the Halifax Fishery Commission (before which he appeared as one of the Dominion Counsel), the celebrated trial of Munro for murder, and the *Tower* ship scuttling case,—in fact, there was not a trial, criminal or civil, of any importance, during the past twenty years in N.B., in which Mr. T. did not take a leading part. Mr. Thomson's strong point was his ability of see a case in all its phases in a remarkably short time, and present it to the Court in the most effective manner. He thoroughly understood human nature, and this knowledge, and his power of oratory, often won cases for him against the logic of more industrious rivals. On the announcement of his sudden death, the Courts in St. John adjourned as a mark of respect.—*St. John News*.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH SPENCER, M.P. B. in Belfast, Irel., 1828; d. in Victoria, B.C., 23rd Dec., 1880. Mr. T., who was a journalist and accountant by profession, went to B.C. in 1858, and took an active part in mining enterprises. On the Province entering the Canadian Union he was returned, in the Conservative interest, to represent Cariboo in the House of Commons, being re-elected by acclamation in 1872, 1874 and in 1878. He was on his way to attend to his Parliamentary duties when he died. He was buried with masonic honours.

THIBAUT, REV. AMABLE, *Curé* of Chambly, P.Q. B. at St. Thérèse, P.Q., 8th June, 1830; d. at Chambly, 4th Oct., 1880; ordained priest, 1852, he taught for a time at the College of St. Thérèse; became Vicar at St. Jerome; and, in 1858, *curé* of St. Cécile; in 1864 he was apptd. to St. Hubert; and, in 1866, to Chambly.

THURGAR, JOHN VENNOR, a retired merchant. B. in Yorkshire, Eng., 1797; d. in St. John, N.B., where he had carried on business in partnership and on his own account for the long period of 57 years, 1st March, 1880. He was President of the old City Bank, a local director of the Bank of N.B.A., and a Lt.-Col. in the militia. He was known as one of the most honourable and eminent of St. John business men.

TIFFIN, THOS., wholesale grocer, Montreal, in which business he was successfully engaged for many years. B. in Montreal, 1824; d. there, 21st Oct., 1881. He was a dir. of the Exchange Bank and of several manufacturing companies.

TORBANCE, REV. JOHN, M.A. (1874), Professor of New Testament Interpretation in Baptist Theological College, Toronto. B. in Kilmarnock, Scot., 6th Dec., 1839; d. at Bobcaygeon, Ont., 3rd Aug., 1881. Came to Can. with his parents, 1849; was a school teacher, 1856-62; ordained Baptist Minister, and entered Woodstock Literary Institute as a student, 1862; pastor at Mount Elgin,

1864-68; at King Unive graduated, in Metaphy languages, gular Bapt Greek Exe stock Insti Fyfe as Pr in Woodst resignation apptd. Prin office he ha before his d new Baptist

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THOOP, JA Upper Graa John, N.B., turned for S bly, in oppo 1865, defeati and Judge year, on a see he was defea an eminent s

TUPPER, R Baptist Minist 6th Augt., 17 19th Jan., 188 he was receive Very shortly of possessing ministry, and an evangelist. successful lab country, he i Cumberland ter to the Bapt and also to one extensively, a success in Cu he removed t

1864-68; at Cheltenham, 1868-74, attending University College at same time; graduated, taking B.A., a silver medal in Metaphysics and the prize for Oriental languages, 1873; pastor Yorkville Regular Baptist Church, 1873-76; Prof. of Greek Exegesis and Apologetics, Woodstock Institute, 1876-79; succeeded Dr. Fyfe as Principal of Theological Dept. in Woodstock Institute, 1879; and on resignation of Mr. Wells, 1881, was apptd. Principal of the College. This office he had resigned only a short time before his death to accept a chair in the new Baptist College in Toronto.

"As a teacher and theologian, he was marked by the clearness and strength of his convictions, and his power of close logical analysis. As a preacher, his style was argumentative and forcible. His decease at middle age, and almost before reaching the maturity of his powers, will be felt a loss to the denomination of which he was a prominent member."—Toronto *Globe*.

TRUOP, JACOB V., ex-M.P.P. B. at Upper Galville, N.S., 1808; d. at St. John, N.B., 2nd Oct., 1881. Was returned for St. John, in the N.B. Assembly, in opposition to Confederation, in 1865, defeating the present Sir L. Tilley and Judge Watters; in the following year, on a second appeal to the country, he was defeated. Was best known as an eminent ship builder.

TUPPER, REV CHARLES, D.D. (1857), a Baptist Minister. B. at Cornwallis, N.S., 6th Augt., 1794; d. at Aylesford, N.S., 19th Jan., 1881. At the age of 21 years he was received into the Baptist Church. Very shortly after this he gave evidence of possessing gifts for the Christian ministry, and in 1817, was ordained as an evangelist. After engaging in many successful labours in various parts of the country, he removed to River Philip, Cumberland N.S., and became minister to the Baptist Church at that place, and also to one at Amherst. He travelled extensively, and preached with much success in Cumberland till 1826, when he removed to St. John, N.B. His

health, however, failing him in that city, he returned to Amherst in the autumn of the succeeding year. At Amherst and neighbouring places he continued to preach till 1833, when he removed for one year to P.E.I., ministering during that time to the Baptist churches of Tryon and Bedeque. When his year's successful labour at these places was closed, he returned to Amherst, and in addition to preaching to the church at that place, he held the Principalship of the Grammar School for some years. Four years after this, in 1838, he accepted an invitation to Fredericton, N.B., where he became Principal of the Baptist Seminary and pastor of the Baptist Church. Here he remained but for a brief period, at the close of which, being solicited to take temporary charge of the Germain St. Church, in St. John, he consented to do so with the permission of his church at Amherst. He returned to Amherst in 1840 and continued to reside at the latter place till 1851, at which time he removed to Aylesford, N.S., and became the pastor of the Baptist Church of that place, which office he resigned in 1865, although he virtually retained the pastoral care of the people of his last charge till the day of his death. Dr T. possessed talents of a very high order; he had both a passion and a genius for acquiring languages. He had, in 1859, read the entire Bible in eight different languages, and the New Testament in ten. His memory may be said to have been so retentive that he forgot nothing. Besides the study of languages, he read extensively in the several departments of his profession, and was regarded as a sound theologian and a distinguished exegetical scholar. He carried his books with him when travelling, and as soon as his friendly and religious intercourse with the families where he lodged was judged by him to be attended to, he would open his books and proceed with his study. In this way he overcame all disadvantages and attained to great excellency in scholarship. The

temperance reform had in Dr. Tupper an early advocate, and much time and strength during his public life were given to this great work. Dr. T., who was a D.D. of Acadia College, was the father of Sir Chas. Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., now Minister of Railways and Canals.

"The life and ministry of Charles Tupper, as now reviewed, has been, from his baptism by Father Manning in 1815, to his death, January 19th, 1881, a subject of deep and earnest study by the author. That life unfolds, as it seems to him, those elements of character which, when combined in the same person, constitute the very highest and purest types of humanity, such are: an innate love of knowledge; with an intense application to obtain it; early consecration to the noblest service that can engage human thought or life; perseverance in the right course, that never falters; a determination that surmounts all obstacles; an endurance that never wearies; a thirst for progress that is constantly pressing on to higher attainments; a patience that glories in tribulation; an industry that conquers the love of ease; self-denial that towers above all forms of selfishness; a sympathy as wide and deep as the sufferings of humanity; a conscience as true as the needle to the pole; a charity as broad as the necessities of the race; a faith that smiles at impossibilities; caution that never speaks unadvisedly; a humanity that would wash a brother's feet; a peacefulness that hushes the voice of discord; a forbearance that quietly suffers personal insult and wrong; a love that 'many waters cannot quench'; a passion for soul-saving that burns with ever-increasing desire for the redemption of the world; and a holiness that eschews all evil."—*Rev. I. E. Bill: Fifty Years with the Baptist Ministers and Churches of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.* (St. John, N.B., 1880.)

TUPPER, HON. FREEMAN, M.L.C., N.S. (1861). B. 1805; d. in Milton, N.S., 16th Apl., 1880. Was a Liberal and anti-confederate in politics.

VAIL, MRS. MARY ELIZA, relict of John C. Vail, Esq., d. in St. John, N.B., 19th Oct., 1880. aged 84. She was a dau. of the late Com. Genl. Williams, and a sister of Genl. Sir W. F. Williams of Kars, G.C.B., and, like him, was born at Annapolis, N.S. It is stated that when the

Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise visited St. John in 1880, the Princess sent her carriage for Mrs. Vail, and expressed great pleasure in meeting her. On her return to Ottawa, H. R. H. showed her kind remembrance by sending her photograph and a copy of the *Life of the Duke of Kent* to Mrs. Vail.

VAUX, THOS., late Accountant to the House of Commons, to which he was apptd., June, 1846. B. at Wisbeach, Cambridge, Eng., 18th June, 1797; d. in Ottawa, 25th Feb., 1880. Came to Can., 1817, and for many years followed the occupation of a teacher. He was a most trustworthy and painstaking official.

WALLBRIDGE, THOS. CAMPBELL, ex-M.P.P. for North Hastings in Can. Assembly, 1863-67, when defeated. B. at Belleville, Ont., 1830; d. there 21st Jan., 1881. After attending U.C. College he followed the usual course of lectures at the Sorbonne, and the *Ecole de Droit*, France, and subsequently attended the Universities of Geneva and Montpellier. Returning to Can., he was called to the Bar of U.C. in 1859, and in 1861 was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the Riding he subsequently represented. In the debate on Confederation he opposed and voted against that measure. In 1868-69 he again visited Europe, inspected many of the principal iron mines and, placed on exhibition, specimens of the iron ores of Hastings. In one of Sir R. Murchison's works he is referred to as an authority. He was an hon. mem. of the Buffalo Historical Society. He was a bro. of ex-Speaker Wallbridge, and descended from loyalists.

WATSON, JAMES CRAIG, LL.D. An American astronomer. B. near Fingal, Ont., 28th Jan., 1838; d. 18th Dec., 1880. Removing to Michigan, he graduated at Michigan University, 1857, and became teacher of mathematics there; prof. of astronomy, 1859; of physics and mathematics, 1860; director of the observatory, 1863; went to Iowa, 1869, and Sicily, 1870, to observe eclipses of

the sun; the very s which ob at Pekin, 18 asteroic intra-merc astronomic awarded ti Academy o tant work, gained him porary astr charge of t —Johnson's

WATSON, Stephens (which he w Had been C Stephen for energetic au St. Stephen, May, 1892;

WATSON, the Legislat Irel., 1837; 1881. Ed. at W., for mar Can., in 185 daily press as the former ca able portion o the great del the Can. A Librarian to 1871, he made for the Provin logue to the s arranged. He *Peace-Killer*; *chine*, a Cana (1870); *The (Canada*, vol. 1 *the Roses*; and *The Powe ments* (1879), tions to periodi

WELLS, WM. Judge of Kent Augusta, Ont., Toronto, 8th A

the sun; and in 1874, was the head of the very successful American expedition which observed the transit of Venus at Peking, China. Besides discovering 18 asteroids, he discovered, in 1879, two intra-mercurial planets. For his various astronomical discoveries he was, in 1870, awarded the gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences. His most important work, *Theoretical Astronomy*, also gained him a high place among contemporary astronomers. In 1879 he took charge of the Washbourne University. — *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*.

WATSON, ROBERT, Cashier of St. Stephens (N. B.) Bank (1858), of which he was one of the founders, 1836. Had been Collector of Customs at St. Stephen for many years, and was a very energetic and enterprising citizen. B. at St. Stephen, of Scotch descent, 18th May, 1802; d. there, 5th Sept., 1880.

WATSON, SAML. JAMES, Librarian to the Legislature of Ont. B. in Armagh, Irel., 1837; d. in Toronto, 30th Oct., 1881. Ed. at the Belfast Academy. Mr. W., for many years after arriving in Can., in 1857, was connected with the daily press as a reporter and writer. In the former capacity he bore a considerable portion of the labour of reporting the great debates on Confederation in the Can. Assembly, 1864. Apptd. Librarian to the Ont. Assembly, about 1871, he made a new collection of books for the Province, and prepared a catalogue to the same, the latter admirably arranged. He was the author of *The Peace-Killer; or, the Massacre of Lachine*, a Canadian historical romance (1870); *The Constitutional History of Canada*, vol. 1 (1874); *The Legend of the Roses*; and *Kavlán, a drama* (1876); and *The Powers of Canadian Parliaments* (1879), besides many contributions to periodical literature.

WELLS, WM. BENJAMIN, late County Judge of Kent, Ont., 1850-78. B. in Augusta, Ont., 3rd Oct., 1809; d. in Toronto, 8th April, 1881. His parents

had come from New Hampshire, 1786; he was ed. at the Augusta Grammar School; called to the Bar, U.C., 1833; sat for Grenville in U.C. Assembly, 1834-37; a delegate to Eng., with Messrs. Baldwin and Duncombe, to protest against the administration of Sir F. B. Head, 1836; established the *Vanguard* newspaper at Prescott, 1834, and was a lively contributor to all the Liberal journals of the period, taking strong ground against Sir F. B. Head and his advisers. He wrote a book *Canadiana*, containing a description of U.C. and its affairs at that period (London, 1837), and subsequently contributed sporting sketches to Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, under the nom de plume of "Cinna." — *B.C.; D.L.D.*

WELLS, JAS. PRINDLETON, Sheriff of Prescott and Russell, Oct. (1874). B. in Montreal, 1803; d. at Vankleek Hill, Ont., 26th Feb., 1880. Was for many years in mercantile life before becoming Sheriff. One of his sons is Mr. R. M. Wells, M.P.P., late Speaker of the Assembly, Toronto.

WELLER, WM. HY., Barrister of Ont. (1847), and Master in Chancery at Cobourg, Ont., d. there 15th March, 1881, aged 57. Was Grandmaster of the Freemasons of Canada, 1877-79.

WEST, WM. PRYOR, a retired West India merchant; d. in Halifax, N.S., 17th Sept., 1881. By his will he left \$1,000 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Blind Asylum, the Prot. Orphans' Home, and the Catholic Orphans' Home of Halifax; \$20,000 to Tuff's College, Somerville, U.S., and \$40,000 to the Church of the Redeemer, Halifax (Universalist) which owed its origin largely to his liberality. He was a dir. of the Union Bank, Halifax, and an active mem. of many local organizations.

WHITE, THOS., M.D. (1865), and Coroner for Wentworth, d. in Hamilton, Ont., 3rd July, 1880, aged 35. He was a graduate of Toronto.

WHITMAN, HON. WM. C., M.L.C. of N.S. (1861). B. at Lawrencetown, N.S., 29th March, 1809; d. there 3rd July, 1881. His father, a sailing master, being lost at sea, in 1817, the support of his widowed mother and with a young helpless family devolved mainly on him. He followed successively the several avocations of shoemaker, schoolmaster, clock pedlar, farmer and merchant and finally reached comfort and affluence. He unsuccessfully contested Annapolis, in the Liberal interest, in 1855, and at the following election.

WILKES, ROBERT, ex-M.P. for Centre Toronto in House of Commons, from 1872 until 1875, when unseated on petition. B. at Tulleban, near Bundoran, Leitrim, Irel., 1832; accidentally drowned at Sturgeon Point, Ont., 16th Aug., 1880. Came to Can., 1848, and for many years carried on business both in Toronto and Montreal in the wholesale jewellery and fancy goods trade, from which he had retired but a few months before his death. Was a Liberal in politics and a mem. of the General Conference of the Methodist Church. Had held the office of Vice-Presdt. of Bank of Commerce.

WILKINS, HON. MARTIN I., Q.C., Prothonotary of Halifax, N.S. (1871). B. in N.S., 14th Sept., 1804; d. in Halifax, 16th Augt., 1881. The 3rd s. of the late Hon. L. M. Wilkins, a judge of the Supreme Court of N.S., he was ed. at King's College, Windsor, where he graduated B.A., 1824; studied for and was duly called to the Bar, in 1828; and was subsequently created a Q.C. Mr. W. entered the N.S. Assembly as one of the members for Pictou in 1851, and became Sol. Genl. in Mr. Johnston's Govt., N.S., in 1857, but resigned shortly afterwards. When the question of

Confederation with Can. was agitated in 1863, he disassociated himself from many of his former friends, joined the anti-confederate party, under Messrs Howe and Annand, and was Attorney Genl. in the latter's Govt. from 1867 up to his appt. to the prothonotaryship in 1871. He was a man of remarkable intellectual vigour.

WILLSON, HUGH BOWLBY, public writer. B. at Winona, Ont., 1813; d. at New York, 29th April, 1880. He was a son of the late Hon. John Willson, and in 1841 was called to the Bar of U.C. He contributed largely to the press, both in Can. and Eng., on public questions more especially relating to public improvements, banking and currency. He openly advocated Annexation to the United States. He was the author of two pamphlets, and of others on the military defences of Canada (1862) and on the science of shipbuilding (1863).—*B. C.*

WOLFF, JAS. FITZGERALD, M.D. S. of late Lt.-Col. Wolff, of Valcartier, P.Q. B. at Kingston, Ont., 14th Dec., 1819; d. in Quebec, 30th July, 1880. Studied medicine with Dr. W. Marsden of Quebec, and for a number of years practised his profession in that city, where he was very popular. Owing to ill-health he accepted the position of surgeon on one of the Allan steamers, and was on board the *Germany* when she was wrecked off the coast of France. Subsequently for some years he held a position in the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

WOODMAN, REV. EDWARD SEPTIMUS (Church of Eng.). B.A. B. at Marlborough, Wiltshire, Eng., 1829; d. at Westfield, N.B. (of which he was Rector), 13th March, 1880. Ordained deacon, 1857; priest, 1858; appointed curate of Woodstock, N.B., 1859.

DATE OF DEATH.	P.
1880	
Jan.	L.
Feb.	W.
Mch.	B.
"	1 G.
"	9 P.
April	B.
"	22 Cl.
May	30 Cl.
"	13 Ca.
July	23 W.
"	21 Ca.
Aug.	2 Co.
"	2 Yc.
Sep.	Co.
Oct.	Ri.
"	31 Ri.
Dec.	Ch.
"	St.
"	7 Ya.
"	9 Ba.
1881	
Jan.	Riv.
Feb.	Ro.
Mch.	Car.
April	6 Nia.
"	5 Cav.
May	27 Em.
June	8 Can.
"	15 St.
July	15 Por.
Aug.	23 Que.
"	3
"	7 Lou.
Sept.	29 Mar.
"	29 Gull.
Oct.	Ste.
"	
Nov.	West.
"	10 Fall.
"	15 Co. I.
Dec.	26 Gode.
"	29 Woo.

DEATHS FROM LONGEVITY.

DATE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF DEATH.	NAME.	AGE.	NATIVITY.
1880				
Jan.	Lucan, Ont.	Mrs. Mary Ryan,	100	
Feb.	Waterford, N.B.	Robt. Wallace,	102	
Mch.	1 Brampton, Ont.	Mrs. James,	100	
"	9 Campbellford, Ont.	Cornelius Gannon,	102	Ireland.
"	Portuguese Cove, N.S.			
April	22 Ballyclough, Ind.	Mrs. Sullivan,	105	
"	30 Chaffey's Loek, O.	Mrs. Ann Simons,	107	Quebec.
May	23 Cape Breton, N.S.	M. Nadeau,	104	
"	21 Arichat, N.S.	Colin McIver,	110	Richmond, Va.
July	21 Wallace, Ont.	Mad. Madeleine Boutong,	100	Scotland.
"	2 Co. Perth, Ont.	Andrew Moore,	102	Arichat, N.S.
Aug.	York Point, N.B.	Mrs. Wills,	100	England.
Sep.	2 Copley, Ont.	Dennis Moore,	104	
Oct.	31 Riv. Bourgeois, N.S.	Mr. Woods,	102	Norfolk, Eng.
"	River John, N.S.	Wm. Shea,	104	
Dec.	31 Riv. Bourgeois, N.S.	John Burke, Sr.	100	Nova Scotia.
"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Mary Cavanagh,	105	Ireland.
"	7 Spencerville, Ont.	John Gogan,	109	
"	9 Yarmouth, N.S.	Mrs. Mary Goudy,	100	
"	9 Barrie, Ont.	Mrs. Grace Jelly,	100	
1881				
Jan.	Riv. Beaudet, P.Q.	Thos. Rogers,	103	Fermanagh, Irel.
Feb.	Rochesterville, O.	Mrs. Fitzgerald,	104	
Mch.	6 Camden, Ont.	T. Barrett,	102	Limerick, Irel.
April	5 Niagara, Ont.	Thos. York (coloured),	111 10m.	
"	27 Cavan, Ont.	Thos. Fall s,	102	Ireland.
May	27 Enniskillen, Ont.	Alex. McNab,	112	Argyleshire, Scot.
June	8 Canso, N.S.	Mrs. C. E. Horton,	100	
"	8 Montreal.	Jas. Trevis,	100	
July	15 St. Anns, N.S.	Angus McAskill,	103	
"	15 Portland, Oregon,	Andre Lachapelle,	100	Montreal.
Aug.	23 Goderich, Ont.	Mrs. Ann Splan,	105	Ireland.
"	3 Quebec.	Augustin Doyer, (a veteran of 1812),	106	Bellechasse, P.Q.
"	7 London, Ont.	Thos. Patrick,	100	
"	7 Markham, Ont.	Mrs. Hunter,	100	
Sept.	20 Guildford, Ont.	Major Timothy Ronan (a hero of Waterloo),	105	Tipperary, Irel.
Oct.	20 Ste. Scholastique, Q.	Paul Leonard (burned to death),	109	Prov. of Quebec.
"	10 Wolfe Island.	Mary Wheeler,	100	
Nov.	10 West River, N.S.	Mrs. Martha McLean,	100	
"	15 Fall River, Mass.	Charlotte Miner,	107	Canada.
Dec.	25 Co. Perth, Ont.	Mrs. Nixon,	115	North of Ireland.
"	25 Goderich, Ont.	Mr. McCutcheon,	103	Fermanagh, Irel.
"	29 Woodstock, Ont.	Mrs. Margaret Smith,	102	Falsley, Scot.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS RESPECTING CANADA.

*Area.*—The area of Canada is computed at 3,470,392 square miles, or 2,221,061,447 acres, as follows: Ontario 101,733 square miles, 65,111,463 acres; Quebec, 188,688 square miles, 120,764,651 acres; Prince Edward Island 2,133 square miles, 1,365,400 acres; Nova Scotia, 20,907 square miles, 13,382,003 acres; New Brunswick, 27,174 square miles, 17,393,410 acres, Manitoba, 123,200 square miles, 78,848,040 acres; British Columbia, 341,305 square miles, 218,435,200 acres. North West Territories, 2,665,252 square miles, 1,705,761,280 acres.

*Canals.*—The Canal Systems of the Dominion are: 1. The River St. Lawrence and Lakes. 2. The River Ottawa. 3. The Rideau Navigation from Ottawa. 4. The Trent Navigation to Kingston. 5. The River Richelieu to Lake Champlain. 6. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, N.S. The River St. Lawrence with the system of Canals established in its course above Montreal, and the Lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, provide a system of navigation which extends from the Straits of Belle Isle to Thunder Bay and Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 statute miles. Length of Canals in statute miles: Lachine  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , Beauharnois  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , Cornwall  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , Farran's Point  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Rapide Plat 4, Galops  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , Welland  $26\frac{3}{4}$  in new line, 27 1-5 old line, Burlington Bay  $\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Anne's Lock  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the Carillon  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Chute à Blondeau  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Grenville  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , Rideau  $126\frac{1}{4}$ , St. Ours Lock and Dam  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Chambly 12, St. Peter's, Cape Breton, about 2,400 feet. The Murray Canal. The construction of a canal from the head of Bay of Quinté westward into Lake Ontario having been authorized by Parliament, the location of the work is in progress, and so soon as it is effected the work of construction will be undertaken and pushed to completion without delay.

*Census.*—The following are the returns of the last Census taken in April, 1881: Ontario, 1,923,228; Quebec, 1,359,027; Nova Scotia, 440,572; New Brunswick, 321,233; Manitoba, 65,954; British Columbia, 49,459; Prince Edward Island, 108,891; North West Territories, 56,446. Total population of the Dominion 4,324,810, as against 3,686,596 in 1871.

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*Banks Financial Position on 31st Dec. 1881.*

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL AUTHOR'D.	ASSETS.	LIABILI- TIES.
<i>Quebec.</i>			
Bank of Montreal.....	12,000,000	46,177,343	28,644,499
Bank of British North America	4,866,666	10,708,984	6,168,100
Banque du Peuple.....	1,600,000	3,423,099	1,644,485
Banque Nationale.....	2,000,000	4,750,257	2,583,039
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	500,000	2,194,140	1,582,203
Banque Ville-Marie.....	500,000	1,107,299	622,825
Banque de St. Jean.....	1,000,000	700,157	458,512
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	1,000,000	1,101,035	802,191
La Banque d'Hochelega.....	1,000,000	1,692,330	984,869
Eastern Townships Bank.....	1,500,000	4,511,127	2,784,443
Exchange Bank of Canada....	500,000	3,127,084	2,328,970
Molsons Bank.....	2,000,000	8,964,448	6,577,524
Merchants Bank of Canada....	6,000,000	20,410,621	13,827,525
Quebec Bank.....	3,000,000	7,578,783	4,672,710
Union Bank of Lower Canada.	2,000,000	4,624,780	2,491,374
<i>Ontario.</i>			
Bank of Toronto.....	2,000,000	8,326,730	5,284,618
Bank of Hamilton.....	1,000,000	3,077,276	2,174,236
Canadian Bank of Commerce	6,000,000	26,319,830	18,150,265
Dominion Bank.....	1,000,000	6,904,150	5,363,140
Ontario Bank.....	3,000,000	6,874,830	4,949,786
Standard Bank.....	1,000,000	3,510,618	2,680,318
Federal Bank.....	1,500,000	9,428,973	7,331,726
Bank of Ottawa.....	1,000,000	1,959,028	1,306,145
Imperial Bank of Canada....	1,000,000	5,990,671	4,680,553
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>			
Bank of Yarmouth.....	400,000	747,892	339,977
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,000,000	4,828,046	3,499,745
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.	400,000	375,692	87,465
Merchants Bank of Halifax..	1,000,000	3,394,669	2,304,728
People's Bank of Halifax....	800,000	1,389,081	691,418
Union Bank of Halifax.....	1,000,000	1,317,072	687,559
Pietou Bank.....	500,000	923,065	670,326
Halifax Banking Company...	500,000	1,068,279	521,019
Commercial Bank of Windsor.	500,000	649,488	285,861
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>			
Bank of Prince Edward Is'd			
Union Bank.....	not known	as these	Banks are not
Merchants Bank, P.E.I.....	obliged	to make	returns.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>			
Bank of New Brunswick....	1,000,000	4,042,795	2,476,081
Maritime Bank of the Domi- nion of Canada.....	2,000,000	736,528	303,573
People's Bank.....	not known.	No returns	
St. Stephen's Bank.....	200,000	651,897	384,502
<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Bank of British Columbia...	not known.	No returns	

ARRANGED BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE.	CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.	ASSETS.	LIABILITY.
Quebec.....	59,466,666	121,071,488	76,173,268
Ontario.....	17,500,000	72,392,105	51,920,786
Nova Scotia....	6,100,000	14,693,285	9,088,100
New Brunswick.	3,200,000	5,431,220	3,164,156

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## ANNUAL MEETINGS OF BANKS, RAILWAYS AND OTHER COMPANIES WITH A STATEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK OR COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	NAME OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OR CASHIER.	DIVIDEND.
3rd Feb., '81.	Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Co.	Quebec.	Frank Ross, <i>Pres't</i> ; James G. Scott, <i>Sec'y</i> .	
3rd May, '81.	Hamilton & North Western Railway Co.	Hamilton.	John Stuart, <i>Pres't</i> ; Maitland Young, <i>Sec'y</i> .	
28th April, '81.	Grand Trunk Railway	London, Eng.	Sir H. W. Tyler, <i>Pres't</i> ; J. Hickson, <i>Gen. Man.</i>	5 p. c. on 1st & 2nd pref. st 3 p. c. on pref. eq. stock 19 p. c. on ord. shares.
11th April, '81.	Great Western Railway	do do.	Lt. Col. F. D. Grey, <i>Pres't</i> ; G. W. Ry.	
14th Sept., '81.	Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway	Toronto.	Wm. Hendle, <i>Pres't</i> ; W. S. Taylor, <i>Sec'y</i> .	Net Profits, \$3976.66.
31st Jan., '82.	North Sidney Marine Railway	Halifax, N.S.	Henry N. Paine, <i>Sec'y</i> ; and Treas.	
21st Dec., '81.	The Mutual Life Association of Canada.	Hamilton.	Hon. J. McMurrich, <i>Pres't</i> ; G. J. Kenny, <i>Sec'y</i> .	15 p. c. per annum.
11th Feb., '81.	Western Assurance Company	Toronto.	R. Gillespie, <i>Gen.</i> ; G. Molineux, <i>Sec'y</i> .	£1 per share.
March, '81.	Canada Company	London, Eng.	E. Bowman, <i>Pres't</i> ; Wm. Kennedy, <i>Man.</i>	15 p. c. per annum.
12th April, '81.	Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co.	Waterloo.	G. H. A. MacKenzie, <i>Pr. M.</i> ; Wm. McCabe, <i>Man. Dir.</i>	
6th Sept., '81.	Canada Life Assurance Company	Hamilton.	Hon. A. MacKenzie, <i>Pr. M.</i> ; Wm. McCabe, <i>Man. Dir.</i>	
31st Jan., '82.	North American Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Toronto.	Jos. D. Bidout, <i>Pres't</i> ; J. Herbert Mason, <i>Man.</i>	12 p. c.
31st Dec., '80.	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.	Toronto.	Hon. G. W. Allan, <i>Pres't</i> ; Walter S. Lee, <i>Man.</i>	10 p. c.
2nd Feb., '81.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Co.	Toronto.	Hon. W. MacMaster, <i>Pres't</i> ; Chas. Robertson, <i>Man.</i>	10 p. c.
7th June, '81.	Freehold Loan and Savings Company	Toronto.	Hon. W. MacMaster, <i>Pres't</i> ; Chas. Robertson, <i>Man.</i>	10 p. c.
28th June, '81.	Hudson's Bay Company	London, Eng.	Eden Colville, <i>Gen.</i> ; Sir J. Ross, <i>Dep. Gen.</i>	14s per share.
3rd Dec., '81.	Farmers' Trust and Loan Association	London, Eng.	Dennis Moore, <i>Pres't</i> ; W. J. Ballard, <i>Man.</i>	8 p. c. per annum.
9th Feb., '82.	Montreal Investment and Building Co.	Montreal.	H. A. Nelson, <i>Pres't</i> ; W. A. Merry, <i>Sec'y</i> .	
13th Jan., '81.	Montreal Telegraph Company	Montreal.	Sir Hugh Allan, <i>Pres't</i> .	{ July, 3 per cent. Oct., 2 "
16th Feb., '82.	Canada Co-operative Supply Ass'n. (Limited)	Montreal.	G. Durnford, <i>Sec'y</i> .	
2nd, 3rd and 4th Feb., '81.	Dairymen's Ass'n of Western Ontario.	Montreal.	E. Casswell, <i>Pres't</i> ; C. E. Chastriek, <i>Sec'y</i> .	
13th Feb., '81.	Banque de St. Jean	Ingersoll, Ont.	Louis Mollere, <i>Pres't</i> ; Ph. Baudouin, <i>Cashier</i>	
31st Jan., '81.	People's Bank of Halifax	St. Jean.	G. H. Siarr, <i>Pres't</i> ; Peter Jack, <i>Cashier</i> .	
15th Feb., '81.	La Banque de St. Hyacinthe	Halifax.	G. C. Dessaulles, <i>Pres't</i> ; R. St. Jacques, <i>Cashier</i> .	
16th May, '81.	Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada.	St. Hyacinthe.	Thos. McLennan, <i>Pres't</i> ; Alf. Ray, <i>Cashier</i> .	6 p. c. per annum.
6th May, '81.	La Banque Nationale	St. John, N.B.	Hon. I. Thibault, <i>Pres't</i> ; F. Verzina, <i>Cashier</i> .	Nov. 2nd, '80, 23 p. c. Nov. 2nd, '81, 24 "
16th May, '81.	Dominion Bank	Quebec.	Jas. Austin, <i>Pres't</i> ; R. H. Bethune, <i>Cashier</i>	May 2nd, '80, 4 " May 2nd, '81, 4 "
6th June, '81.	Quebec Bank	Toronto.	Jas. G. Ross, <i>Pres't</i> ; J. Stevenson, <i>Cashier</i> .	Dec. 1st, '80, 3 " June 1st, '81, 3 "
6th June, '81.	Bank of Montreal	Quebec.	G. Stephen, <i>Pres't</i> ; C. H. Smithers, <i>G. Man.</i>	{ Dec. '80, 4 " June '81, 4 "
15th June, '81.	Merchants Bank of Canada	Montreal.		

## ANNUAL MEETINGS OF BANKS, RAILWAYS AND OTHER COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK OR COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	NAME OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OR CASHIER.	DIVIDEND.
15th June, '81.	Merchants Bank of Canada	Montreal.		

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF BANKS, RAILWAYS AND OTHER COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK OR COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	NAME OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OR CASHIER.	DIVIDEND.
6th June, '81.	Quebec Bank	Quebec.	Jas. Austin, <i>Pres't.</i> ; E. H. Bethune, <i>Cashier</i> .	Nov. 1st, '80, 4 May 2nd, '81, 4 Dec. 1st, '80, 3 June 1st, '81, 3
6th June, '81.	Bank of Montreal	Montreal	G. Stephen, <i>Pres't.</i> ; C. H. Smithers, <i>G. Mgr.</i>	Dec. '80, 4 June '81, 4
15th June, '81.	Merchants Bank of Canada.	Montreal	{ Hon. John Hamilton, <i>Pres't.</i> ; G. Hague, Gen. Mgr.	Dec. 1st, '80, 3 June 1st, '81, 3
21st June, '81.	Bank of Hamilton.	Hamilton	D. McInnis, <i>Pres't.</i> ; H. C. Hammond, <i>Cashier</i> .	Jan. 2nd, '81, 3 July 2nd, '81, 3
6th July, '81.	Imperial Bank of Canada.	Toronto	H. S. Howland, <i>Pres't.</i> ; D. E. Wilkie, <i>Cashier</i> .	
13th July, '81.	Standard Bank of Canada.	Toronto	{ H. C. Gibbs, <i>Pres't.</i> ; J. L. Bro- die, <i>Cashier</i> .	
16th Oct., '81.	Molson's Bank.	Montreal	{ Thos. Workman, <i>Pres't.</i> ; F. W. Thomas, Casher.	{ Apr. 1st, '81, 6 Oct. 1st, '81, 5 Dec. 6th, 5 Dec. 6th, 5
6th Dec., '81.	Bank of British North America.	London, Eng.	J. H. Brodie, <i>Ch' man</i> ; R. R. Grindley, <i>G. Man</i> .	
6th Dec., '81.	Bank of British Columbia.	do.	R. Gillespie, <i>Ch' man</i> ; H. Hughes, <i>Gen. Mgr.</i>	
11th Dec., '81.	Bank of Ottawa.	Ottawa	James McLaren, <i>Pres't.</i> ; Geo. Burn, <i>Cashier</i> .	{ June, 3 p. c. Dec., 3 p. c.
31st Dec., '81.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Halifax, N. S.	John McLean, <i>Pres't.</i> ; Thos. Fyche, <i>Cashier</i> .	
31st Dec., '81.	Bank of Yarmouth.	Yarmouth, N. S.	L. E. Baker, <i>Pres't.</i> ; Thos. W. Johns, <i>Cashier</i> .	
1th March, '81.	Banque du Peuple.	Montreal.	C. S. Cherrier, <i>Pres't.</i> ; A. A. Trottier, <i>Cashier</i> .	{ Sept. '80, 2 p. c. Feb., '81, 2 p. c.
31st Jan., '82.	People's Bank of Halifax.	Halifax, N. S.	{ W. M. Harrington, <i>Pres't.</i> ; W. L. Pit- caithly, <i>Cashier</i> .	
20th May, '81.	Compagnie de Prêt et de Crédit Foncier	Montreal	{ D. E. Fagnieau, <i>Pres't.</i> ; G. N. Fautoux, Casher.	

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TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE DOMINION FROM 1784 TO 1881.

PROVINCE.	1784	1806	1834	1844	1851	1861	1871	1881
Ontario .....	10,000	70,718	321,145	556,662	952,004	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,923,228
Quebec .....	113,012	250,000	570,000	697,084	890,261	1,111,566	1,191,516	1,359,027
Nova Scotia .....	30,000	64,000	190,000	225,000	276,854	330,857	387,800	440,572
New Brunswick .....		35,000	119,457	160,000	193,800	252,047	285,594	321,233
Prince Edward Island .....	3,000	9,676	33,000	54,000	67,000	80,000	94,021	105,891
Manitoba .....			3,356	5,143	5,600	8,668	12,728	65,954
North West Territories .....							60,500	56,446
British Columbia .....						6,000	33,586*	49,459
	156,012	429,394	1,236,953	1,697,889	2,385,519	3,185,229	3,686,596	4,324,810

NOTE.—The first in date of the Colonies which became successful, and which consequently marks the starting-point of European settlements in Canada, was the foundation of Port Royal, Acadia. This was in 1605.

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Indian population resident on reserves, 36,362; quantity of land cultivated, 73,789 acres. Total population, resident and nomadic, 105,690.

*Civil Government.*—Cost of in 1879–80, \$898,605; in 1880–81, \$917,596.

*Emigration.*—Value of money and property brought by immigrants into the country in 1880, \$1,250,000; in 1881, \$4,188,925. Settlers in Canada in 1880, 27,544; in 1881, 32,587. Total cost in 1880, \$181,532; in 1881, 206,180.81. Per capita cost, 1875, \$14; 1876, \$19.60; 1877, \$12; 1878, \$9.63; 1879, \$5.74; 1880, \$6.59; 1881, \$6.32. Settlers in 1875, 19,243; 1876, 14,490; 1877, 15,323; 1878, 18,372; 1879, 30,717; 1880, 27,544; 1881, 32,587.

*Militia.*—Strength of the active militia is 37,726 officers and men: Ontario, 16,987; Quebec, 12,215; New Brunswick, 2,680; Nova Scotia 3,946; Manitoba and the North-West Territories, 575; British Columbia, 303; Prince Edward Island, 712; A and B Batteries, 308. The strength of the force drilled and paid is 21,250 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,276 horses.

*Finances.*—From 1867, the date of Confederation, to the year 1880–81, the following figures shew the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada:

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1867–68	13,687,928	13,486,092
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468
1873	20,813,469	19,176,647
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071
1876	22,687,587	24,488,372
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554

Highest and Lowest Prices of the principal Bank Stocks in the years 1880 and 1881:—Montreal 168½, 130½, 215½, 170; Ontario 103, 70, 103½, 55; Merchants' 120, 83½, 129½, 116; Molsons 108, 76, 120, 104; Toronto 144½, 121½, 173½, 141. Commerce 143½, 114½, 156, 132; Hamilton 116, 100, 121, 118; Dominion 143, 116, 198½, 147; Federal 127½, 106½, 168, 137.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 1ST JULY, 1881.

Year.	Total Debt.	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	Total Interest on Debt.	Total Interest on Assets.	Net Interest.	Average rate of Interest.
1867	93,046,051.73	17,317,410.36	75,728,641.37	4,851,710.70	753,187.48	4,098,523.22	5.41
1868	96,896,666.20	21,139,531.46	75,757,134.74	4,974,279.93	806,988.26	4,167,311.67	5.50
1869	112,561,998.39	36,502,679.19	75,859,319.20	5,188,641.90	929,288.20	4,259,373.70	5.63
1870	115,993,706.76	37,783,964.31	78,209,742.45	5,355,614.96	1,001,452.06	4,354,162.90	5.56
1871	115,492,682.76	37,786,165.11	77,706,517.65	5,371,082.30	1,068,269.50	4,302,812.80	5.54
1872	122,400,179.36	40,213,107.32	82,187,072.04	5,435,599.19	1,033,282.50	4,402,316.69	5.38
1873	129,743,432.19	29,894,970.55	99,848,461.64	5,549,374.57	467,900.65	5,081,473.92	5.09
1874	141,163,551.33	32,838,686.31	108,324,864.42	6,122,844.30	570,316.19	5,552,528.11	5.12
1875	151,663,401.62	35,655,923.60	116,008,378.02	6,340,056.39	629,091.29	5,710,965.10	4.92
1876	161,204,687.86	36,653,173.78	124,551,514.08	6,753,171.89	673,955.49	6,079,216.40	4.88
1877	174,675,534.97	41,440,525.94	133,235,309.03	7,132,408.11	648,080.89	6,483,727.22	4.85
1878	174,957,268.96	34,595,199.05	140,362,069.91	7,100,033.17	566,718.20	6,533,314.97	4.65
1879	179,483,871.21	36,493,683.85	142,990,187.36	7,281,018.07	616,765.49	6,664,252.58	4.52
1880	194,634,440.68	42,182,852.07	152,451,588.61	7,625,065.90	756,990.93	6,868,084.97	4.50
1881	199,861,537.51	44,465,757.11	*155,395,780.40	7,708,785.21	790,319.26	6,918,465.95	4.44

\* The net debt on the 1st January, 1882, was \$154,085,910, or a decrease during the six months of \$1,300,870, notwithstanding that \$3,631,139, had been spent on capital account.

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\$1,529,234; New Brunswick, \$1,278,446; Manitoba, \$438,456; British Columbia, \$604,535; Prince Edward Island, \$261,233; North West Territories, \$34,248; dutiable and free goods imported into the Provinces as follows:—Ontario, \$34,597,556; Quebec, \$51,071,013; Nova Scotia, \$8,168,648; New Brunswick, \$5,913,797; Manitoba, \$1,941,576; British Columbia, \$2,489,246; Prince Edward Island, \$965,205; North West Territories, \$183,799. Total value of exports by Provinces: Ontario, \$30,014,478; Quebec, \$48,965,087; Nova Scotia, \$8,245,738; New Brunswick, \$6,406,374; Manitoba, \$626,116; British Columbia, \$2,255,753; Prince Edward Island, \$1,774,846; North West Territories, \$2,431.

*Shipping.*—Grand total of sea-going vessels entered inwards from sea in the Dominion for 1881, 10,442, tons register, 4,032,946; number of crew, 128,207. Grand total of vessels outwards, 10,320, tons register, 4,071,391; number of crew, 127,724. Nationalities of sea-going vessels: British, 3,707; Canadian, 11,103; Foreign, 5,952. Of crews: British, 101,650; Canadian, 76,111; Foreign, 78,170. 2,161 steamers, with a tonnage of 2,040,109, and 8,283 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 1,992,837, arrived; and 2,086 steamers, with a tonnage of 1,963,121, and 8,234 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 2,108,270, departed. 50 vessels were built in Ontario, 49 in Quebec, 135 in Nova Scotia, 62 in New Brunswick, 18 in Prince Edward Island. 62 ships of the value of \$350,018 were sold to other countries. The Dominion of Canada, as a maritime nation, as compared with other nations of the world, holds fourth position, England being in the first rank, with 8,569,304 net tonnage; America second, with 2,463,583; Norway third, with 1,449,629; and Canada fourth, with 1,310,896.

#### RAILWAYS AND THEIR EXTENSION IN CANADA.

It may be interesting, before proceeding to describe the progress of railways, to mention the early mode of conveyance in Canada. Canada was discovered in 1514. In 1800, nearly three centuries afterwards, the only reliance Canadians had for long voyages was the "bark canoe." In eleven years from that time, viz., in 1811, the first steamboat on the Saint Lawrence ran between Quebec and Montreal. The means of travel by water continued to be improved, but the success of George Stephenson's engine drew the attention of the people of Canada to the triumph of the railway track, and impressed upon them that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Thenceforth railroads and settlement went hand in hand. Railway legislation in Canada commenced with the incorporation by Parliament of the Company of the proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway (2nd Wm. IV., Cap. 58), in 1832. The road was opened for traffic in 1836, and the first attempt at a railway proved a success. Charter powers had also been conferred on the Huron and Ontario, and Great Western Roads in 1833 and 1834 respectively. Little progress was made, there being only 38, or 55 miles (according to some authorities) in all the Provinces in the year 1850. In 1849, however, a most powerful impulse was given to railroad

enterprise which laid where cap roads is n in the fori and carrie Act to ma throughou addition to apply all t line. The then comm during the 1852, and 1858; the L Lake Hurc Prescott, f Montreal a miles, 1859 New Brun railway we During ter the rate of soon follow and the yes has ever pa and a great interest in finished in It track were in alone, indic fight against natural resou the emigran Dominion ha ways actual completed, 3. in the decade In 1880 th ing the const pany. As so Parliament, a the Dominion \$371,051,192. made up the \$1,016,319; l \$4,106,142; c completed an

enterprise by the passing of the Railroad Guarantee Act, 12 Vic., Cap. 29, which laid down the principle that in new and thinly peopled countries, where capital is scarce, Government assistance in the construction of railroads is necessary, and may be safely afforded to lines of considerable extent in the form of guarantee. In 1851 this principle was vigorously supported and carried out by the enactment of 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 73, intitled, "An Act to make provision for the construction of a main trunk line of railway throughout the whole length of Canada." In furtherance of the work, in addition to certain guarantees, the Governor in Council was authorized to apply all the ungranted lands to the extent of ten miles on either side of the line. The Railway Era, or, as it would now be called, the Railway "Boom" then commenced, and the principal lines of the Dominion were constructed during the ensuing ten years. The Grand Trunk, 872 miles, incorporated in 1852, and completed in 1857; the Great Western, 360 miles, in 1853 and 1858; the Northern, 99.50 miles, was commenced in 1853; the Buffalo and Lake Huron, 162.27 miles, in 1856, and finished in 1860; Bytown and Prescott, from the St. Lawrence to the city of Ottawa, 54 miles, in 1854; Montreal and Champlain, 1847 and 1852; Brockville and Ottawa, 63.50 miles, 1859. In Nova Scotia railroad construction commenced in 1855, in New Brunswick in 1857. In 1850, as already stated, 38 or 55 miles of railway were in operation; in 1855, 1218 miles; in 1860, 2173 miles. During ten years Canada had therefore been building railways at the rate of 217.30 miles annually; the strain was too much; a collapse soon followed. In 1859, 2 years after the completion of the Grand Trunk, and the year of the most severe commercial crisis through which Canada has ever passed, railway enterprise was paralyzed. Much money was lost, and a great deal of wisdom gained; but it was not until the year 1870 that interest in railroad construction revived. The Northern Railway was finished in 1869, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce in 1870. In 1870, 2679 miles of track were in operation, or an increase of only 506 miles in 10 years, a fact alone, indicating the depression railways and their shareholders had to fight against during that period. But Canada could not be checked: its natural resources were to be developed, its land settled, and thrown open to the emigrant. So it proved; in 1875 the mileage of the railways in the Dominion had risen to 4899 miles, and in 1880 to 8308 miles, namely: railways actually in operation, 6891 miles; railways under construction, partly completed, 339 miles; railways under construction, 1078 miles, or an increase in the decade from 1870 to 1880 of 5629 miles.

In 1880 the efforts of the Government of the day were successful in placing the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the hands of a Company. As soon as the Contract (see p. 141) was implemented and ratified by Parliament, an immense impulse was given to Railway enterprise throughout the Dominion. The nominal capital raised for Railways up to 1880 was \$371,051,192. In 1881, it was \$389,285,700, or an increase of \$18,234,507, made up thus: Ordinary share capital \$8,555,483; preference capital \$1,016,319; Bonded Debt \$4,229,997; Government and Municipal Aid \$4,106,142; other sources \$326,560. The capital per mile of Railway completed and under construction is therefore \$37,048.25.



Of the 59 States and Kingdoms of the World which have Railway systems, Canada ranks eighth in absolute mileage, and fifth in the number of miles to each inhabitant. The total mileage in 1881 was 10,506, namely, Railways in operation 7,260.51; Railways under construction, in which track is laid 335.30; railways under construction 2,910.00.

Under the Act 39 Victoria, Cap. 14 the railways of the Dominion are required to make returns of their capital, characteristics of roads, of Rolling Stock, of the operations of the year and mileage, description of freight carried, passenger fares per mile, of earnings, of operating expenses, of accidents, of lines of railway owned by coal and iron mines, and of aid granted to railways by Government, and Municipalities. It is not proposed to state these details in this REGISTER, in the next ensuing volume will be found an exhaustive Review of the Principal Railways of Canada with those particulars interesting alike to the shareholder, the capitalist and the general reader. We, however, introduce here a tabular statement shewing the length of line and the total capital of every railway in the Dominion.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	LENGTH OF LINE.		TOTAL CAPITAL.	
	Completed, Rails laid Miles.	Under Con- struction Miles.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
			\$	\$
1 Albert .....	51-50			1,184,500
2 Canada Atlantic .....		125	59,600	
3 Canada Central .....	210-00		4,428,800	5,589,500
4 Canada Southern .....	326-60		28,777,767	29,008,922
5 Canadian Pacific .....	512-00	2,358	30,000,000	22,871,664
6 Carillon and Grenville.....	13-00		100,000	100,000
7 Chatham Branch.....	9-00		163,310	82,000
8 Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora	47-00		1,000,000	1,132,240
9 Credit Valley.....	183-50		500,000	500,000
10 Fredericton.....	22-50		421,160	631,160
11 Georgian Bay and Wellington.....		Operated by Trunk.	Grand	
12 Grand Junction.....	9-00		1,438,200	1,640,281
13 Grand Southern .....	82-50		30,400	1,234
14 Grand Trunk.....	1,156-25		154,227,702	154,157,201
15 Buffalo and Lake Huron.....			6,270,982	6,270,982
16 Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie.....	144-00	50	483,250	483,250
17 Great Western.....	607-67		32,299,688	50,243,867
18 London and Port Stanley.....	23-66		868,500	441,500
19 Wellington, Grey and Bruce.....	168-35			3,733,542
20 London, Huron and Bruce.....	68-89			1,420,960
21 Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell.....	34-74			
22 Galt and Guelph.....				
23 Hamilton and North Western.....			4,017,347	5,257,963
24 Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Co.....	79-75		1,250,000	1,250,000
25 Intercolonial.....	840-00			38,974,452
26 International .....	69-66		887,466	649,000
27 Kent Northern.....	11-00	16	245,600	
28 Kingston and Pembroke.....	65-50		287,000	825,842
29 Levis and Kennebec.....				
30 Massawippi Valley.....	34-00		800,000	800,000
31 Midland.....	143-65		1,946,956	4,446,675
32 Missisquoi Valley.....	16-10	47	246,900	128,540
33 Montreal and Vermont Junction.....	23-60			
34 New Brunswick.....	176-00		3,069,000	3,000,900

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29	New Bru
30	Northern
31	Nova Sc
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33	Port Dov
	Stratford
34	Prince E
35	Prince E
36	Quebec a
37	Quebec C
38	Quebec, J dental.
	Joliette..
	Laurentia
39	Stanstead
40	St. Lawre
41	St. John s
42	St. Marth
43	South Eas
	Lake Char
	Montreal.
44	Spring Hill
45	Toronto an
	Lake Simc
46	Toronto, G
47	Victoria..
48	Welland..
49	Waterloo s
50	Western C
51	Whitby, P
52	Windsor a
	Windsor B

The total miles, an increase of expenses to passengers carried was 480,722, or 7.4% injured 1 in 35 was 12,065,322

The earnings an increase of:

The severa Dominion are (miles; (3) Win colonial Railw was \$38,974,45 profit, \$542.65. loss, \$3,039.42. became a mem

SUMMARY STATEMENT—(Continued.)

NAME OF RAILWAY.	LENGTH OF LINE.		TOTAL CAPITAL.	
	Completed, Rails laid Miles.	Under Con- struction Miles.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
29 New Brunswick and Canada.....	127-00		780,000	2,580,500
30 Northern and North Western.....	377-54		1,120,000	1,983,168
31 Nova Scotia, Nictaux and Atlantic.....		75	1,165,000	12,750
32 Petitodiac and Elgin.....	14-00		15,000	91,000
33 Port Dover and Lake Huron.....				
Straford and Huron.....				
34 Prince Edward County.....	32-40		298,000	517,500
35 Prince Edward Island.....	198-50			3,466,588
36 Quebec and Lake St. John.....	36-00	239	739,000	678,651
37 Quebec Central.....	145-00		5,742,000	6,423,340
38 Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occi- dental.....	319-80			
Joliette.....	6-00			
Laurentian.....	13-25			
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly.....	43-00			
39 St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	59-00		1,763,243	1,763,243
41 St. John and Maine.....	92-00			2,668,919
42 St. Martins and Upham.....	30-00		27,000	151,000
43 South Eastern.....	140		2,267,500	4,223,391
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence } Montreal, Portland and Boston } 36	239-00		718,000	628,000
Spring Hill and Parrsboro'.....	32-00		1,918,000	1,882,600
44 Toronto and Nipissing.....	105-50		366,300	519,530
Lake Simcoe Junction.....	26-50		899,000	1,574,264
46 Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....	191-00		439,750	291,000
47 Victoria.....	55-50		3,191,465	4,537,668
48 Welland.....	25-00		633,000	300,000
49 Waterloo and Magog.....	23-00		973,333	1,765,415
50 Western Counties.....	67-00		200,000	207,000
51 Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay.....	46-50		1,100,000	1,429,900
52 Windsor and Annapolis.....	84-00		4,288,188	1,336,221
Windsor Branch.....	32-00		Cap. inc. Inter.	4,288,188
Total.....	7,595-81	2,910	307,782,607	389,285,700

The total train mileage for 1880 was 22,427,449 miles; in 1881, 27,301,306 miles, an increase of 4,873,857 miles, or 21.7 per cent. The percentage of expenses to earnings was 71.47 in 1880, and 71.89 in 1881. The number of passengers carried in 1880 was 6,462,948; in 1881 6,943,671, an increase of 480,722, or 7.46 per cent. The proportion of passengers killed to the number carried was 1 in 991,953; against 1 in 646,294 in 1880, and the proportion injured 1 in 385,759 against 1 in 359,053. The tonnage of freight handled was 12,065,323 against 9,938,858, an increase of 4,450,779 tons.

The earnings per mile of Railways was \$3405 in 1880; \$3859 in 1881, or an increase of \$454 per mile.

The several lines operated and maintained by the Government of the Dominion are (1) the Intercolonial, 840 miles; (2) Prince Edward Island, 199 miles; (3) Windsor Branch (maintained), 32 miles; total, 1300 miles. *Intercolonial Railway.*—Total cost and equipment of the road to 30th June, 1881, was \$38,974,452. Expenditure for 1881, \$1,759,851; earnings, \$1,760,393; profit, \$542.65. *Windsor.*—Expenditure, \$20,502.26; earnings, \$17,462.84; loss, \$3,039.42. *The Canada Pacific Railway.*—In 1871 British Columbia became a member of the Dominion. The undertaking of the building of a

transcontinental Railway was determined upon. In 1872 the Parliament of Canada decided to subsidize a private Company for this purpose, with a money grant of \$30,000,000 and a land grant of 50,000,000 acres. The Company failed to carry out the conditions of its Charter, and Parliament in 1874 proceeded with it as a public work. In 1880 the construction of the Railway was undertaken by a Syndicate of European capitalists, and the connection of the Atlantic and the Pacific is now being rapidly pushed to completion. Previous to its contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Government had expended about \$30,000,000 in the construction of the line.

As projected, the Canada Pacific Railway commences at the terminal point of the Canada Central Railway, near the eastern end of Lake Nipissing, and traversing the country north of Lake Superior crosses the River Nipigon near its mouth, thence extending to Prince Arthur's Landing and Fort William. Leaving Fort William, the line extends westwards crossing the Lac des Mille Lacs at Port Savanne, also, Lakes Wabigoon and Vermilion to the outlet of the Lake of the Woods at Keewatin (Rat Portage). From Keewatin westerly the line is built and in operation to Selkirk on Red River, and from thence to Winnipeg. From Winnipeg westwards the Railway is built and open for traffic beyond Portage la Prairie as far as the new town of Brandon, which is situate on the Assiniboine River, about 150 miles westerly of Winnipeg. From Brandon westerly the line is located as far as the elbow of the South Saskatchewan, the route passing about 20 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Post and Half-Breed Settlement at Qu'Appelle. For a distance of some 40 miles west of Brandon construction trains run over the line. Westerly of the elbow of the South Branch the engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway are at work examining and surveying the country with the view of locating the line up the valley of the South Saskatchewan, and between the Bow and Red Deer River to a point near the Howse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains—surveys are also, it is understood, being made of this Pass which, if found feasible, the Company it is believed propose to adopt instead of the Yellow Head Pass. In case the Howse Pass is found feasible the line it is supposed would be located down the valley of the Columbia River, from which it would debouche to Kamloops, and thence following upon the survey made by Mr. Fleming, it crosses the River Thompson at Savoma, at the foot of Kamloops Lake, running thence to Qytton, at the junction of the Thompson and Fraser; crosses the Fraser a few miles below this point, and follows the right bank of that river until it finally reaches the waters of the Pacific at Port Moody, Burrard Inlet. In case the route through the Howse Pass and Columbia River Valley to Kamloops should be found impracticable the survey of the main line will necessarily be extended north-westerly under the Mountains to the Yellow Head Pass, and from that point would follow Mr. Fleming's survey along the River Fraser to Tete Jaune Cache; thence it would descend the valley of the Alfreda, and, following the western bank of the North Thompson, pass Kamloops, and so down to the coast of Burrard Inlet, as already above described.

The total distance from Lake Nipissing to Fort Moody via Mr. Fleming's

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surveyed route for the main line, passing from Selkirk north-westerly by the narrows of Lake Manitoba, Livingston, Battleford, Edmonton, and the Yellow Head Pass, is placed by that gentleman at 2627 miles.

#### MANUFACTURING PROGRESS IN CANADA.

Canada has peculiar advantages as a manufacturing country. It possesses vast deposits of coal and iron, and unlimited water-power; it is intersected by a network of railways, the mileage of which, in proportion to the population, is enormous, and is traversed by the most gigantic system of canals in the world. Still, until within recent years, but few steps had been taken to establish manufactures in her midst, or to develop her great mineral resources. Partly as the result, and partly as the cause of this apparent want of enterprise the country was overrun with the manufactures of the neighbouring Republic and the fabrics of Great Britain, against which the few industries which had been established found it very hard to struggle, and the country appeared fated to depend on the agricultural and lumbering interests, to send her rich materials abroad for conversion into goods for consumption, and to import the necessary articles from other lands. Still, in spite of this injurious foreign competition, the enterprise of her people found vent in the establishment of various factories, which were attended with more or less success. The universal depression of 1874 and the following years affected to a disproportionate degree the yet young manufactures of Canada, and hence a demand was made that the Government should step in, and, by levying higher duties on the importation of goods which could be made in the country, afford a chance of building up and supporting the home industries, which were unable to compete with the foreign manufacturers who flooded the Canadian market with their surplus products at ruinously low prices. The demand was acceded to, and in 1879 a new tariff came into force which discriminated against a large number of articles which had previously been admitted at a uniform rate of 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and so created a home market for the Canadian manufacturer, and offered encouragement to the investment of capital in new enterprises and the development of those already existing. Since that date, very extensive progress has been made, and still greater may reasonably be expected in the near future. A report presented by Commissioners who were appointed to inspect the mills and factories of the Dominion shows that 96 factories came under their observation which had been established between 1878 and 1881, employing 7,242 hands, while the number employed in factories which were in existence prior to September, 1878, had increased on an average more than 17 per cent. In many of these, large increases had been made in the wages paid, in some they remained unchanged, but in none had there been any decrease. The mines of Nova Scotia had for years produced just sufficient coal to supply the requirements of that Province, but since the imposition of a duty on that article the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec have used it to a very considerable extent, even as far west as Cobourg

and Guelph. The production has consequently increased from 770,603 tons in 1878 to 1,116,248 tons in 1881, and in British Columbia there has been an increase from 145,542 to 214,243 tons, or a total increase of 417,246 tons per annum. The industry of sugar refining was almost dead, but it soon revived under the operation of the new tariff, and in 1881 no less than 1,113 hands were employed in the production of refined sugar. The marvellous increase in Canadian refining is shown by the fact that the raw sugar imported from the United States rose from 4,414,847 lbs. in 1878-79 to 21,746,570 lbs. in 1879-80. The cotton and woollen manufactures have made enormous strides in advance. This is best seen by the enlarged importation of the raw material, especially in the case of cotton, as none is produced in Canada. The imports of this staple in 1877-78 amounted to 7,243,413 lbs., while in 1880-81 they had risen to 16,018,721. Of wool, unmanufactured, 6,230,084 lbs. were imported in 1877-78 and 8,040,287 lbs. in 1880-81. At the same time the exports of wool decreased from 2,445,893 lbs. in the former year to 1,404,123 lbs. in the latter, showing that no less than 1,041,770 lbs. more wool was used in the manufacture of goods in Canada in 1880-81 than in 1877-78. In 1878 there appear to have been only seven cotton factories in the country, employing 2,150 hands, while in 1881 there were 20 factories, employing 8,610 hands. The new factories also include piano and organ factories, knitting factories, machine works, button factories, and the manufacture of picture frames, knitting needles, gloves, slippers, boots and shoes, tobacco, paints, fur caps, cigar boxes, furniture, clocks, bolts and nuts, pulp, files, silk, glass, iron bridges, window shades, corsets, envelopes, hats, locks, lamps, corks, brushes, boilers and machinery of various descriptions. The progress is as gratifying as it is remarkable, and the prosperity and largely increased business of so many individual firms is an index to the whole, and an evidence that work is more plentiful, wages are more remunerative, and contentment is consequently more widespread than ever in the history of Canada. We append a list of some of the more important manufacturing establishments of the Dominion, with the results obtained from last year's operations :-

FIRM NAME OR STYLE.	Which established	NATURE OF MANUFACTORY.	NAMES OF PARTNERS.	Hands employed	GENERAL RESULTS FOR 1881.
Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ont. ....	1871	Woolen and worsted goods.....	James Rosamond, <i>Presdt.</i> and <i>Managing Director</i> .....	235 to 330	Goods made to the value of \$350,000. Increase of 25 per cent. over 1880. \$150,000
John Routh & Co., Cobourg, Ont. ....	1875	Woolen tweeds.....	Wm. Rosamond, <i>Jno. Routh</i> .....	100	
Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal .....	1854	Sugar refiners			

FIRM NAME OR STYLE.	When est'd.	NATURE OF MANUFACTORY.	NAMES OF PARTNERS.	Hvds emp'd	GENERAL RESULTS FOR 1881.
Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte, Ont.	1871	Woolen and worsted goods.	Bennet Rosamond, <i>Presdt.</i> and <i>Managing Director</i> .	350	Goods made to the value of \$350,000. Increase of 25 per cent. over 1880. \$150,000.
John Routh & Co., Cobourg, Ont.	1875	Woolen tweeds.	Wm. Rosamond, <i>Jno. Routh</i> .	100	
Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal.	1854	Sugar refining.	G. A. Drummond, <i>Presdt.</i> ; F. R. Bodpath, <i>V. Presdt.</i> ; W. Watson, <i>Secy.</i>	400	\$4,000,000.
Oshawa Cabinet Co.	1869	Furniture.	Hon. T. N. Gibbs, <i>Presdt.</i> ; F. W. Gibbs, <i>Secy.</i>	250	\$200,000.
Coteauoc Knitting Co.	1872	Woolen knitted shirts and drawers.	J. J. Fluke, <i>Mgr.</i>	75	\$60,000.
Cobourg Car Works.	1870	Rolling mill, machinery, etc.	Jas. Crossby, <i>Presdt.</i>	300	\$620,000.
James Smart Manufacturing Co., King Bros., Lyster; Rivière Onelle; South Quebec; Lake Matapédia; Theford Mines; St. Jean des Châtains, P.Q.	1881	Stores, hardware and railway supplies.	Robt. Gill, <i>Presdt.</i> ; John M. Gill, <i>V. Presdt.</i> ; Jas. Smart, <i>Man. Dir.</i>	170	
P. G. Bros. & Co., Fabos Mills, Napanee	1871	Lumber, etc., and crude asbestos.	E. A. King, Chas. King, Jas. King	250 men in summer. 1000 men in winter.	
Brookville Chemical and Superphosphate Co.	1879	Paint and other brushes.	D. H. Preston, <i>Presdt.</i> ; Jas. Russell, <i>Man. Dir.</i>	73	\$50,000.
Ontario Cane Sugar Co., Tilson	1880	Sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, etc.	J. B. J. Robinson.	30 to 40	\$5,000.
Walter Woods, Hamilton	1871	Strap and sugar from sorgham.		20	\$80,000.
M. F. Beach & Co., West Winchester, Ont.	1856	Brooms, brushes and feather dusters.		25	\$40,000.
Elliott, Shirreffs & Co., Almonte, Ont.	1869	Flour, meal and feed, etc.		40	\$130,000.
Chas. Clock Co., Hamilton, O.	1881	Fine Tweeds.	And Elliott, Arch. Shirreff, John Elliott.	100	\$130,000.
Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.	1872	Clocks.	Jas. Simpson, <i>Pres't.</i> ; Adam Rutherford, <i>Sec.</i>	50	\$250,000.
Georgetown Paper Mills, Ont.	1854	Organ and Pianos	Jesse H. Farwell, <i>Pres't.</i> ; Jno. Wesley, <i>Sec'y.</i>	185	
McClary Manufacturing Co., Paken Manufacturing Co., Sharbrooke, P.Q.	1871	Paper making. Book and Fine Papers.	Jno. R. Barber.	65	\$135,000.
Dominion Type Founding Co., Montreal	1830	Stoves, hollowware	Jno. McClary, <i>Pres't.</i> ; W. M. Gartshore, <i>Sec.</i>	180 to 200	\$300,000.
Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	1873	Woolens.	Alex. Murray, <i>Pres't.</i> ; P. A. Crossby, <i>Mangr.</i>	500	\$625,000.
Cosgrave & Sons, Toronto.	1862	Type	Wm. Chaplin, <i>Mangr.</i>	50	Satisfactory.
W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont.	1864	Axes, edge tools, harvest tools. Blew		120	do
Montreal Saw Works.	1874	Pale Axes, Extra Stout and Lager Beer	Jno. Cosgrave, L. J. Cosgrave	75 to 300	\$370,000.
		Cabinet Organs	Wm. Bell	275 to 300	\$207,000.
		Saws	W. H. Hutton, <i>Pres't.</i> ; Chas. M. Whitlaw, <i>Sec.</i>	25	\$40,000.

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ELECTIONS UNDER "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT 1878," COMMONLY CALLED  
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Province.	Place of Election.	Date of Election.	Votes Polled.	
			For	Against
Quebec	Missisquoi	15 May, 1879	1181	718
"	Megantic	11 Sept., 1879	372	841
"	Stanstead	21 June, 1880	760	941
Ontario	York	23 April, 1879	3783	1934
"	Lanark	24 April, 1879	963	195
"	Lambton, 1st Ptn.	29 May, 1879	2567	2362
"	Hamilton	13 April, 1881	1661	2811
"	Halton	19 April, 1881	1483	1402
"	Wentworth	22 April, 1881	1611	2202
"	Welland	10 Nov., 1881	1610	2378
"	Lambton, 2nd Ptn.	29 Nov., 1881	2857	2962
New Brunswick	Fredericton	31 Oct., 1878	403	203
"	York	28 Dec., 1878	1229	214
"	Carleton	21 April, 1879	1215	69
"	Charlotte	14 May, 1879	867	149
"	Albert	21 April, 1879	718	114
"	Kings	23 June, 1879	798	245
"	Queens	3 July, 1879	500	315
"	Westmoreland	11 Sept., 1879	1082	299
"	Northumberland	2 Sept., 1880	875	673
Nova Scotia	Digby	8 Nov., 1880	944	42
"	Queens	3 Jan., 1881	768	85
"	Shelburne	17 Mch., 1881	Majority	653
"	Sunbury	17 Feb., 1881	176	41
"	Colchester	13 May, 1881	1418	184
"	Annapolis	19 April, 1881	1111	114
"	Kings	14 April, 1881	1478	108
"	Hants	15 Sept., 1881	1082	92
"	Pictou	9 Nov., 1881	1555	453
"	Cape Breton	11 Aug., 1881	739	216
"	Inverness	26 Jan., 1882	960	106
Prince Edward Island	Prince	28 Dec., 1878	2062	271
"	Charlottetown	24 April, 1879	827	253
"	Kings	29 May, 1879	1076	59
"	Queens	23 Sept., 1880	1317	99
Manitoba	Lisgar	7 April, 1881	247	127
"	Marquette	7 Sept., 1881	612	195

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Duck.....  
Swans and C Hares.....  
Wild Cat, M cannot be...  
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Beaver.....  
Muskrat....

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## Game Law, in Ontario and Quebec.

## CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.

	ONTARIO.	QUEBEC.
Pickeral (Dore) cannot be caught .....	From 15th April to 15th May.	From 15th April to 15th May.
Maskinonge cannot be caught .....	From 15th April to 15th May.	From 15th April to 15th May.
Bass .....	From 15th May to 15th June.	From 15th April to 15th May.
Salmon (with nets) cannot be caught .....		From 1st August to 1st May.
Salmon (with the fly) cannot be caught .....		From 1st Sept. to 1st May.
Speckled Trout, Brook or River Trout cannot be caught .....	From 15th Sept. to 1st May..	From 1st October to 31st Dec.
Salmon Trout and Lake Trout cannot be caught. ....	From 1st to 16th November..	From 15th October to 1st Dec.
Whitefish cannot be caught..	From 1st to 16th November	From 10th Nov. to 1st Dec.

## CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME.

Deer and Cariboo cannot be killed .....	From 15th Dec. to 1st Oct....	From 1st Feb. to 1st Sept.
Moose and Elk cannot be killed .....	From 15th Dec. to 1st Oct....	From 1st Feb. to 1st Sept.
Partridge, Pheasants, Grouse, &c., cannot be killed.....	From 1st January to 1st Sept.	1st March to 1st September.
Wild Turkey and Quail cannot be killed.....	From 1st January to 1st Oct..	
Woodcock cannot be killed..	From 1st January to 1st Aug.	1st March to 1st September.
Sulpe .....	From 1st Jan. to 15th Aug..	1st March to 1st September.
Duck .....	From 1st Jan. to 15th Aug..	1st May to 1st September.
Swans and Geese do ..	From 1st May to 15th Aug..	1st May to 1st September.
Hares .....	From 1st March to 1st Sept..	1st February to 1st Sept.
Wild Cat, Marten and Fisher cannot be killed.....	From 1st May to 1st Nov....	15th April to 1st November.
Mink cannot be killed....	From 1st April to 1st Nov....	15th April to 15th October.
Otter .....	From 1st May to 1st Nov....	1st May to 1st October.
Beaver .....	From 1st May to 1st Nov....	30th April to 1st September.
Muskkrat..... do .....	From 1st May to 1st Nov....	1st May to 1st April.

Net or seine fishing without licenses is prohibited. Nets must be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning of each week. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays. Indians are forbidden to fish illegally the same as white men. Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to fine and costs, or, in default of payment, is subject to imprisonment. No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any of the kinds of Fish or Game mentioned above.



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MR. CHAIR.

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## APPENDIX.

### SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

AT WINNIPEG, 10th OCT., 1881.

In responding to the toast of his health, Lord Lorne said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to thank you most cordially for the pleasant reception you have given to me on my return to Winnipeg, and for the words in which you proposed my health and expressed a hope for the complete recovery of the Princess from the effects of that most unfortunate accident which took place at Ottawa. I know that the Canadian people will always remember that it was in sharing the duties incurred in their service that the Princess received injuries which have, I trust only temporarily, so much impaired her health. (Applause.) Two years hence the journey I have undertaken will be an easy one to accomplish throughout its length for all, while at present the facilities of railway and steam accommodation only suffice for half of it. For a Canadian official a knowledge of the North-West is indispensable. To be ignorant of the North-West is to be ignorant of the greater portion of our country. (Applause.) Hitherto I have observed that those who have seen it justly look down upon those who have not with a kind of pitying contempt which you may sometimes have observed that they who have got up earlier in the morning than others and seen a beautiful sunrise assume towards the friends who have slept until the sun is high in the heavens. (Laughter.) Our track through it led as far only as enabled us to see a very small portion of your heritage now being made accessible. Had time permitted we should have explored the immense country which lies along the whole course of the wonderful Saskatchewan, which with its two gigantic branches opens to steam navigation settlements of rapidly-growing importance.

#### INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.

As it was we but touched the waters of the north and south branches, and striking southwestwards availed ourselves of the American railway lines in Montana for our return. It was most interesting to compare the southern mountains and prairies with our own, and not even the terrible events which have recently cast so deep a gloom upon our neighbours as well as ourselves could prevent our kinsmen from showing that hospitality and courtesy which makes a visit to their country so great a pleasure. (Loud applause.) I am the more glad to bear witness to their courtesy in the presence of the distinguished consul of the United States, who is your guest this evening, and who in this city so honourably represents his country (applause) if in nothing more than in this, that he has never misrepresented our own. (Loud applause.) Like almost all his compatriots who occupy by the suffrage of their people official positions, he has recognized the fact, which is happily acknowledged by all of standing amongst ourselves, that the interests of the British Empire and of the United States may advance side by side without jealousy or friction, and that the good of the one is interwoven with the welfare of the other. (Cheers.) Canada has recently shown that sympathy with her neighbour's grief which becomes her, and which has been so marked throughout all portions of our Empire. She has sorrowed with the sorrow of the great commonwealth whose chief has been struck down in the fullness of his strength, in the height of his usefulness, in the day of the universal recognition of his noble character, by the dastard hand of the assassin.

## GUITRAU'S CRIME CONDEMNED.

We have felt in this as though we ourselves had suffered, for General Garfield's position and personal worth made his own and his fellow-citizens' misfortune a catastrophe for all English-speaking races. The bulletins telling of his calm and courageous struggle against cruel and unmerited affliction have been read and discussed by us with as strong an admiration for the man, and with as tender a sentiment for the anxiety and misery of his family as they have been awaited and perused in the South. It is fitting and good that this should be. We have with the Americans not only a common descent but a similar position on this Continent, and a like probable destiny. The community of feeling reaches beyond the fellowship arising from the personal interest attaching to the dignity of a high office sustained with honour, and to the reverence for the tender ties of hearth and home, sacred though these be; for Canadians and Americans have each a common aim and a common ideal. Although belonging to very different political schools, and preferring to advance by very different paths we both desire to live on in a land of perfect liberty. (Loud cheers.) When the order which insures freedom is desecrated by the cowardly rancour of the murderer or by the tyranny of faction, the blow struck touches more than one life, and strikes over a wider circle than that where its nearer and immediate consequences are apparent. The people of the United States have been directed into one political organization, and we are cherishing and developing another, but they will find no men with whom a closer and more living sympathy with their triumphs or with their trouble abides than their Canadian cousins of the Dominion. (Cheering.) Let this be so in the days of unborn generations, and may we never have again to express our horror at such a deed of infamy as that which has lately called forth in so striking a manner the proofs of international respect and affection. (Hear, hear.) To pass to other themes, awakening no unhappy recollections. You will expect me to mention

## A FEW OF THE IMPRESSIONS

made upon us by what we have seen during the last few weeks. Beautiful as are the numberless lakes and illimitable forests of Keewatin, "the Land of the North Wind," to the east of you, yet it was pleasant to get behind the north wind—(laughter)—and to reach your open plains. The contrast is great between the utterly silent and shadowy solitudes of the pine and fir forests and the sun-lit and breezy ocean of meadowland, vocal with the music of birds, which stretches onward from the neighbourhood of your city. In Keewatin the lumber industry and mining enterprises can alone be looked for—and here it is impossible to imagine any kind of work which shall not produce results equal to those attained in any of the great cities of the world. (Great cheering.) Unknown a few years ago, except for some differences which had arisen amongst its people, we see Winnipeg now with a population unanimately joining in happy concord and rapidly lifting it to the front rank amongst the commercial centres of the world. We may look elsewhere in vain for a situation so favourable and so commanding, many as are the fair regions of which we can boast. (Loud cheering.) There may be some among you before whose eyes the whole wonderful panorama of our provinces has passed—the ocean garden island of Prince Edward—the magnificent valleys of Sussex and St. John—and the marvelous country, the home of "Evangeline," where Blomedon looks down on the tides of the Fundy, and ever tracts of red soil, richer than the weald of Kent. You may have seen the fortified paradise of Quebec, and Montreal, whose prosperity and beauty is worthy of her great St. Lawrence, and you may have admired the well-wrought and splendid Province of Ontario, and rejoiced at the growth of her capital, Toronto; and yet nowhere will you find a site whose natural advantages promise so great a future as that which seems insured to Manitoba and to Winnipeg, the heart city of our Dominion. (Tremendous cheering.)

## THE MEASURELESS MEADOWS,

which commence here, stretch without interruption of their good soil westward to your boundary. The Province is a green sea over which the summer winds pass, laden with the scent of rich grasses and flowers, and over this vast extent it is only as yet here and there that a yellow patch shows some gigantic wheat field. (Loud cheering.) Like a great net cast over the whole area are the bands and clumps of poplar which are everywhere to be met with, and which no doubt, when the prairie fires are more carefully guarded against, will, wherever they are wanted, still further adorn the landscape. (Cheers.)

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The meshes of this wood netting are never further than twenty or thirty miles apart. Little hay swamps and sparkling lakelets teeming with wild fowl are always close at hand; and if the surface water in some of these has alkali, excellent water can always be had in others, and by the simple process of digging for it a short distance beneath the sod with a spade, the soil being so devoid of stones that it is not even necessary to use a pick. No wonder that under these circumstances we hear no croaking.

## CROAKERS ARE VERY RARE

animals throughout Canada. It was remarked with surprise by an Englishman, accustomed to British grumbling, that even the frogs sing instead of croak in Canada (great laughter,) and the few letters that have appeared speaking of disappointment will be amongst the rarest autographs which the next generation will cherish in their museums. But with even the best troops of the best army in the world you find a few malingerers, a few skulkers. However well an action has been fought, you will hear officers who have been engaged say that there were some men whose idea seemed to be that it was easier to conduct themselves as became them in the rear rather than in the front. (Laughter and applause.) So there have been a few lonely and lazy voices raised in the stranger press, dwelling upon your difficulties and ignoring your triumphs. These have appeared from the pens of men who have failed in their own countries and have failed here—who are born failures and will fail till life falls them. (Laughter and applause.) They are like the soldiers who run away from the best armies, seeking to spread discomfiture, which exists only in those things they call their minds (laughter); and who returning to the cities, say their comrades are defeated, or if they are not beaten they should in their opinion be so. We have found, as we expected, that their tales are not worthy the credence even of the timid. (Applause.) There was not one person who had manfully faced the first difficulties, always far less than those to be encountered in the older Provinces, but said that he was getting on well, and he was glad he had come, and he generally added that he believed his bit of the country must be the best, and that he only wished his friends could have the same good fortune, for his expectations were more than realized. (Cheers and laughter.)

## WHO SHOULD SETTLE AND WHEN.

It is well to remember that the men who will succeed here, as in every growing community, are assuredly the able-bodied, and that their entry on their new field of labor should be when the year is young. Men advanced in life and coming from the Old Country will find their comfort best consulted by the ready provided accommodation to be obtained by the purchase of a farm in the older Provinces. All that the settler in Manitoba would seem to require is that he should look out for a locality where there is either good natural drainage—and ninety-nine hundredths of the country has this—and that he should be able readily to procure in Winnipeg or elsewhere some light pumps, like those used in Abyssinia, for the easy supply of water from a depth of a few feet below the surface. Alkali in the water will never hurt his cattle, and dykes of turf and the planting of trees would everywhere insure him and them the shelter that may be required. Five hundred dollars should be his own, to spend upon his arrival, unless as an artisan he comes here, and finds that, like the happy masons and bricklayers now to be found in Winnipeg, he can get the wages of a British army colonel by putting up houses as fast as brick, wood, and mortar can be got together.

## FAVORABLE TESTIMONY AS TO THE CLIMATE

was everywhere given. The heavy night dews throughout the North-West keep the country green when every thing is burned to the south; and the steady winter cold, although it sounds formidable when registered by the thermometer, is universally said to be far less trying than the cold to be encountered at the old English Puritan city of Boston in Massachusetts. It is the moisture in the atmosphere which makes the cold tell; and the Englishman who, with the thermometer at zero in his moist atmosphere, would be shivering, would here find one flannel shirt sufficient clothing while working. I never like to make comparisons, and I am always unwillingly driven to do so; although it seems to be the natural vice of the well-travelled Englishman. Over and over again in Canada have I been asked if such and such a bay was not wonderfully like the Bay of

see the resemblance, of course entirely out of deference to the susceptibilities of the Italian nation. So one of our party, a Scotchman, whenever on the Rocky Mountains he saw some grand pyramid or gigantic rock, 10 or 11,000 feet in height, would exclaim that the one was the very image of Arthur's seat, and the other of Edinburgh Castle. (Laughter.) With the fear of Ontario before my eyes, I would therefore never venture to compare a winter here to those of our greatest Province; but I am bound to mention that when a friend of mine put a question to a party of sixteen Ontario men, who had settled in the western portion of Manitoba, as to the merits of the cold season in the two Provinces, fourteen of them voted for the Manitoba climate, and only two elderly men said they preferred that of Ontario. You will see how what is sometimes called that very doubtful criterion of right and justice, a large majority, determines this question.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S OPINION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Now, although we are present in Manitoba, and Manitoba interests may demand our thoughts, you may not object to listen for a few minutes to our experience of the country which lies further to the west. To the present company the assertion may be a bold one, but they will be sufficiently tolerant to allow me to make it if it goes no further. It is not only on Winnipeg main street that you may best look for the main chance. The future fortunes of the country beyond this Province bear directly upon its prosperity. Although you may not be able to dig for four feet through the same character of black loam that you have here, when you get to the country beyond Fort Ellice, yet in its main features it is the same right up to the forks of the Saskatchewan. I deeply regret that I was not able to visit Edmonton, which bids fair to rival any place in the North-West. Settlement is rapidly increasing there, and I met at Battleford one man who had a commission from ten farmers to buy for them at that place.

#### THE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

Nothing can exceed the fertility and excellence of the land along almost the whole course of that great river, and to the north of it in the wide strip belting its banks, extending, up to the Peace River, there will be room for a great population, whose opportunities for profitable cultivation of the soil will be most enviable. The netting of woods of which I have spoken as covering all the prairie between Winnipeg and Battleford is beyond that point drawn up on the shores of the prairie sea, and lies in masses of fine forest on the gigantic half circle formed by the Saskatchewan and the Rockies. It is only in the secluded valleys, on the banks of large lakes and in the river bottoms that much wood is found in the Far West; probably owing to the prevalence of fires. These are easily preventible, and there is no reason why plantations should not flourish there in good situations as well as elsewhere.

#### NAVIGATING THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Before I leave the Saskatchewan, let me advert to the ease with which the steam navigation of that river can be vastly improved. At present there is only one boat at all fit to be called a river steamer upon it; and this steamer lies up during the night. A new company is, I am informed, now being organized; and there is no reason why some of the new vessels, properly equipped and furnished with electric lights—which may now be cheaply provided—should not keep up a night and day service; so that the settlers at Prince Albert, Edmonton, and elsewhere may not have during another season to suffer the great privations incident to the want of transportation which has loaded the banks of the Grand Rapids during the present year with freight awaiting steam carriage.

#### THE GREAT CRETACEOUS COAL SEAMS,

at the head waters of the rivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, or in their neighborhood, and flowing towards your doors, should not be forgotten. Although you have some coal in districts nearer to you, we should remember that on the head waters of these streams there is plenty of the same, which can be floated down to you before you have a complete railway system. Want of time as well as a wish to see the less visited part of the country took me

#### SOUTHWESTWARD FROM BATTLEFORD

overland, which in many of the maps is variously marked as consisting of arid plains or as a continuation of the American desert. Recent maps, especially those containing the

explorations days' march, over land whose neighbourhood places good fire certainly beget in the valleys their tracks were everywhere appearance of hope that the scenes is follow

is especially the Indian chiefs the growth of population and the rich but part of the Do From this onward through what were to those was anything but early sowing, or

a place interesting will connect "your furthest sea," a few years. During the brought in; and Texas, all averred with which they men who had sought plateaux above. thus closing most throughout our

Let me advert in such peace the policy of kindness their treatment of has upheld the man savages. The wisest are fully followed Dominion to-day, herself the inherited mounted police for too highly. A merciful ready to go a demanding the com soldierly, and there his temper under the peace. Severe; centre of savage trial only weapon, been baffled the efforts of these men as well as and fame; and now

explorations of Professor Macoun, have corrected this wholly erroneous idea. For two days' march, that is to say for about sixty or seventy miles, south of Battleford, we passed over land whose excellence could not be excelled for agricultural purposes; thence to the neighbourhood of the Red Deer Valley the soil is lighter, but still, in my opinion, in most places good for grain, and, in any case, most admirable for summer pasturage. It will certainly be good also for stock in winter as soon as it shall pay to have some hay stored in the valleys. The whole of it has been the favourite feeding ground of the buffalo, and their tracks from watering-place to watering-place (never too far apart from each other) were everywhere to be seen, while in very many tracks their dung lay so thickly that the appearance of the ground was only comparable to that of an English farm-yard. Let us hope that the time will not be long before the disappearance of the buffalo from these scenes is followed by the appearance of domestic herds.

#### THE RED DEER VALLEY

is especially remarkable as traversing a country where, according to the testimony of Indian chiefs travelling with us, snow never lies for more than three months. The heavy growth of poplar in the bottoms, the quantity of the "bull" or high cranberry bushes, and the rich bunches that hang from the choke cherries, showed that we were now in that part of the Dominion which among the plainmen is designated as "God's country." From this onward to the Bow River, and thence to the frontier line, the trail led through what will be one of the most valuable of our Provinces. Subject as these districts are to those warm winds called "the chinooks," there the settler will hardly ever use anything but wheeled vehicles during winter; and throughout a great portion of the land early sowing, or fall sowing, will be all that will be necessary to insure against early frost.

#### AT CALGARY,

a place interesting at the present time as likely to be on that Pacific Railway line which will connect "you with the Pacific, and give you access to that vast shore beyond the furthest sea," a good many small herds of cattle have been introduced within the last few years. During this year a magnificent herd of between six and seven thousand has been brought in; and the men who attend them, and who come from Montana, Oregon and Texas, all averred that their opinion of their new ranche was higher than that of any with which they had been acquainted in the South. Excellent crops have been raised by men who had sown, not only in the river bottoms, but upon the so-called benchlands or plateaux above. This testimony was also given by others on the way to Fort McLeod, thus closing most satisfactory the song of praise we had heard from the practical men throughout our whole journey of 1,200 miles.

#### THE CAUSE OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

Let me advert for a moment to some of the causes which have enabled settlers to enjoy in such peace the fruits of their industry. Chiefly amongst these must be reckoned the policy of kindness and justice which was inaugurated by the Hudson Bay Company in their treatment of the Indians. There is one of the cases in which a trader's association has upheld the maxim that "Honesty is the best policy" even when you are dealing with savages. The wisdom and righteousness of their dealing on enlightened principles which are fully followed by their servants to-day gave the cue to the Canadian Government. The Dominion to-day, through her Indian officers and her mounted constabulary, is showing herself the inheritress of these traditions. She has been fortunate in organizing the mounted police force, which is a corps of whose services it would be impossible to speak too highly. A mere handful in that vast wilderness, they have at all times shown themselves ready to go anywhere and do anything. They have often had to act on occasions demanding the combined individual pluck and prudence rarely to be found amongst any soldiery, and there has not been a single case in which any member of the force has lost his temper under trying circumstances, or has not fulfilled his mission as a guardian of the peace. Severe journeys in winter and difficult arrests have had to be effected in the centre of savage tribes, and not once has the moral prestige, which was in reality their only weapon, been found insufficient to cope with difficulties which in America have often baffled the efforts of whole columns of armed men. I am glad of this opportunity to name these men as well worthy of Canada's regard, as sons who have well maintained her name and fame; and now that you have had the patience to listen to me, and we have crossed

the continent together, let me advise you as soon as possible to get up a branch club house situated amongst our Rocky Mountains, where during the summer your members may form themselves into an Alpine Club and thoroughly enjoy the beautiful peaks and passes of our Alps.

#### WORD-PAINTING THE FAR WEST.

In the railway you will have a beautiful approach to the Pacific. The line, after traversing for days the plains, will come upon the rivers, whose sheltering valleys have all much the same character. The river beds are like great moats in a modern fortress. You do not see them till close upon them. As in the glacis and rampart of a fortress, the shot can search across the smoothed surfaces above the ditch, so any winds that may arise may sweep across the levels above the river fosses. The streams run coursing along the sunken levels in these vast ditches which are sometimes miles in width. Sheltered by the banks, knolls, or cliffs which form the margin of their excavated bounds, are woods, generally of poplar, except in the northern and western fir fringe. On approaching the mountains, their snow caps look like huge tents encamped along the rolling prairie. Down from this great camp, of which a length of one hundred and fifty miles is sometimes visible, the rivers wind in trenches, looking like the covered ways by which siege works zigzag up to a besieged city. On a nearer view the camp line changes to ruined marble palaces; and through their tremendous walls and giant woods you will soon be dashing on the train for a winter basking on the warm Pacific. You have a country whose value it would be insanity to question; and which to judge from the emigration taking place from other Provinces will be indissolubly linked with them. It must support a vast population. If I may calculate from the progress we have already made in

#### A COMPARISON WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS,

we shall have no reason to fear further comparison with them, on the areas now open to us. We have now four million four hundred thousand people; and these, with the exception of the comparatively small numbers as yet in this Province, are restricted to the old area. Yet for the last ten years our increase has been over eighteen per cent., whereas during the same period all the New England States taken together have shown an increase only of fifteen per cent. In the last thirty years in Ohio the increase has been sixty-one per cent. Ontario has seen during that space of time one hundred and one per cent. of an increase; while Quebec has increased fifty-two per cent. Manitoba in ten years has increased two hundred and eighty-nine per cent., a greater rate than any hitherto attained, and to judge from this year's experience, is likely to increase to an even more wonderful degree during the following decade. Statistics are at all times wearisome, but are not these full of hope? are they not facts giving just ground for that pride in our progress which is conspicuous among our people, and ample reason for our belief that the future may be allowed to take care of itself?

#### NO ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

They who pour out prophesies of change, prescribing medicines for a sound body, are wasting their gifts and their time. It is among strangers that we hear such theories propounded. With you the word annexation has in late years only been heard in connection with the annexation of more territory to Manitoba. I must apologize to a Canadian audience for mentioning the word at all in any other connection. In America the annexation of this country is disavowed by all responsible leaders, and, as it was well expressed to me lately, the best men in the States desire only to annex the friendship and good-will of Canada. (Loud cheers.) To be sure it may be otherwise with the camp followers; they often talk as if the swallowing and digestion of Canada by them were only a question of time and rising reason among us. How far the power of the camp followers extends it is not for us to determine. They have, however, shown that they are powerful enough to capture a few English writers, our modern minor prophets, who in little magazine articles are fond of teaching the nations how to behave; whose words preach the superiority of other countries to their own, and the proximate dismemberment of that British Empire which has the honour to acknowledge them as citizens. They have with our American friends of whom I speak at all events one virtue in common; they are great speculators. In the case of our southern friends this is not a matter to be deplored

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by us, for American speculation has been of direct material benefit to Canada; and we must regret that our American cousins are not coming over to us so fast as are the Scotch, the Irish, the Germans, and the Scandinavians. Also, it is not to be deplored that such speculations are made, for they show that it is thought that Canadians would form a useful, though an unimportant, wing for one of the great parties; and, moreover, such prophesies clothe with amusement "the dry bones" of discussion; but it is best always to take men as we find them, and not to believe that they will be different even if a kindly feeling, first for ourselves and afterwards for them, should make us desire to change them. Let us rather judge from the past and from the present than take flights unguided by experience into the imaginary region of the future. What do we find has been, and is, the tendency of the people of this continent? Does not history show, and do not modern and existing tendencies declare, the lines of cleavage among them to be along the lines of latitude? Men spread from east to west. The political lines, which mean the lines of diversity, spread in the same manner. The central spaces will yet prove the great centres of population. Can it be imagined that these vast central hives of men will allow the eastern or western seaboard people to come between them with separate empire and shut them out in any degree from full and free intercourse with the markets of the world beyond them? The safest conclusion, if conclusions are to be drawn at all, is that what has hitherto been, will in the nature of things continue; that whatever separations exist will be marked by zones of latitude. For other evidence we must search in vain. Our county councils, the municipal corporations, the local provincial chambers, the central Dominion Parliament, and, last but not least, a perfectly unfettered press—are all free channels for the expression of the feelings of our citizens. Why is it that in each and all of these reflectors of the thoughts of men we see nothing but determination to keep and develop the precious heritage we have in our own constitution—so capable of any development which the people may desire. Let us hear Canadians if we wish to speak for them. These public bodies and the public press are the mouthpieces of the people's mind. Let us not say for them what they never say for themselves. It is no intentional misrepresentation, I believe, which has produced these curious examples of the fact that individual prepossession may distort public proof. It reminds me of an interpretation once said to have been given by a bad interpreter of a speech delivered by a savage warrior, who in a very dignified and extremely lengthy discourse expressed the contentment of his tribe with the order and with the good which had been introduced amongst them by the law of the white man. His speech was long enough fully to impress with its meaning and its truth all who took pains to listen to him and who could understand his language; but the interpreter had unfortunately different ideas of his own and was displeased with his own individual treatment. When at last he was asked what the chief and council had said in their eloquent orations, he turned round and only exclaimed, "He damn displeas'd" (great laughter), and what did his councillors say, "They damn displeas'd." (Roars of laughter.) No, gentlemen, let each man in public or literary life in both nations do all that in him lies to cement their friendships, so essential for their mutual welfare; but this cannot be cemented by the publication of vain vaticinations.

This great part of our great Empire has a warm feeling for our republican brethren, whose fathers parted from us a century ago in anger and bloodshed. May this natural affection never die. It is like the love which is borne by a younger brother to an elder, so long as the big brother behaves handsomely and kindly. I may possibly know something of the nature of such affection, for as the eldest of a round dozen, I have had experience of the fraternal relation as exhibited by an unusual number of younger brothers. Never have I known that fraternal tie to fail, but even its strength has its natural limit, and so Canada's affection may be measured. None of my younger brothers, however fond of me, would voluntarily ask that his prosperity should be altogether overshadowed and swallowed up by mine: so Canada, in words which our neighbours may understand, wishes to be their friend, but does not desire to become their food. She rejoices in the big brother's strength and status, but is not anxious to nourish it by offering up her own body in order that it may afford him when over-hungry that happy festival he is in the habit of calling a square meal. (Loud laughter.) I must ask you now once more to allow me, gentlemen, to express my acknowledgment to you for this enter-



tainment. It affords another indication of the feelings with which the citizens of Winnipeg regard any person who has the honour as the head of the Canadian Government to represent the Queen. (Cheers.) You recognize in the Governor-General the sign and symbol of the union which binds together in one the free and kindred people whom God has set over famous isles and over the fertile spaces of mighty continents.

I have touched in speaking to you on certain vaticinations and certain advice given by a few good strangers to Canada on the subject of her future. Gentlemen, I believe that Canadians are well able to take care themselves of their future, and the outside world had better listen to them instead of promulgating weak and wild theories of its own. (Loud applause.) However useless and, I may add, foolish these theories may be, there is one thing of which we may be sure, and that is that the country you call Canada, and which your sons and your children's children will be proud to know by that name, is a land which will be a land of power among the nations. (Cheers.) Mistress of a zone of territory favourable for the maintenance of a numerous homogenous white population, Canada must, to judge from the increase in her strength during the past, and from the many and vast opportunities for the growth of that strength in her new Provinces in the future become great and worthy her position on the earth. Affording the best and safest highway between Asia and Europe, she will see traffic from both directed to her coasts. With a hand upon either ocean, she will gather from each for the benefit of her hardy millions a large share of the commerce of the world. To the east and to the west she will pour forth of her abundance, her treasures of food and the riches of her mines and of her forests, demanded of her by the less fortunate of mankind. I esteem those men favoured indeed who, in however slight a degree, have had the honour, or may be yet called upon, to take part in the councils of the statesmen who in this early era of her history are moulding this nation's laws in the forms approved by its representatives. For me, I feel that I can be ambitious of no higher title than to be known as one who administered its government in thorough sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of its first founders, and in perfect consonance with the will of its free Parliament. (Cheers.) I ask for no better lot than to be numbered by its people as rejoicing in the gladness born of their independence and of their loyalty. I desire no other reputation than that which may belong to him who sees his own dearest wishes in process of fulfilment, in their certain progress, in their undisturbed peace, and in their ripening grandeur. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE CENSUS OF 1880-81.

1880-81	19,190	20,022	1,001	25,878	24,732
1881-82	13,830	13,943		24,559	25,361
				25,055	30,600

THE CENSUS OF 1880-81.

19,190	20,032	19,001
13,830	15,943	13,830
23,618	Oxford, North.....	23,618
24,559	Middlesex, East.....	24,559
25,055		25,055
30,600		30,600

19,190	20,032	19,001
13,830	15,943	13,830
23,618	Oxford, North.....	23,618
24,559	Middlesex, East.....	24,559
25,055		25,055
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W. Middlesex, North	W. Middlesex, East	W. Middlesex, South
19,190	20,032	19,001
13,830	15,943	13,830
23,618	Oxford, North.....	23,618
24,559	Middlesex, East.....	24,559
25,055		25,055
30,600		30,600

# THE CENSUS OF 1880-81.

in the First Volume of the Census of 1880-81, issued by the Department of Agriculture, December, 1881.

Burn, Dr. Wm. Canniff, Dr. John Beatty, J. J. Hawkins; for Quebec, Elzéar Gérin, J. A. Charlebois, C. A. Bailey, L. O. Taillon; for Manington; for Manitoba, William Hespeler; for British Columbia, J. W. McKay; for Prince Edward Island, Richard Hunt; for the Territories, as the Director of the work of compiling.

Areas, Dwellings, Families, Population, Sexes, Conjugal Condition.

## Information and Statistics taken

Census Officers for 1881.—For Ontario, John G. ...  
Nova Scotia, George Johnson; for New Brunswick, ...  
North-West Territories, Thomas Spence; with J. G.

PROVINCE.	Shanties.	HOUSES.				Total occupied.	Families.	Total Population.	SEXES.		MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			CHILDREN AND UNMARRIED.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Being built.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	35	17,985	607	328	17,724	17,973	108,801	54,729	54,102	15,303	15,399	30,762	1,242	2,848	4,090	38,123	35,916	74,039	
Nova Scotia.....	385	73,736	2,897	1,234	74,154	79,596	440,572	220,538	220,034	67,761	67,893	135,654	4,880	13,211	18,091	147,897	138,930	286,827	
New Brunswick.....	11	199	50,956	2,397	901	51,166	56,948	321,233	164,119	157,114	49,361	49,342	98,703	4,212	8,384	12,596	110,546	99,388	209,934
Quebec.....	6	31,421	112	18,469	2,887	216,432	254,841	1,309,027	678,175	680,852	218,544	217,799	436,343	16,966	31,991	48,957	442,965	431,062	873,727
Ontario.....	43	1,216	358,034	19,649	3,145	359,293	366,444	1,923,228	976,479	946,758	309,561	309,476	619,037	22,189	49,126	71,325	644,720	588,146	1,232,866
Manitoba.....	2	401	12,400	796	1,136	12,803	14,169	65,054	37,207	28,747	10,948	10,543	21,491	530	919	1,449	25,729	17,285	43,014
Territories.....	1	9,357	2,294	30	100	11,652	11,726	56,446	28,113	28,333	10,511	11,762	22,273	162	1,819	1,981	17,440	14,732	32,192
Grand total.....	116	14,692	738,269	46,583	9,882	753,917	812,136	4,331,810	2,188,854	2,135,956	690,544	689,549	1,380,084	56,895	109,435	160,330	1,447,414	1,336,982	2,784,396

## II. Religions of the People.

PROVINCE.	Adventists.	BAPTISTS.				Catholics. Roman.	Church of England.	Congregational.	Disciples.	Episcopal Reformed.	Jews.	Lutherans.	Ch. of Canada.	METHODISTS.				Pagans.	PRESBYTERIAN.				Protestants.	Quakers.	Unitarians.	Universalists.	Other Denominations.	No Religion.	Not given.
		Baptists.	Free Will.	Unionists.	Brethren.									Episcopal.	Bible Christian.	Primitive.	Other.		Ch. of Canada.	Episcopal.	Bible Christian.	Primitive.							
P. Ed. Island.....	19	5,588	648	.....	17	47,115	7,192	20	594	13	.....	4	11,952	21	3,403	.....	9	.....	29,304	4,904	163	364	15	5	16	78	139	14	100
Nova Scotia.....	1,536	73,149	10,612	.....	218	117,487	60,255	3,396	1,826	99	19	5,639	50,214	148	436	2	11	.....	94,760	15,567	2,150	11	15	77	68	673	355	121	1,618
New Brunswick.....	738	49,489	31,603	.....	164	109,091	46,768	1,372	1,476	478	55	324	34,392	152	43	9	8	2	39,102	1,626	2,136	24	59	21	140	375	311	114	1,260
Quebec.....	4,210	5,988	2,805	.....	682	1,170,718	68,797	5,244	121	423	989	1,003	38,026	729	357	42	67	6	5,651	3,246	1,034	356	2,432	86	610	2,021	284	432	2,608
Ontario.....	696	88,948	4,274	13,458	7,714	339,839	366,539	16,340	16,951	989	1,193	37,901	436,987	161,595	23,726	25,555	3,736	1,499	692,572	7,964	6,912	391	2,978	6,307	1,213	1,333	10,983	1,756	12,965
Manitoba.....	8	1,638	35	7,776	29	12,246	14,297	343	102	1	33	984	8,508	641	257	64	.....	2,173	43,928	63	277	24	45	43	20	8	98	16	2,327
Br. Columbia.....	10	424	19	.....	7	10,943	7,894	75	23	593	104	491	3,416	73	14	8	5	437	3,488	330	251	26	292	19	54	29	2,128	180	19,131
The Territories.....	.....	12	8	.....	.....	4,44	3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	458	3	.....	.....	.....	361	475	34	22	.....	692	1	5	.....	1	1	46,760
Grand Total.....	7,811	325,239	69,055	21,234	8,821	1,791,988	574,818	26,900	20,193	2,000	2,303	46,595	592,993	100,979	97,900	39,080	3,836	1,474	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

## III. Origins of the People.

PROVINCE.	African.	Chinese.	Dutch.	English.	French.	German.	Islandic.	Indian.	Irish.	Italian.	Jewish.	Russian and Polish.	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Spanish and Portuguese.	Swiss.	Welsh.	Various other Origins.	Not given.
Prince Edward Island.....	155	.....	292	21,404	10,751	1,076	.....	281	25,415	21	.....	12	38	48,933	1	1	164	40	307
Nova Scotia.....	7,962	.....	2,197	128,86	41,219	49,965	179	3,125	66,967	153	32	30	556	146,927	350	1,869	1,128	165	2,341
New Brunswick.....	1,638	.....	4,373	93,387	56,635	6,310	.....	1,401	161,284	59	22	26	931	49,829	203	41	1,474	94	3,525
Quebec.....	141	.....	7	81,515	1,073,820	8,943	.....	7,515	123,749	745	330	390	648	54,923	175	254	351	739	4,105
Ontario.....	12,097	.....	22	22,163	535,835	162,743	.....	19,325	627,262	687	254	787	1,521	378,536	285	2,382	6,397	1,213	27,368
Manitoba.....	25	.....	4	506	11,503	9,949	.....	8,652	773	6,767	10,173	41	18	24	250	16,506	14	10	630
British Columbia.....	274	.....	4,350	94	7,297	916	.....	858	25,661	3,172	143	11	48	236	3,892	144	40	299	1,682
The Territories.....	.....	.....	2	11	1,374	2,896	.....	21	49,472	281	.....	.....	13	1,217	.....	.....	.....	1	948
Grand Total.....	21,394	4,383	30,412	881,301	1,298,929	254,319	1,009	108,547	957,403	1,849	667	1,227	4,214	699,863	1,172	4,588	9,947	2,780	40,806

IV. Birth-places of the People.

PROVINCE.	BRITISH ISLES.					CANADA.										OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.											
	Eng-land, Wales.	Ireland.	Scot-land.	Prince Ed-ward Is-land.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun-swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani-toba.	Brit-ish Col-umbia.	The Ter-ritories.	New-Found-land.	Chan-nel Is-lands.	Other Is-lands.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia and Pol-land.	Spain and Por-tugal.	Sweden, Norway and Den-mark.	United States.	Other Coun-tries.	At Sea.	Not given.			
Prince Edward Island.....	1,728	2,915	3,429	95,234	2,507	1,346	177	105						671	12	65	15	14	9	2	1	11	609	11	8	28	
Nova Scotia.....	4,813	5,600	10,851	1,639	495,087	4,482	441	333						2,058	57	460	222	254	36	10	23	114	3,004	166	45	270	
New Brunswick.....	4,174	16,355	4,169	2,719	6,169	217,643	3,127	310	1	3	2	262	43	131	63	203	22	6	14	44	5,108	52	23	290			
Quebec.....	13,900	27,379	10,337	586	813	1,272	1,269,075	10,370	33	19	48	809	342	339	2,230	1,023	231	231	50	358	10,415	545	30	665			
Ontario.....	139,031	130,094	82,173	686	3,706	2,801	50,407	1,435,647	62	42	158	771	345	1,490	1,540	23,270	378	444	103	852	43,454	1,298	256	2,211			
Manitoba.....	3,457	1,836	2,898	154	820	341	4,088	19,125	18,020	25	6,422	16	4	52	81	229	23	5,651	1	121	1,752	771	1	103			
British Columbia.....	3,204	1,285	1,204	23	374	306	1,572	24	32,175	14	8	10	193	103	314	78	32	23	170	2,295	4,611	11	751				
The Territories.....	98	62	136	6	16	6	101	517	1,450	5	51,783	1	1	5	27					6	116	1	2,167				
Grand Total.....	169,504	185,256	115,962	101,047	420,088	288,265	1,327,819	4,407,988	19,590	32,275	58,430	4,596	814	2,733	4,389	25,328	777	6,376	215	2,076	77,753	7,455	380	6,334			

V. Population of 1871 and 1881 compared by Electoral Districts, within their present limits (December, 1881).

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.		ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.		ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.		ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>												<b>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.</b>												<b>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.</b>												<b>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.</b>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Prince.....	28,302	34,347	Lévis.....	24,831	27,980	Glenagary.....	20,524	22,221	Grey, South.....	18,622	11,127	King's.....	42,651	48,111	Dorchester.....	17,779	18,710	Corwall.....	7,114	9,904	Grey, East.....	22,193	29,968	Queen's.....	23,068	26,433	Beauce.....	27,253	32,020	Sturmond.....	11,873	13,254	Grey, North.....	18,580	23,334	King.....	16,258	17,898	Dumfries.....	20,827	20,717	Norfolk, North.....	15,279	16,374	Total.....	94,921	108,891	Mégantic.....	18,679	19,556	Prescott.....	17,647	22,857	Norfolk, South.....	15,290	17,219	Total.....	387,800	440,572	Niagara.....	23,262	26,611	Russell.....	18,344	25,082	Brant, South.....	20,796	21,975	Nova Scotia.....			Richmond and Arthabaska.....	31,892	37,360	Brant, North.....	11,493	11,894	Inverness.....	23,415	25,951	Richmond and Wolfe.....	20,936	26,339	Oxford, South.....	21,545	27,412	Victoria.....	11,946	12,479	Compton.....	20,936	26,339	Grey, West.....	20,632	25,228	Cape Breton.....	26,444	31,298	Shedden.....	18,677	19,382	Waterloo, South.....	20,905	21,754	Richmond.....	14,268	15,121	St-Brook.....	13,295	15,221	Waterloo, North.....	16,256	20,986	Guyborough.....	16,258	17,898	Stanstead.....	13,138	15,556	Elgin, East.....	29,195	21,496	Yanaska.....	16,317	17,091	St-Brook.....	13,138	15,556	Elgin, West.....	12,796	14,214	St-Brook.....	16,054	16,577	Yanaska.....	16,317	17,091	London, South.....	23,678	24,732	Shelburne.....	12,817	14,513	Bagot.....	19,491	21,189	Oxford, North.....	24,559	25,361	Yarmouth.....	18,550	21,284	Shefford.....	19,491	21,189	Middlesex, East.....	25,055	30,600	Digby.....	17,037	18,881	Shefford.....	19,491	21,189	Middlesex, West.....	29,195	21,496	Antigonish.....	16,512	18,060	Richelieu.....	20,948	26,219	Renfrew, South.....	14,935	19,160	Middlesex, North.....	21,519	21,239	Cumberland.....	23,518	27,368	St. Yacinthe.....	18,310	20,631	Renfrew, North.....	14,833	20,965	London, City.....	15,826	19,746	Total.....	387,800	440,572	Rosville.....	17,634	18,547	Frontenac.....	16,310	14,993	Perth, South.....	21,159	20,778	Albert.....	10,672	12,329	Laprairie.....	11,981	11,436	Perth, North.....	25,377	34,307	St. John, City.....	23,815	26,127	Chambly.....	10,498	10,858	Perth, Centre.....	22,791	26,474	St. John, County.....	23,815	26,127	St. Jean.....	14,122	12,265	Hastings, East.....	17,392	17,313	Charlotte.....	25,882	26,087	St. Maurice.....	10,528	12,986	Hastings, North.....	14,365	17,409	King.....	13,847	14,017	Verchères.....	12,117	12,449	Prince-Edward.....	20,396	21,044	Queen's.....	24,993	25,617	Quebec, East.....	28,305	31,800	Prince-Edward.....	20,396	21,044	King.....	13,847	14,017	Quebec, Centre.....	18,188	14,459	Hastings, East.....	17,392	17,313	Sunbury.....	6,824	6,851	Quebec, West.....	13,295	12,648	Hastings, West.....	14,365	17,409	Queen's.....	16,938	18,038	Quebec, County.....	19,697	20,278	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Quebec, West.....	13,295	12,648	Brace, South.....	18,884	18,884	York.....	27,140	30,307	Portneuf.....	23,216	25,175	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Victoria.....	11,641	15,686	Champlain.....	21,643	26,818	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	York.....	27,140	30,307	Trois-Rivières.....	8,414	9,295	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Westmorland.....	29,335	37,717	St. Maurice.....	10,528	12,986	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Ken.....	19,101	23,618	Mackinongé.....	15,079	17,493	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Norumberland.....	20,116	25,109	Berthier.....	19,993	21,838	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Gloucester.....	18,810	21,614	Joliet.....	23,078	21,988	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Restigouche.....	5,575	7,958	L'Assomption.....	15,473	15,282	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Total.....	285,594	321,233	Montreal, East.....	46,291	67,506	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Province of Quebec.....			Montreal, West.....	37,031	48,163	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Bonaventure.....	15,923	18,998	Hochelaga.....	25,640	40,079	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Gaspe.....	18,729	25,901	Jacques-Cartier.....	11,179	12,345	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Rimouki.....	27,418	33,791	Laval.....	9,472	9,462	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Temiscouata.....	22,491	25,484	Terrebonne.....	19,991	21,892	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Kamouraska.....	21,254	22,181	Deux-Montagnes.....	15,615	15,856	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	L'Islet.....	13,517	14,917	Argenteuil.....	12,866	16,962	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Montmagny.....	12,555	15,268	Ottawa, County.....	37,892	49,432	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Beauce.....	17,037	18,998	Pontiac.....	16,847	18,039	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Chatham.....	5,873	7,873	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Brookville.....	5,102	7,609	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Levis.....	6,691	7,597	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Sherrbrooke.....	4,432	7,227	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Hull.....	6,890	.....	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Peterborough.....	4,811	6,812	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Windsor.....	4,253	6,561	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	St. Henri.....	6,415	.....	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Fredericton.....	6,096	6,218	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Victoria.....	3,270	5,925	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	St. Jean Baptiste (Village).....	4,408	5,874	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Sorel.....	5,636	5,791	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Port Hope.....	5,114	5,585	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Woodstock.....	3,982	5,373	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	St. Yacinthe.....	3,746	5,221	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Galt.....	3,827	5,187	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Lindsay.....	4,043	5,080	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329	Moncton.....	5,932	.....	Brace, North.....	20,479	20,479	Carleton.....	19,938	20,329

VI. Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants compared.

NAME.	PROVINCE.	POPULATION.				NAME.	PROVINCE.	POPULATION.			
		1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.			1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Montreal.....	Quebec	107,225	149,747	23,522	Chatham.....	Ontario	5,873	7,873	2,000		
Toronto.....	Ontario	56,092	86,415	30,323	Brookville.....	Ontario	5,102	7,609	2,507		
Quebec.....	Quebec	59,609	62,446	2,747	Levis.....	Quebec	6,691	7,597	906		
Halifax.....	Nova Scotia	29,582	36,100	6,518	Sherrbrooke.....	Quebec	4,432	7,227	2,795		
Hamilton.....	Ontario	26,716	35,961	9,245	Hull.....	Quebec	6,890	.....	.....		
Ottawa.....	Ontario	21,545	27,412	5,867	Peterborough.....	Ontario	4,811	6,812	2,001		
St. John.....	N. Brunswick	28,805	26,127	*2,678	Windsor.....	Ontario	4,253	6,561	2,308		
London.....	Ontario	15,826	19,746	3,920	St. Henri.....	Quebec	6,415	.....	.....		
Portland.....	N. Brunswick	15,929	15,239	2,796	Fredericton.....	N. Brunswick	6,096	6,218	212		
Kingston.....	Ontario	12,407	14,091	1,684	Victoria.....	British Columbia	3,270	5,925	2,655		
Charlottetown.....	Prince Edward Is-land	8,807	11,485	2,678	St. Jean Baptiste (Village).....	Quebec	4,408	5,874	1,46		

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# LIST

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## BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

- BY -

*MR. MORGAN.*

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### I. Tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States.—*Montreal*, 1860.

"The work reflects much credit upon the industrious editor. Here we have preserved what a few years hence will be found nowhere else, a faithful and detailed account of the progress of His Royal Highness Albert Edward through Canada and the United States.—*Upper Canada Law Journal*."

"This work has been carefully compiled, and reflects credit on its youthful author."—*Report of Joint Committee on Library of Canadian Parliament*, 1891.

"The best collected account of the Prince's tour we have yet seen."—*Toronto Leader*.

### II. Sketches of Celebrated Canadians, and Persons connected with Canada.—*Quebec*, 1862. [New edition now (1880) preparing.]

"The volume before us appears at an opportune moment: England is at the present time watching the national policy of Canada with increasing interest. The names of her leading public men are now familiar to many as household words, and in view of probable events arising out of the Civil War in the neighboring States, we are glad of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Morgan of knowing something more of those men in whose hands the future of the Province, humanly speaking, is entrusted. \* \* \* As a work of reference on all matters Canadian, Mr. Morgan's volume is invaluable, and from the very flattering reception it has met with at the hands of the press on the other side of the Atlantic, we have no doubt of its becoming one of our standard biographical dictionaries"—*London (Eng.) Canadian News*.

"Readers who wish to see a compendious account of the progress of this great colony from the time when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, with the wild romantic dangers and adventures of the first explorers, to the account of the distinguished journalists and novelists and *litterateurs* of the present day, may find this wide track of time and change spanned over in the present volume."—*London Athenæum*.

### III. The Canadian Parliamentary Companion (established in 1862 and published annually by Mr. Morgan up to 1876; since continued by Mr. C. H. Mackintosh.)

"The COMPANION contains a most extraordinary amount of information, given with neatness, correctness and conciseness. The great experience which Mr. Morgan has acquired while compiling the former editions, has been brought to bear upon this (1876), and the result has been the production of a work which might well serve as a standard for any similar undertaking."—*Scottish American*.

IV. The Industrial Politics of America.—*Montreal*, 1864.

"Our industrial relations are so intimate as to make this book interesting to us, and a mere glance at a few of its pages assures us that the reader will find matter for grave reflection, interspersed with much of the free, bold, tart, defiant language of antagonism born and bred of liberty and constitutional government."—*Knickerbocker Magazine*.

V. The Place British Americans have won in History. A Lecture.—*Ottawa*, 1866.

"Mr. Morgan treated his subject in a very able and interesting manner. He (Mr. M.) has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the history and literature of British America, and if, as he remarked, 'the historian of Canada has yet to come,' it is possible that his ability, perseverance and industry will ere long fit him to occupy the proud position."—*Toronto Daily Globe*.

VI. The Bibliotheca Canadensis; a Manual of Canadian Literature. *Ottawa*, 1867. [New edition now (1880) preparing.]

"Amongst miscellaneous books, we must not forget to notice Mr. Morgan's 'Bibliotheca Canadensis,' which is invaluable to all libraries and public institutions. It, in fact, forms a supplement to Lowndes and Watt, and gives special information, which can be found nowhere else, on a special subject. It gives not only titles in full of all books and pamphlets written in or by natives of Canada, but all works which bear upon the history and affairs of the Province. The enormous utility of such a work is at once obvious. The book carries its own recommendation. It only requires to be known in order to be appreciated."—*Westminster Review*.

"Mr. Morgan has produced a book which is indispensable to every student of Canadian history, or of any subject whatever connected with Canada since she became a Province of England."—*North American Review*.

VII. The Canadian Legal Directory. A Guide to the Bench and Bar of the Dominion of Canada.—*Toronto*, 1878.

"Mr. Morgan has earned the thanks of the whole profession by his useful work."—*Legal News*.

"The usefulness of this welcome work is only partially indicated by its title."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"Meets a want that has long been felt. It is very complete \* \* \* Few men have that peculiar facility for gathering information and properly digesting it, so necessary in the preparation of a book of this kind, as Mr. Morgan; and we can fairly congratulate him on having performed his task so well."—*Toronto Daily Mail*.

VIII. THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW FOR 1878.—*Montreal*, 1879. (Volume for 1879 now issued.)

## OPINIONS.

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"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed)

"JOHN A. MACDONALD."

"H. J. MORGAN, ESQ."

FROM HON. SIR W. B. RICHARDS, LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA,

368 ST. PAUL STREET,

"OTTAWA, 13th Oct., 1879.

"MY DEAR MORGAN,—I thank you very much for the copy of the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW which you were kind enough to send me. I have glanced through it, and I think you have succeeded in producing a work

that is useful and interesting. I hope your effort will be appreciated by the public, and that you will be able to publish the REGISTER annually hereafter, and so place the means of ready reference to past events within the reach of all who take an interest in the history and progress of Canada.

"I remain, yours sincerely,  
" (Signed) "WM. B. RICHARDS."

FROM HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 10th, 1879.

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"Yours truly,  
" (Signed) "EDWARD BLAKE."

"H. J. MORGAN, Esq."

FROM PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH,

"THE GRANGE,  
TORONTO, August 13th, 1879.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Accept my best thanks for your kindness and courtesy in sending me an advance copy of your DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW. I have as yet only had time to glance through the work, but even this imperfect perusal has fully well assured me that you have succeeded in well supplying a want which must have been often felt by everyone who takes an interest in the public affairs and the history of this country. I only wish your work could be extended backwards, on the same scale, over the years preceding 1878. We have really nothing like an ANNUAL REGISTER, so far as I am aware, to which we can refer for past events.

"Very truly yours,  
" (Signed) "GOLDWIN SMITH."

"H. J. MORGAN, Esq."

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"To the journalist and public man this volume must prove of great value. It contains a very full account of the leading events, political, historical and social, which have occurred in Canada since, and embracing a portion of the year 1867. This happily and succinctly summarized and placed in a way which makes it easy for consultation. The utmost impartiality is exercised in the preparation and presentation of the political matter, and no opinion either way is expressed or in any manner implied. This will give the REGISTER a real and permanent value, and make it acceptable alike to Reformer and Conservative."—*Quebec Chronicle*.

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"It is but commonplace to say that his book supplies an undoubted want. The fact is the more evident to anyone who finds himself under the necessity of looking up the circumstances of any particular event in any particular year. Say it is a political event; he will probably refer, in the first place, to the files of the leading newspapers, but newspapers are not infallible guides in political matters and to make sure of his ground he must industriously search the pages of the Journals of Parliament, and rummage blue books without number. The ANNUAL REGISTER will save this labor in the vast majority of cases. But it will not be alone valuable in matters political. It is a compact *repertoire* of all the events of the year, political, social, financial, scientific and literary. Alison, the historian, has testified to the value of the British *Register* in terms of the highest praise; and should Mr. Morgan's book have a long existence, as we hope it will have, for it deserves it, the future historian of Canada will find in it much work ready to his hand. It is not to the historian alone, however, that it will be valuable. It will be extremely welcome in every journalist's room; to the public man, of whatever kind, it will be invaluable, while everyone who takes interest in the character of the stock upon his bookshelves, will feel that no more valuable work than this could find a place upon them. \* \* \* The value of such a history is that it is impartial. A careful perusal of Mr. Morgan's review enables us to say, without any reserve whatever, that it leaves nothing to be desired on the score of impartiality. Governments come and go, the "ins" of to-day are the "outs" of to-morrow. To show any bias would be a fatal blot; but there is no bias in the political history for 1878. \* \* \* Altogether, the book is extremely creditable to the editor. It shows great research and industry, and is written in good, strong English. Mr. Morgan has given abundant proof that those who regarded him as peculiarly fitted for the preparation of a work of this kind, were not mistaken in their opinion."—*Canadian Monthly*.

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Marks the progress of a useful work.—*New York Nation*.

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Mr. Morgan's efforts to make the REGISTER a work of permanent historical importance have met with the public approval and supplied an urgent public want. He has evidently spent a great deal of time in preparing an impartial narrative of events that have transpired in the country during the year, and in putting them in an easily accessible form.—*Toronto Telegram*.

This publication was begun in 1878, and no student of Canadian history can have in his library a more thoroughly useful work.—*Grip*.

Mr. Morgan has been long and favorably known for the important services which he has rendered Canadian literature. The ANNUAL REGISTER which he has projected promises to be of even greater usefulness than any of his previously published volumes. It will prove itself, we judge, indispensable to publicists, editors, members of Parliament, and all who take an interest—as what loyal Canadian will not?—in the political, educational and social progress of Canada. The book is admirably arranged for reference.—*Canadian Methodist Magazine*.

What would not the historical writer of our time give to find records of the pre-historic ages as complete and distinct as the work now before us? Their task would be comparatively an easy one. \* \* \* The future historian of Canada will owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morgan and his fellow-laborers, all the more as the REGISTER, on which they have bestowed so much pains, is not written from a party point of view, but obviously with the most laudable design to afford a clear and full record of passing events that can be thoroughly relied on.—*Catholic Record*.

Nous sommes en retard avec l'excellent ouvrage publié par M. Henry J. Morgan, au mois de juin dernier: le DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER for 1879. Ce volume qui compte plus de 500 pages contient toute l'histoire politique et administrative de l'année, avec une foule de renseignements des plus précieux qu'on ne peut se procurer ailleurs qu'avec beaucoup de difficultés et de recherches. Il est presque indispensable pour les hommes de la politique. M. Morgan publiera chaque année un nouveau volume, comme pour le PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION, qu'il a fondé et qui est publié maintenant par M. Mackintosh.—*La Minerve*.

The political history is very carefully, elaborately and impartially compiled, and, under the able editorship of Mr. Morgan, nothing bearing in the most remote degree the taint of partizanship is permitted to appear, so that the value of the record for present as well as future reference is very greatly enhanced by the fairness and impartiality with which each political item of importance is recorded. The amount of careful and painstaking labor which has evidently been bestowed upon this part of the work is very great; and a large amount of research has been resorted to, so as to give in as clear concise and comprehensible manner as possible the history of past events which are of great present political importance, such as the admission of British Columbia into the

Union, the building of the Pacific Railway, the land policy of the Dominion, the history of divorce in Canada, etc.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

This is a second volume of a work calculated to be thoroughly useful. The editor has gathered around him a number of able contributors who have discharged their duties well. The volume is divided into sections, as follows:—(1) Political History; (2) a journal of remarkable occurrences; (3) a review of literature, science and art; (4) the progress of education in the Dominion during 1878 and 1879; (5) a financial and commercial review; (6) an account of the militia of Canada; (7) promotions and appointments in the public service; (8) remarkable trials, and (9) obituary notices of the principal Canadians who died during the year. The book is more than a mere chronicle of facts. The first part, the political history, aims at being to some extent what its name implies, and it is creditably free from bias. Such a review when well written cannot fail to be of immense use to all who have occasion to refer to the events of previous years. The book as a whole is neatly arranged and well executed, and should find ready patronage.—*Toronto Globe*.

Nous venons de transcrire le titre d'un ouvrage d'environ 500 pages que l'on devrait trouver sur la table de tous ceux qui ont besoin de renseignements sur les événements qui forment l'histoire de chaque année. Au point des renseignements, le REGISTER n'a pas son égal dans le pays. C'est un historique clair, concis et très méthodique des faits quotidiens, relevés jour par jour. C'est comme l'analyse de tous les journaux du pays pendant une année. On trouve dans le REGISTER:

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Cette courte analyse de l'ouvrage de M. Morgan, donne une idée de la masse de renseignements qu'on y trouve et de la valeur actuelle du REGISTER, valeur qui ne fera qu'augmenter avec les années.—*L'Evenement, Quebec*.

No work could well be more indicative of the material, political, and intellectual progress of Canada than this invaluable compilation, for which the public are indebted to the industry and public spirit of Mr. H. J. Morgan, Keeper of the Records, Ottawa. The present volume is the second year's issue of the work, and few who will be troubled to subject it, or its predecessor, to examination, will hesitate to say that Mr. Morgan has in his "ANNUAL REGISTER" commenced a series of reference books of the highest value to the public men of Canada, and to all students of her commercial, literary and political history. Such an undertaking as this is not only of supreme importance, looking to the necessities of the future historian and statistician, but is of the greatest service for current reference in the different departments under which the matter is classified. We regret that space will only permit our briefly indicating what these divisions are, without staying to comment at length, as we should have liked to have done, on some of the records of the year which are here garnered for present and future use.—*Canadian Monthly*.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of Ottawa, has long ago earned the good-will and gratitude of Canada for the many useful and valuable books which he has written, compiled and published since 1862. BIBLIOTHECA CANADENSIS, CELEBRATED CANADIANS, PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION, the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1878, are all books which the journalists and the public and professional men can scarcely get along without. Indeed, Mr. Morgan lays professional people, in every walk of life, under heavy and lasting obligations to him, for the splendid character of the work which he has performed for them, and placed ready cut and dried at their very doors. Last year we had the pleasure of noticing in these columns the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1878. It was a very complete book, and almost perfect; so admirable, indeed, that we regretted very much that Mr. Morgan had not begun his task sooner, say in 1867, or, as Dr. Scadding would have it, in 1792. This year the second volume of the REGISTER has come to us, and it would be difficult to say in what respect it might be improved. It is divided into nine parts, and each section is most faithfully worked up. The first is occupied with a fair and impartial sketch of Canadian politics for the year 1879; a journal of remarkable occurrences follows; a pleasantly compiled review of literature, science and art comes next. The fourth part deals exhaustively and succinctly with the educational progress which the country has made during the year, and a skillful analysis of the financial and commercial activity of the Dominion succeeds this, followed in turn with militia statistics, promotions and appointments in the public service, remarkable trials and obituary. Mr. Morgan is assisted by some half a dozen gentlemen, notably Mr. J. G. Bourinot, Mr. A. M. Burgess, Mr. F. A. Dixon, Dr. Robert Bell, Dr. Hodgins, and others, each of whom has performed his task ably and well. One thing will strike the reader as a most admirable feature about the REGISTER; it is unpartisan in every respect, and this feature, apart from its general excellence and thoroughness, will keep it always valuable, and render its perfect usefulness always unquestioned. About one hundred pages have been added to the volume since 1878, though we believe the price remains the same.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

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Arrive at Hochelaga.....	8.15 A.M.	4.40 P.M.	6.30 A.M.	9.10 P.M.
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	5.15 P.M.	.....	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette.....	7.40 P.M.	.....	.....	.....
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## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

51. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz:

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A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

## IN ANY OTHER PROVINCE.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the accountant of the House a sum of \$200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

ROBERT LÉMOINE, *Clerk of the Senate.*

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, *Clerk of the Commons.*

## RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

72. Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisements, during six months, in the *Canada Gazette*, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec and Manitoba, or in the County, or Union of Counties in the other Provinces, where such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation, or if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County, or Union of Counties.

73. A copy of the notice, in writing, is to be served at the instance of the applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on oath of such service, or of the attempts made to effect it, to the satisfaction of the Senate, is to be adduced before the Senate on the reading of the Petition.

ROBERT LÉMOINE, *Clerk of the Senate.*

# RULES OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

## RESPECTING THE

### LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

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A PROPER CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian, in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to the House through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during the session of Parliament except the Governor General, the Members of the Privy Council, and of the Senate and House of Commons, and the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker of either House. Members may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the daytime, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, p. m.

During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the Building, except by the authority of the Speaker or upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a member of the Legislature, or admitted at the discretion of the Librarian; subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library except Members of the Legislature, and such others as may be authorized by the Speaker of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, no Member of either House not residing at the seat of Government, shall have liberty to borrow or have in his possession at any one time more than three works, from the library, or to retain the same for a longer period than one month.

No other person who may be privileged by card, from the Speaker of either House to borrow Books from the Library, shall be allowed to have in his possession more than two Books at any one time, or to retain the same longer than three weeks, and all such persons shall return the Books so taken when required by the Librarian.

No Books of reference, or Books of special cost and value, may be removed from the seat of Government under any circumstances.

At the first meeting of the Joint Library Committee at every Session of Parliament, the Librarian shall report a list of the Books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the names of any persons who have retained the same in contravention of either of the foregoing Rules.

In addition to the foregoing rules, the Joint Library Committee have agreed to the following new Rules, to which the attention of persons frequenting the Library, or making use of any books belonging thereto, is specially requested:

1. It is strictly forbidden to make any mark, by pencil or otherwise, in any book belonging to the Library, or to turn down leaves therein, or otherwise deface the same.

2. No person (other than a member of Parliament) is permitted to have access to any of the Galleries surrounding the Library, without the express permission of the Librarian, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Library.

3. No visitor shall be permitted to remain in the Library with his hat on; nor will smoking, or spitting on the floor or carpet, be permitted, in any of the Library apartments.

4. No audible conversation will be allowed in the reading room; nor shall any person be permitted to partake of refreshments therein; and no dogs shall be allowed in the Library.

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