Medical.

Whitcomb's Remedy
—FOR—
ASTHMA,
Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of *Spasmodic Asthma*. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, *Lawyers*, 517½ Chestnut Street.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and received immediate relief, and would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma. MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

For sale by all Grocers. PERRY DAVIS' SONS & LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

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For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the *safest guide* to reliable Tobaccos.

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TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

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BLACK SWEET
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W. C. McDONALD No 1 MONTREAL — NELSON NAVY, 7s, 8s and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

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TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS *Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.*

W. C. McDONALD,
MONTREAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents for twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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The Weekly Mail.

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SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

Uproar Over the Speech of a Socialist Deputy.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Reichstag today discussed the report explanatory of the action of the Government in instituting a petty state of siege in Berlin.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, strongly censured the measure, which he pronounced wholly unjustified. He declared that his party was the party of reform, not of revolution. He defended the cause of the Socialist Deputies in not rising from their seats when cheers were given for the Emperor.

The President of the Reichstag, amid cheers, remarked that this conduct offended the moral sense of the Chambers.

Herr Liebknecht continued:—"If the Republic is established in Germany"—. He was unable to finish the sentence in consequence of the uproar his words provoked. The president threatened to deprive him of his right of speech.

Count Zu Eylenberg explained that the Government's reason for proclaiming the state of siege was that Berlin was in great danger because it was the home of the Socialist agitation. Referring to what he termed "the assassination and murder epidemic," he said an investigation showed that the instruments of crime were prepared in Berlin and East Prussia. He stated that Bismarck and even the Emperor had lately received a good many letters threatening them with assassination. Infernal machines had been actually discovered in Berlin and East Prussia, although it was true the East Prussian machine was only constructed to secure to the inventor the informer's fees. He denied the Government was responsible for the silly assertion that Deputy Haszelmann harboured sinister designs.

The Reichstag took formal cognizance of the report concerning the state of siege.

LONDON, March 17.—A correspondent at Berlin says at the close of Herr Liebknecht's speech, the President of the Reichstag threatened him with forcible removal from the tribune. The tumult at the time was indescribable.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The Minister of the Interior Causing Dissatisfaction to his Colleagues—The Khedive and the Rothschilds at Loggerheads.

CAIRO, March 17.—The Khedive insists upon the retirement of Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior. Rivers-Wilson, Minister of Finance, and de Blignieres, Minister of Public Works, desire his retention. Hence the Khedive's notice to the British Consul that he apprehended a fresh disturbance unless the Cabinet were remodelled. The Khedive requested the Rothschilds to accept a modification of the securities agreed upon for the new loan. The Rothschilds declined, and have given notice of their intention to suspend the advance. The Khedive thereupon threatens them with legal proceedings.

Mr. Vivian, British diplomatic agent and consul-general at Alexandria, leaves for England on the 25th inst., having been summoned by Lord Salisbury to give his views respecting the present crisis.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

No Fresh Fighting—Awaiting Reinforcements—Other Tribes Becoming Restless.

LONDON, March 15.—Another mail, with a week's later news, has arrived at Madeira from Cape Town. The news by this mail to February 25th, the Zulus remained inactive, and the only fresh fighting reported resulted in the capture of some cattle. British reinforcements having arrived on the frigate Shah, from St. Helena, it has been determined to effect the relief of Col. Pearson from his isolated position at Ekowe.

LONDON, March 16.—A correspondent at Cape Town, writing on the 25th February, says reinforcements are anxiously awaited. There are symptoms of native hostility in all directions. The powerful tribe of the Basutos are showing a rebellious spirit. Volunteers and the available troops have been sent to overawe them. Leydenburg is hourly expecting an attack by Zecococeni.

LONDON, March 17.—The story that Col. Pearson had been attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus and that the latter had been defeated with enormous loss, is false. It was probably circulated by the Zulus to delay the despatch of assistance to Ekowe. The Orange Free State Government has refused to aid or to permit citizens to aid the British against the Zulus, on constitutional grounds.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Herald's* Tashkend despatch says Abder-Ahman, of Cabul, son of Afzul Khan and nephew of Shere Ali, who has been a Russian pensioner and resided at Samarcand for the past eight years, has arrived to hold a conference with General Kauffman. This is a fact of the highest importance. He and his uncle Azim Khan divided the kingdom between them upon the death of his grandfather, Dost Mohammed. After a bloody war, Shere Ali, through the able generalship of his son Yakoob Khan, drove his elder brother and nephew out of the country and usurped the throne.

St. Patrick's Day on the Old Sod.

LONDON, March 17.—Despatches from Dublin state that the feast of St. Patrick was celebrated throughout Ireland to-day in the usual manner, the churches being crowded. In London and throughout England there were scarcely any out-door observances of the day, but the Catholic churches were very numerously attended and sermons in praise of the Saint were delivered. To-night there are the usual banquets of the Irish societies.

There were no disturbances save in Belfast, where very serious rioting occurred. The animosity between the Catholics and Orangemen in Belfast has always been extremely bitter, and on many occasions the utmost exertions of the police have been unable to prevent deplorable bloodshed. This morning, however, the Nationalists got up a parade of their own, and from which a great portion of the Catholic population abstained. The police interfered and a collision occurred, in which a number of shots were fired, and many of the Nationalists were wounded. There is considerable excitement in Belfast over the affair.

Protection in Germany.

LONDON, March 18.—A Berlin despatch says the Tariff Commission seems particularly anxious to secure German industry against American competition. It has imposed heavy duties upon most articles now imported from America. Its last decision is in favour of a duty of 20 marks per cwt. on leather goods. It is now considering a proposal to tax foreign rags. The proposed duty on woollen yarns, however, provoked the opposition of the German wool-spinners. The protectionists are now attacking the present coinage system, and recommend the issue of plenty of paper money.

Bronchitis.—Unless arrested, will terminate in consumption. An almost never failing cure for this complaint is found in Allen's Lung Balsam, which can be had of any druggist. Price, one dollar per bottle.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Opening of the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The opening of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress was witnessed in the House by an immense concourse of spectators. All the members-elect were early in attendance, and for nearly an hour before noon pleasant greetings were interchanged. At noon the House was called to order by the Clerk. The Vice-President called the Senate to order at noon.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Kelly, after which the oath to the members was administered by the Speaker. A Committee consisting of Blackburn, Garfield and Goode was appointed to wait on the President in conjunction with a like Committee from the Senate and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication. The following Senators took the iron-clad oath:—Allison, Cameron (Pa.), Carpenter, Conkling, Farley, Groome, Hill, Ingalls, Jones (Nevada), Logan, Morrill, Pendleton, Platt, Slater, and Voorhees. The following took the modified oath:—Call, Houston, Jones, Vance, West, Walker, and Williams. Hampton was not present. Gordon was also absent, as his credentials, having been somewhat informal, were returned to the Executive of Georgia for correction.

The first vote for Speaker was—Randall, 143; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13; Wm. D. Kelly, 1; necessary to elect, 142, so Randall was declared elected.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

The last of the Russians quitted Adrianople on Sunday.

The Belgian explorer Wauthier has died of dysentery in Central Africa.

A Paris despatch states that the formation of another Atlantic Cable Company is threatened.

The Leeds Town Council have decided by a majority of one to open the public libraries on Sundays.

A St. Petersburg despatch says Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Dufferin have frequent and friendly interviews.

The Sultan, at a banquet given to the officers of the British fleet, expressed hopes for a closer union between Turkey and England.

An English company is being formed at Flushing for the purpose of importing American cattle, both live and dead, for the German market.

A petroleum spring has been discovered near Tobiai, in Austrian Poland. One boring it yielded 2,000 kilogrammes in twenty-four hours.

The Sultan has given renewed proofs of his confidence in the Grand Vizier, and the danger of a change in the Ministry is thus averted for a time.

A correspondent at Paris says Minister Ferry's highly education bill avowedly aims at the expulsion of the Jesuits from the right of teaching.

A decree has been issued by the Portuguese Government prohibiting the importation of pork in every shape from the United States, because of trichinosis.

The Austrian Government has asked the Reichsrath to authorize the issue of 100,000,000 florins of paper money to meet the requirements of the current year.

A correspondent at Berlin declares positively that 20,000 Russians are being conveyed across the Caspian Sea. It is believed they are destined for Merv.

It is stated that the Government inspectors at Liverpool have detected twenty cases of pleuro-pneumonia in a cattle cargo on the steamers Brazilian and Ontario.

The French Minister of Finance has repaid to the Bank of France 65,000,000 francs, being the last instalment of the milliard borrowed from the bank during the war.

The Emperor William is still obliged to keep his room in consequence of his recent fall, but is improving. Prince Frederick Charles, brother of the Emperor William, is seriously ill.

A despatch from Madrid says that King Alphonso has been betrothed to the Princess Marie Amelie, daughter of the Count de Paris. The Princess was born in 1865, and is now in her 14th year.

A Paris despatch says the syndicate of the manufacturers of silk and merchants of Lyons have commenced an important free trade movement and started a subscription to defray the cost of lectures on the subject throughout France.

The suffering among the workmen of Rome and other chief cities in Italy has in no degree diminished. Wages are extremely low, and the essential necessaries of life still remain dear, and a state of bitter disappointment and exasperation exists.

It is rumoured that a friendly understanding will be announced on the Emperor William's birthday, whereby the Duke of Cumberland renounces his claims to the throne of Hanover, and Prussia gives its consent to an early abdication of the Duke of Brunswick in favour of the Duke of Cumberland.

Official reports from Hungary estimate that the loss of life by the floods will not exceed 3,500, but almost hourly deaths occur from exposure, wounds, disease, and want of food. The reports of the sufferings among the people are terrible. The damage by the Szegdin flood is estimated at about £1,500,000.

Despatches from Rome state that the proposed departure of Menotti Garibaldi with three thousand Italians to found a colony in New Guinea, excites some remark. It is stated that this expedition has been encouraged by the Government in order to tempt some of the more dangerous revolutionary characters of the kingdom to leave it. But in Radical Republican circles the esteem hitherto felt for General Garibaldi and his sons has very generally died out. The acceptance by Garibaldi of a pension by the Government has weakened his influence with the revolutionary classes.

The authorities at Kharkoff, Russia, after vainly endeavouring to detect the assassin of Prince Dementrius Krapolkine, Governor of the district of Kharkoff, have published an official account of the assassination, with a promise of a reward for the detection of the murderer. On the night of February 22nd a ball was given by young ladies of the aristocratic families of Kharkoff and Prince Krapolkine attended it. He left the ballroom at eleven o'clock and was driving to his official residence in his carriage, when he was shot with a revolver by some one who had jumped up on the step of his carriage. The ball entered the breast of the Prince, and proved fatal. He was forty-three years old, and had won celebrity by his services as a soldier and a diplomatist, but had incurred the deep hate of the revolutionists by the severity with which he repressed the recent university riots.

UNITED STATES.

The New York *Sun's* Washington special says several United States vessels in foreign waters are so unseaworthy that they must be sold in foreign ports.

The receipts of the Brinley Library sale, in New York, were $48,000. Only a third of the library has been sold. The books realized more than their cost.

A scientific examination of some sulphur which fell in a shower over the Lehigh Valley proves it to be simply pollen from a species of pine caught up by the wind and carried from the southern forests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Grant left Calcutta on Monday for Rangoon and Singapore.

Competent persons estimate the total sugar crops in Cuba at 650,000 tons, an excess of 130,000 tons over last year's crop.

A Sydney, N.S.W., despatch says the Exhibition Commission have provided a very liberal space for the exhibition of American and Canadian products, &c.

A Calcutta despatch says the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah now has a sufficient force to protect British territory, but the position of the Resident and other Europeans at Mandalay is critical.

A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that sufficient rain has fallen throughout that province to insure the safety of the spring harvest, thereby entirely altering the financial and political situation.

The Indian financial statement shows that the deficit for 1877-8 was £3,543,087. For 1878-9 it was estimated that there would be a net surplus of £460,000. The budget for 1879-80, including the Afghan war expenses, shows an estimated deficit of £1,395,000; net increase of debt during three years, £12,763,106.

A Calcutta despatch says the Indian Government proposes in the Budget to raise in India a 4½ per cent. loan of five million pounds, and sell during the ensuing year fifteen million pounds' worth of India Council bills at the rate of exchange calculated at one shilling and sevenpence. The *News* remarks that this practically means a loss to the Indian Exchequer of four million pounds. It shows, however, no tendency to play into the hands of the sellers of silver.

Chili advices of February 1st state that the news that Bolivia had suspended the export tax on nitrate in deference to Chili's demands, but had rescinded the contract with the Antofagasta Company, that it renounced its claim for $100,000 and confiscated property worth four millions, created a storm of indignation among all classes. Public opinion was decidedly in favour of maintaining Chili's rights by force if necessary. An immense open air meeting was held to manifest the public desire for energetic measures. It was not apprehended that the conflict would be very serious.

Accounts from Calcutta represent that extraordinary attentions and honours were paid to General Grant on his arrival at Calcutta. On his landing at the port, which extends ten miles along the Hooghly, and which was crowded by men-of-war and merchant ships, he was received by a representative of the Viceroy and conducted to the official residence. Every attention that would be paid to a crowned head or a most distinguished statesman was extended to the General. After being entertained at dinner in Government House and having a night's rest, he was taken through the city next day and shown the memorable historical sites, as well as the prominent commercial and governmental institutions of the Indian capital. The eminent native English citizens and officials, vied with each other in doing honour to the American General.

HOSTILE ALASKA INDIANS.

Report by the Commander of a British War Vessel—An Ugly Place to Live In—The Indians Overawed.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A telegram from Sitka, of March 10th, stated that a sub-chief, with a few followers, tried to incite a seizure of property there, but the remainder of the tribe refusing to co-operate, he left to secure the aid of a neighbouring tribe. A telegram received to-day says the English steamer Osprey and the United States steamer Walcott will remain at Sitka until relieved. The Indians were threatening Captain Selden, of the Walcott. He believes there is danger of an outbreak. The Secretary of the Navy will probably despatch one or both vessels of war at San Francisco to Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The official report of the commander of the British gunboat Osprey, now at Sitka, received by telegraph describes the situation at length, showing that there are about 320 whites at Sitka, of whom 68 are capable of bearing arms. The Indian village adjacent contains at no time less than 300 warriors, and generally 500 or upwards, while within a day or two's travel in canoes are several thousands, closely connected by ties of kindred. Since the withdrawal of the troops the Indians have torn down a good deal of the stockade guarding the town, and at the time of the arrival of the Osprey a young chief, who had gone to rouse the neighbouring tribes to sack the town, was momentarily expected to return. The report concludes:—"I beg to state I feel certain the presence of the cutter Walcott and this ship averted a serious calamity, and it is my firm conviction that nothing but permanent protection, and some sort of government having authority, will enable white people to live here without molestation from the Indians, to carry on their trade and develop the resources of the country."

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Herald's* San Francisco special reports that the Alaska troubles are greatly exaggerated. A gentleman from Sitka ascribes the trouble to whiskey and the mixing of white men with the squaws, intensified by the Indian remembrances of the gross outrages endured at the hands of the military in the past.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The United States steamer Alaska at San Francisco was to-day ordered to go to Sitka. The Alaska carries twelve large guns and has two hundred and thirty officers and men. Her presence is deemed ample for the protection of the place, but if permanent force is required for the defence of the inhabitants against the surrounding tribes, a military post will probably be established. Affairs in Alaska mainly occupied the attention of the Cabinet to-day.

The Only Way.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the inflamed and diseased membrane. Snuffs and fumigators, while affording temporary relief, irritate the affected parts and excite a more extended inflammation. Besides, no outward applications alone can cure catarrh. The disease originates in a vitiated state of the blood, and a thorough alterative course of treatment is necessary to remove it from the system. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has long been known as an efficient standard remedy for this disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. The Discovery cleanses the vitiated blood, while the Catarrh Remedy allays the inflammation and heals the diseased tissues.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

COMMITTEE ON INSOLVENCY.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The Committee on Insolvency, having met and organized, have asked from Parliament the reference to it of all papers and petitions concerning the Insolvent Law. This has been granted, of course, and the Committee is now in a position to proceed to business. It is perfectly clear that the dead weight of Parliamentary opinion is in favour of some decided change in the present law. But it is equally clear that this opinion is somewhat passionate in its nature. A fuller discussion of the whole subject by the Committee may result in the postponement of action this session. Nevertheless there are many who predict that the Committee will report Mr. Colby's bill with some perhaps necessary amendments. The power to send for persons and papers will of course somewhat lengthen out the Committee's deliberations, but against a too long postponed report there is the feeling of the House that some report should be presented as early as possible this session.

NEW MEMBERS.

The reception of new members has had a somewhat depressing effect on the Opposition mind. The receptions are evidence of the continuance of the "reaction," and the Grit members in the House look on them with much the same feeling as prisoners of war might entertain on seeing the cavalry come in from pursuit of their comrades who had fled. First it was M. Ferrault from Charlevoix, then it was John White of East Hastings; lately it was Dr. Orton, who was received, and it was Mr. White, with rounds of ringing cheers. Next week it will be Mr. J. B. Plumb, and for him all hands will loudly applaud. There will be the majority to welcome him as a faithful, industrious and able public man. There will be those, too, who will gladly receive him as an accomplished man and a gentleman. These continual receptions of successful Liberal-Conservatives do not tend to render happy the gentlemen who sit "opposite," who must put be blanked too much if they occasionally fail to keep their tempers.

DR. FISET'S RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.

Some time ago it was stated in *The Mail* correspondence that Dr. Fiset's curiosity concerning the affairs of the Intercolonial railway would be gratified in no long time. A portion of the account was placed on the table to-day. The facts are as follows as stated by Mr. Brydges in a report dated 13th Jan., 1879.

During the elections, tickets at one fare were issued for the line between St. Octave and Rimouski, on application of Dr. Fiset's committee, viz., Messrs. J. N. Pouliot, F. J. Roulleau, and A. P. Letellier. The requisition for the tickets was signed by J. N. Pouliot. It was for the nomination day that the tickets were wanted, and it was arranged that after that date the bill was to be sent to Mr. Pouliot for settlement. Up to the 21st December several attempts had been made to collect the money, but Mr. Pouliot and Mr. Roulleau distinctly refused to acknowledge or pay the account. Mr. Pouliot plainly said he never intended to pay the money, as it would disqualify him if he did so. Mr. Roulleau has also denied the responsibility, yet the original requisition for the tickets is signed by Pouliot, and the arrangement was made also by Roulleau, who was Dr. Fiset's agent for the election. The tickets issued amount to 869 and the total amount to $1,000. Deputy Minister of Justice, under date 19th February, reports that Pouliot, Roulleau, and Letellier, members of the committee, are personally liable for payment of the price of the tickets, but, whether or not Dr. Fiset is liable, would depend upon whether the gentlemen named were authorized by him to make the arrangements referred to, and whether, in making such arrangements, they acted as his agents. The facts relating to this do not appear. Enough appears, however, to enable the public to see that a swindle was perpetrated on the railway in the interests of Dr. Fiset, and that if he is not responsible the law must be more lenient than some judges hold it to be. This is not, however, the end of Dr. Fiset's connection with the Intercolonial railway. Further developments will be made in due time.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

OTTAWA, March 16.—From all quarters come sounds of approbation of the new tariff. Experienced men say that Mr. Tilley's tariff is the finest instance of tariff-making in our public history. Even the sharpest critics fail to find a substantial case of inconsistency or incongruity in it, and the chorus of opposition is general depreciation only and charges of high prices. Two foreign gentlemen, who feel that their exports to Canada are in danger, still comfort themselves with the hope that the Governor-General will veto the tariff. The Opposition are so completely disappointed that they hardly know what to do.

MR. CARTWRIGHT AND OCEAN SERVICE.

The Nova Scotia Government papers complain of the omission of the grant for the fortnightly mail service from Halifax to Cork in the estimates, but their dismay will know no bounds when they find that Mr. Cartwright congratulates the Government on their having had the courage to omit it, and states that it was put in the last estimates greatly to his disgust, that is, he yielded to political pressure in the face of an absolute necessity for economy, and made a grant of nearly $40,000 which he thought unnecessary, and if he had been in power this year he would have omitted it also, of course, though his political friends will blame this Government for doing it now.

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL."

OTTAWA, March 17.—The name of Hon. L. S. Huntington was, as all remember, mixed up in 1873 most disgracefully with the publication of Sir John Macdonald's letter in the Montreal *Herald*. The name of Mr. Huntington was to-day brought up by Mr. Keeler, M.P., whose story is this:—That a letter marked "private and confidential" addressed by Mr. Keeler to Senator Campbell when he was Postmaster-General, was taken from the pigeon-holes of the Post Office Department under Mr. Huntington's control and sent, previous to the late elections, to the person who was opposing Mr. Keeler at the election. The letter was supposed to reflect upon the father of a prominent and influential supporter of Mr. Keeler, and it was for the purpose of alienating him that the letter was sent from Ottawa many years after it was written. Mr. Keeler very properly expressed his indignation at this action, and demanded an explanation. Mr. Mills and Mr. Mackenzie explained that Mr. Huntington was not well enough to be in his place, and asked that the matter be allowed to stand over. After some remarks from Sir John Macdonald on the serious nature of the case, the matter was allowed to stand till another day.

MARITIME COURTS.

Mr. Rykert this afternoon called attention to the necessity for altering the rules of the Maritime Court of Ontario, which were now as expensive as Chancery suits, the rules and practice of the Chancery Courts having been adopted. He said the costs of all cases in the Maritime Courts were disgraceful, and he asked the Government to consider the matter and make some necessary alterations before making rules for the Surrogate Courts. The Minister of Justice said that it would be the duty of the Government to render the costs of cases in the Surrogate Courts as light as possible. In justice to the judge of the Admiralty Court, the Minister of Justice said the judge had made rules rendering it impossible for heavy costs to arise in small cases. Mr. Rykert maintained his position. Sir John Macdonald maintained his former opinion that these Courts would prove obstructive. He had even a doubt as to whether the Courts were legal or not, whether Parliament had a right to pass the Act creating them. He was of opinion that the Courts would prove very obstructive to internal shipping and business. He objected to allowing proceedings *in rem* in regard to vessels navigating our inland waters. Such proceedings placed vessels too much at the command of troublesome or vengeful persons, who might give shipowners a good deal of trouble and cause great loss by detention.

HIGH PRICES IN THE WEST.

OTTAWA, March 18.—In the Public Accounts Committee this morning, some exceedingly interesting documents were brought down, a motion for them having been made some time ago by Mr. Kilvert, of Hamilton. It appears that the Public Works Department, under the economical and intelligent management of Mr. Mackenzie, paid Hugh Sutherland for the supplies of men at public buildings, Battleford, prices as follows:—Barley, $3 per bushel; potatoes, $1.50 per bushel; "vegetables," $1 per bushel; carrots, $1 per bushel. This was in 1876, and the farmers of Ontario will be delighted to learn that agricultural products can rise to such high prices even without a national policy. Under the system of prices above set forth, even Horace Greeley could have made a fat thing out of his fancy farming, for his cabbages could certainly have been sold for the necessary $10 per dozen.

HIGH LIFE AT FORT PITT.

"There they are," said the pauper, concerning the patients in Chelsea Hospital, "a cetin' of jelly and a drinkin' of sherry wine." That was his idea of luxury, you see. But there has been a deeper luxury than that in Canada. It is not generally considered that the North-West is the home of luxury and the scene of exhaustive festivity, but this is a mistake. From papers brought down at the instance of Mr. Kilvert, it appears that Mr. Mackenzie, as Minister of Public Works, purchased from the Hudson Bay Company, for use at Fort Pitt, such articles as cases of canned peaches, $7.50; cases of California pears at $12, cases of California pippins, cases of green grapes, cases of California apricots, dozens of marmalade, and cases of assorted jams. It may be that life in that wild region is hard and gloomy and good living is necessary to keep the men cheerful. We all might perhaps have allowed a little canned peaches now and then, but a line should certainly be drawn at marmalade, if not apricots. Sydney Smith said a coal fire and a paper of sugar plums on the mantel was the best cure for the blues, and the imagination pictures the labourers at Fort Pitt sitting with their feet on the stove and a bottle of marmalade on the mantel-piece engaged in trying to be happy.

MORE FANCY PRICES OUT WEST.

In this same return it appears that the prices paid for different articles to the Hudson Bay Company were as follows:—Flour, 19 cents per pound; 3 bars of soap, $2.25; one bag flour, $15; one skein twine, $1.50; ten lbs apples, $5; six bars soap, $4.50; 40 lbs apples, $20; 150 lbs flour, $30. Prices like these show how profitable it must have been to deal with Mr. Mackenzie. Possibly said to O'Connell, "Dan, I'll spare you to me." One can fancy the storekeepers who supplied the Government saying the same thing to Mr. Mackenzie.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

Under the circumstances above set forth it is not surprising to learn from papers brought down at the request of Mr. White, of Renfrew, that the sums paid G. Baker & Co. for supplies for the Mounted Police amounted to $115,923, about which something more will need to be said some day soon.

THE "CONFIDENTIAL" LETTER.

OTTAWA, March 19.—The case of the "confidential" letter which was used against Mr. Keeler in East Northumberland came up this afternoon again, Mr. Huntington being in his place. Mr. Keeler again made his explanation which has already appeared in *The Mail*. Mr. Huntington's reply was to the effect that he knew nothing about the private and confidential letter. If papers had been obtained by Mr. Biggar, ex-M.P., they were obtained as members generally obtain such documents. He concluded that the papers had been returned during the same session that they were had. Sir John Macdonald read a memorandum from the Post Office Department from which, however, it appeared that there was some discrepancy with regard to the letter in question. Mr. Keeler is very positive that the letter was marked "private and confidential." The secretary of the Department did not know of any private letter in the case, in fact there are three different versions of the story and it is only justice to Mr. Huntington to say that the discussion leaves him entirely free from blame so far as the evidence goes. The papers will be brought down in due time but in the meantime it is clear that some one has made improper use of a letter of a "private and confidential" character and the thing should be probed to the bottom.

THE INSOLVENT COMMITTEE.

In the Insolvent Committee this morning, the Committee, on a division of 10 to 8, resolved not to repeal the Insolvent Act this session, but to prepare such amendments as might be necessary. Of what these amendments are likely to be there is of course no knowledge. The chief objections to the operation of the present Act are, first, the cost of winding up estates; secondly, the sale of bankrupt estates to debtors, who undersell their honest neighbours and disturb business, and the many frauds which are enabled to be committed. The Committee will no doubt bend their energies to the task of providing such remedies as may be possible, chiefly, of course, in the direction of economy in settling up estates. But it is still of course a matter of some doubt if even the recommendations of the Committee will be accepted. Their acceptance, however, is more probable than their rejection.

DUTIES.

A statement showing the duty paid during the month of February, 1879, on the articles of tea, sugar, wines, cottons and spirits, was brought down to-day. The following are the figures:—

Spirits, Excise duty	$1,112,658
Tea	183,034
Sugar	514,637
Wines	87,564
Cottons	346,122
Spirits	296,800
Total	$2,538,815

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Some changes will probably be made in a few items of the tariff in Committee. A strong effort will be made to lighten or repeal the duty on corn and to increase the duty on coal, but the course of the Finance Minister is not, of course, known.

The City Clerk of Montreal has received a letter from the Governor-General thanking the corporation for the illuminated address of welcome recently presented to him.

THE ENGLISH CATTLE EMBARGO.

Petition to the United States Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The petition in relation to the cattle export trade was sent to-day to Secretary Evarts. It is signed by many railroad presidents, insurance and bank presidents, and prominent merchants. It calls attention to the late proceedings of the Privy Council of Great Britain, which have resulted in a practical embargo on the exportation of American cattle. The petition declares that the order-of-Council was founded upon mis-information furnished by irresponsible or interested persons, that our export trade in cattle has increased so much within the last few years as to excite the jealousy of English shippers, and that the true cause of the order is a desire to crush out this branch of our export trade under the mask of endeavouring to check the spread of the disease. The petition suggests that certain sanitary precautions be adopted by the British Government, acting in concert with this Government, whereby no danger need be apprehended from the importation of cattle, and whereby the present burdensome edict may be removed, or at least robbed of many of its oppressive features.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—M. Leon Chotteau addressed the Board of Trade to-night on the Franco-American treaty of commerce. Regarding the cattle trade, he said that the Privy Council has power to make the suspension of traffic with England permanent, but France offers an opening in its place.

AMERICAN PORK EMBARGOED.

Its Importation Prohibited by the Italian and Spanish Governments—American Cattle Slaughtered at Liverpool.

By Cable Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Department of State is advised that the Italian Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation from the United States of swine, their meat and remains, whether prepared or preserved.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Spanish Government has prohibited the importation of pork, in any shape, from the United States into any Spanish port.

A reporter to-day visited Mr. Walker, the statistician of the Produce Exchange, to ascertain the extent of the export trade in pork of this country. Mr. Walker said the bulk of pork in barrels shipped from this country went to the West Indies. Very little, comparatively speaking, went to the continent. Great Britain and Germany take more than three-quarters of the entire amount of bacon and hams shipped, while Germany is the largest consumer of lard. It was his impression that the order of the Spanish Government would have very little effect upon the trade in pork with the West Indies. Thus far this year the shipments to Cuba and other ports in the West Indies amount to 49,768 barrels of pork and 4,431,498 pounds of bacon. No official notification of the order of the Spanish Government has been received at this port.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Times* says the cargoes of American cattle recently arrived from Boston and slaughtered at Birkenhead were sold chiefly for the London market. The transactions did not result profitably owing to the exceptional depression of the market. The *Times'* report of Monday's business in the London meat market says:—The advance in prices is principally due to the absence of a regular supply of good American cattle.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN AUSTRIA.

The cattle plague has broken out in Bohemia.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

A Gambetta Cabinet on the Tapis.

PARIS, March 15.—M. Ozenne, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Commerce, has resigned.

LONDON, March 15.—Paris despatches say that Emile de Girardin, in *La France*, and Edmond About, in *Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle* and *National*, show wonderful unanimity in demanding the withdrawal of M. Waddington from the Premiership. M. Waddington on Thursday evidently failed to secure the ear of the House. Some of his phrases were so unlucky as to give mortal offence.

PARIS, March 16.—*Le Moniteur Universel* says there will be no shifting of positions a salaried bank cashier. When, also, Paquet told Goldring he would be short in his cash, the latter must have known that Paquet was using the bank's funds. Witness knew this from what Paquet had told him, and also from the fact that Paquet had asked witness for a loan of $50,000 from the bank. On the 26th September Goldring sold Paquet one-eighth of the land, and five-eighths on the 19th October. To the best of witness' knowledge, Goldring delivered up only four-eighths of the land. Could not swear to this personally. Thought such was the case from the deed he had seen. To the best of his knowledge, Paquet had told him he had only received one-eighth of the land in all. Paquet had made these admissions after witness had discovered that Paquet was a defaulter to the extent of $77,000 and more. Paquet never told witness that Goldring owed him $13,000. It was on the 26th February last that witness learnt that Paquet had acquired shares in the phosphate mine. On learning this the directors counted the money in the vault, took away the keys from him and examined the books, which showed that several transactions had taken place between Goldring and Paquet by March 4th. The cash was counted by witness and two directors. The accountant conducted the investigation as to the transactions that had passed between Goldring and Paquet. Paquet told witness privately that he had paid away $77,000; perhaps more. The money had been last counted on the 31st December, and so the directors knew how much there ought to be. On that date there was $830,000 in the bank. On the 4th of March there was a deficit of $87,950. Some of the books belonging to the bank were inspected on the 31st of December, but not all. Witness supposed, but could not affirm positively, that Paquet had transferred to Mr. Leduc, a Director of the bank, the land he had bought. Could not say whether Leduc accepted this transfer in his own interest or in that of the bank. Supposed Mr. Leduc had acted in the interest of the bank. Besides recouping themselves for their loss by the land acquired by Mr. Leduc, there was a guarantee policy of the Canada Guarantee Company, and Paquet held 56 shares in the Hochelaga Bank which the bank had taken possession of. Paquet told witness he had given Goldring authority to sell the property for $200,000. According to Paquet the property was of no inconsiderable value. The Directors of the bank advised Mr. Leduc to visit the mine and make a report thereon, which he did.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches"