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THE WEEKLY MAIL

e rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rate e year made known on application. Condens tisements are inserted at the rate of fifty can

VOL. VII. NO. 357

THE RINDERPEST.

Prohibition of the Importation of American Cattle into England.

action of the Dominion Government. LONDON, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the grival at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle in d with incipient pleuro-pneumonia from rica, the Government has prohibited importation of cattle from America.

Trawa, Jan. 28.—The Minister of riculture, Hon. J. H. Pope, sent an exenced agent out to investigate the aldexistence of the rinderpest among the
le in some part of the United States.
agent reports that within a circle of
miles about Washington, pleuromonia exists in its worst form. He

all which come in the same ship. It is such disease among Canadian cattle. the closest precautions will betaken to ent any infected cattle from crossing

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES d Unsettlement in the North o

and-The Distress Still Increase LONDON, Jan. 23.—The weather throughout Europe continues to be unusually severe, and there is much suffering. The tate of trade in no quarter shows any improvement. Where there is any change

t all it is for the werst.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Three hundred hands of Horrocks & Jackson's mills, and of another large firm at Preston have agreed to resume at the full reduction, but will receive advantages which will enable them to almost attain by extra work their old wages. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest firm in Preston, have given notice of a ten cent. reduction in spinners', and seven nd a half per cent. in weavers' wages.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is estimated that ne-seventh of the looms and spindles in Blackurn are stopped, and from 4,000 to 5,000 operatives idle and destitute.

The colliers' lodges of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and North Derbyshire have

Merthyr and Aberdare have struck. A mass meeting will be held to decide whether work be allowed to continue at wages have not been reduced.

London, Jan. 28.—Seventhousand miners are idle in the County of Durham. The distress has not been equalled since the

he operatives 5 per cent. SHEFFIELB, Jan. 28.—The South York the hard necessity which is com-pelling a general reduction of wages in all employments.

in all employments, and is causing the numerous but ineffectual strikes and lock-outs now occurring every day in England, was given to-day in the action of the master engineers of London, who notified their workmen that on and after forrow their wages would be reduced to really an alarming degree. The reduc-tion will vary from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings per day. The notice was so short and arbitrary that the men were taken by surprise and were disconcerted. But it is believed they will resist with great manimity, and as their Union has a large fund to fall back on there is every prospect of a long and bitter strife. The utter hopelessness of attempting to continue business in the engineering trade without a reduction of wages is generally about a reduction of wages is generally admitted, even by the leaders of the Trades Unions, but they claim that the and the men cannot submit to it without subjecting themselves and their families to the danger of absolute starvation.

The Zulu War.

London, Jan. 27.—The substance of the ltimatum sent by General Lord Chelmsord to the Zulu King Cetewayo demands that he should despatch messengers to British headquarters to receive the award on the boundary question; that he should arrender certain parties now within his territory, pay a fine of 500 head of cattle, disband his army, grant permission attle, disband his army, grant permission to all his young men to marry, which would obviate many of the present incentives to warfare, permit the English missionaries to return, provide for the reception of a British resident at his Court before whom and the King all disputes with Europeans are to be heard, and pertit no Europeans to be expelled from his land without the consent of this resident. When Lord Chelmsford had prepared this ultimatum great difficulty was experienced in obtaining messengers to convey rienced in obtaining messengers to convey e message to Cetewayo, as it was feared to lives would be sacrificed. Messen-ins were finally induced to undertake the agerous mission, the result of which was E King's refusal to comply with the deands, and the summoning of his fighting ree to resist the advance of the British.

he Zulu king is the most formidable opponent that England has yet encountered

South Africa. He has no less
than forty thousand warriors at his
summand. In fact the Zulu army
sunsists of an entire nation capable of bearing arms. The King, who seems to be a
attral soldier and tactician, some years
seed divided his army into regiments divided go divided his army into regiments, drilled tem at intervals, and subjected them to a surse of discipline which has rendered dangerous enemies to other native ford has now at his command amounts to bout 15,000 men, of whom 12,000 are troops. The result of the conflict now begun is regarded with a deal of anxiety in political and mili-

Piracy at Sea. Jan. 23.—Capt. Adams, of the hip Ralston, reports that on January 10th, ifty miles west of the Fastnet, he saw a ressel on fire, and hastened to assist her. He found a steamer alongside, but could be no one on the wreck. He enquired, "Can I be of any use?" and was roughly asswered. "Kan Keep on your course, or you co." Capt. Adams sailed or was subsequently overtaken by the mer, and ordered not to mention what had seen, for if he did he would have to out for himself on his next voyage, steamer had about 150 men aboard,

The Quebec Government have published order in Council prohibiting the illegal

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS

The Proposed Colonial hibition in London.

A COMMITTEE TO FURTHER THE SCHEME

Resignation of President Mac-Mahon. THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The scheme for holding an exhibition of colonial products and manufactures in London is gradually assum-

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

President MacMahon has tendered his resignation to the Ministry, who being unable to withdraw the military decrees will probably accept it and summon Chambers to elect a President.

The following despatch has been received rom Paris. Events have moved to-day with startling rapidity, and at this moment the capital is in a state of feverish agitation, Early in the morning a rumour that Marshal MacMahon had made up his mind to resign was circulated throughout the city, but it met with but little credence. As the day advanced the reports grew more positive, and it was observed that those who spoke with great assurance on the matter were Imperialists. They declared that the Marshal had been driven to the wall, that his patience had been exhaust and that he would surely resign. His resignation, they said, would be followed by an attempt on the part of Gam betta to set up a temporary ernment which would possess the confidence of the Conservatives nor the support of the Radicals. This administration, they added, would soon be swept away to make room for a wholly Radical then a reaction would come which would end in the restoration of the Empire. I was observed, also, that the partisans of Jerome Napoleon were highly elated and that they did all in their power to heighten the popular excitement. On the other hand,

ore moderate wing of the Republithemselves with consultations respecting their action in the event of the Marshal's resignation. The course of events at the Elysée during the day was as follows:—The Cabinet was convened at an early hour, but most unfortunately M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice was absent, being excland to his house

declaration was conveyed to the Republican leaders. M. Gambetta advised calmness and moderation but firmness, and he let fall several expressions which indicated that he wished this crisis might at least be deferred. But other members of the Left and of the Extreme Left were rather inclined to welcome the catastrophe, and they were loud in their declarations that the Assembly should make no concessions to the Marshal. They were prepared, they said, to assume the responsibility of government. The resignation of the Marshal-President, they insisted, would not agitate France. The Republic was now well founded, and the resignation, emity or death of no one man could seriously affect it. The Cabinet took a temporary adjournment, but met again soon afterwards, when the Marshal tendered his resignation to them, conditional, however, as it is understood, upon their refusal to withdraw the military crees. The Ministry are at this moment in discussion upon this matter. It is freely stated by those who are generally well informed, that the Ministry will

declare their helplessness in face of the strong Radical majority in the Assembly and will accept the resignation. Under the constitution they will have to convoke the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in the National Assembly to elect a new President.
The election must take place immediately.
It is believed that M. Gambetta will positively decline to be a candidate and that he will throw his influence in favour of M. Grevy. The whole city is blazing with excitement and advices from the provinces say that the news of the crisis has caused a great stir.
All the newspapers except the Legitimist and clerical journals condemn President MacMahon. The Bonapartists are especially insulting. It is reported that at a dinner of some two hundred generals this evening, President MacMahon's action was generally approved.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN. England's Sovereignty-Warning Against

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Shere Ali will not come to St. Petersburg, but remains in Tashkend. mains in Tashkend.

The Golos says that Eagland is 'de facto sovereign in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asiatic Turkey.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.—A Jellalabad despatch of the 23rd inst. states that Yakoob

Khan seized Fort Tizen, belonging to the Bobabakakhel Ghilzais, taking the chiefs Prisoners, in consequence of which the Chilzais commenced hotilities against Yakoob. The Kohestanis and Gebzais have also deserted Yakoob. CABUL, Jan. 26.—Shere Ali's master of horse, the great opponent of British influ-

ence, is dead.

MATTOOD, Jan. 27.—Gen. Roberts, previous to temporarily quitting Khost, assembled the chiefs, and warned them that it would be idle to entertain any hope of Russian and the chiefs. sian aid, as Russia was impoverished in men and money.

A despatch from Calcutta says the British troops have occupied the strong fortress of Khelati-Ghilzai without meeting with

any resistance.
London, Jan. 28.—A correspondent at

EUROPE. The German Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 12th February. Mount Zion convent in Waterford, Ireland, has been burned. The fire was cendiary. The eldest son of the Prince of Wales,

Prince Albert Victor, has just completed his fifteenth year. It is understood that Bismarck favours a transit duty on foreign goods passing through German territory. Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest are re ported in Prussia. Fifteen places are still infected within the district first attacked. Ex-Sultan Mourad is dangerously ill and it is currently reported that he was poisoned by Said Pasha, Minister of Jus-

Thirty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine fires occurred in Russia during 1878. The losses aggregated 63,075,524

It is stated that the steamer Albion has been chartered to take Stanley from London to Zanzibar for another exploring expedition in Africa. Pope Leo has seld his navy, the ship Immaculate Conception, stationed at Toulon, and superannuated the admiral

and two captains who were on board of Zahadi Effendi. Turkish Minister Finance, has been dismissed because of his failure to withdraw the paper currency, and Kiani Pasha has been appointed his

M. de Lesseps is urging the French Gov-ernment te extend the telegraph wires from Algeria across the desert of Sahara to the French colonial dependency of Senegal

in Western Africa, A Rome despatch to Berlin reports that the Pope has received threatening letters from Socialists in connection with his recent encyclical letter, and that he intends to call the attention of the Powers thereto. It is stated that negotiations have passed between the British Government and the heads of the Catholic Church on the Irish University question. The prospect of a settlement is less favourable than recently

The Old Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne, by 27 to 17, has condemned the recent amnesty to Catholic priests of the ernese Jura as undemocratic, and injurious with the minority. The Spanish Government has ordered a man-of-war to San Dimingo, to demand reparation for the insult to the Spanish flag by the authorities of San Domingo, in the street was transfer or San Domingo.

ast month, has now in mong city officials. Every precau-being taken to stop the spread of the which has now reached the

A London correspondent of an Edinburgh paper states that Cardinal Manning explained personally to Earl Beaconsfield his views regarding the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominantly next session under the suppress of nently next session under the auspices of the Government. The Irish Catholics de-

mand an endowment for the Catholic uniparts of Switzerland, and is causing the local authorities much uneasiness. It is found almost impossible to keep down mendicity. In St. Gall, people get themselves arrested in order, as they say, that they may have food and shelter, and the prisons are crowded with inmates whose only are crowded with inmates whose only are crowded with inmates whose only are crowded. New York City. It is called "The

judge to be dismissed, and has transferred two other judges to other places.

Sir James Matheson, whose death was Sir James Matheson, whose death was recently reported, was the second largest landed proprietor in the British Isles, and the richest subject in Scotland. In boyhood he accepted a clerkship in Calcutta, and was dismissed as "too stupid even for trade." He got another trial in the China branch of his first employer's business, and made a splendid fortune. He was the color made a splendid fortune. He was the sole proprietor of the island of Lewes, and did not get on happily with his subjects, who could never be made to understand that his

intentions really were benevolent. The ravages of diphtheria at Brookfield The ravages of diphtheria at Brookfield and Middle Stewiack, Colchester County, N. S., during the winter have been terrible. In Brookfield, with a population of 700, there have been 40 deaths. Rev. Wm. Smith has lost a child and his wife, and has himself been low with it, having caught at while visiting the sick around him. But the saddest incident in the painful history of the disease is that of the family of Jacob Stevens, of Forest Glen, who has followed to the grave ten of his grand children within the short space of six weeks. within the short space of six weeks.

within the short space of six weeks.

A sad case is reported from London.
Robert Graves, formerly an inmate of the
Orphans' Home, in that city, was sent to
work with a farmer named McCondbrey, of
London township. He did his work well,
but his eyes growing sore he was discharged until they got better. Having no
where else to go he went back to the Home
and hovered about the grounds hoping to
be noticed and cared for, but he was given
over to the police as a vagrant by the janitor of the institution, and yesterday was sentenced to gaol for one month, ostensibly as
a vagrant, but really that he might have
the benefit of medical aid for his sore eyes.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A correspondent at Khost telegraphs:—Whali Mohammed, half-brother of Shere Ali, will surrender to Gen. Roberts because he feared he was to be executed for his defeat at the Peiwar.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The Chilzais continue their hostilities against Yakoob Khan, and the desertion of his troops continues.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Tashkend (Turkestan) special says:—The acattle and dead meat exporters must be prepared to hear occasionally of malicious acts being committed by those whose interests seem to be injuriously affected by the importation of Canadian and American meat into England. Such a case is reported in the Newcastle Chronicle:—The tewn council of Newcastle let to Mr. Tindall, a gentleman employed by John Bell & Sons, the consignees of New York Exporters, a cattle shed at a rental of \$375 a year. This Our cattle and dead meat exporters must Khan, and the desertion of his troops continues.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Tashkend (Turkestan) special says:—The Ameer, who is ill at Mazar-i-Sharif, stated to a surgeon sent him by the Governor of Turkestan, that he would leave for Tashkend on January 20th. In conversation with the Russian surgeon, General Rasgonoff declared he was more than ever convinced that Afghanistan was the key to India for Russia.

The Russian ambassador to Bokhara has come to Tashkend to receive instructions concerning the arrival of the Ameer.

NEWS FROM ABROAD. land have kept down the price of meat in that region, and the liveliest hostility is entertained toward the Americans and their agents by the local and Irish dealers.

The Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., has been appointed to the vacant See of Durham. Canon Lightfoot was born at Liverpool in 1828, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1851, Wrangler senior graduated B.A. in 1851, Wrangier senior classic and senior Chancellor's medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian prizeman, and proceeded to his M.A. the following year. In 1854 the Bishop of Manchester admitted him to deacon's orders, and in 1855 to priest's. He has held the following offices:—Chaplain to the Prince Consort, 1861; chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, 1862; examining chaplain to the Queen, 1862; examining chaplain to the Bishop of London, 1862; and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1869; canon resident of St. Paul's cathedral, 1871; honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1872; select Preacher at Oxford, 1874-5; de-

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

In the New York Assembly yesterday, a resolution for the removal of obstructions in the St. Mary's, St. Clair and Detroit

The present ice crop along the Hudson river is the finest ever known. About 12,000 persons are employed, and three million tons will be gathered.

seived such an appointment in that State. In the United States Court at Albany, Saturday, Asa Soule, of Rochester, pleaded guilty to sending obscene literature through the mail. He was fined \$1,000,

eceived in New York, on Saturday, to go to Persia. The order came through received for such goods in the country. Geo. Huber, a young artist, died on the

streets in New York, on Sunday night, from exhaustion and starvation. He belonged to a wealthy family in Leipsic, Germany, from whom he refused to ask assistance.

Alderman O'Sullivan, of East Newark, N.J., was found guilty on Saturday, of being a common barrator, in having stirred up strife and instigated law suits between his neighbours. The penalty is two years imprisonment, or \$500 fine, or both. He

was tried for the same offence four years ago, but escaped conviction. He is the only man against whom an indictment for such an offence was ever found in New The receiver of the National Capital Life

Insurance Company, of Connecticut, in re-plevining property of the company in Wash-ington, obtained B. Noyes cheque-book stubs, which show that from \$30,000 to Considerable distress exists in different parts of Switzerland, and is causing the lorepeal authorities much processor of the charter asked for by the In-

are crowded with inmates whose only offence is poverty.

A novel association has been incorporated in New York City. It is called "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation," and its proposals are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages, to promote a knowledge of asked to be relieved from the duties of his See on account of his great infirmities, died to-day in his Slst year. The Pope had granted his request and had sent for him to come to the Vatican.

A despatch says the Pope has discovered that one of the judges of the ecclesiastical courts under his jurisdiction has been guilty of certain irregularities in the administration of his functions, the irregularities consisting of violations of the method of procedure lald down by the canon law. The Pope has ordered the judge to be dismissed, and has transferred

Important Liquor Decision QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—This morning his Honour Mr. Justice Caron, of the Superior Court, rendered judgment declaring ultra vires and unconstitutional that part of the statute of the Province of Quebec, 38 Vic., cap. 74, relating to the closing of taverns during prohibited hours, on which the Recorder has frequently condemned defendants to heavy penalties.

In view of Judge Caron's decision on Monday, several Quebec tavern-keepers who have been fined at different times by the Recorder for keeping open during pro-hibited hours, applied at the City Hall yes-terday to be reimbursed their fines and costs, or to have the same deducted from their taxes as they become due

The Plague in Europe. Moscow. One journal reports that telegrams from the Governors of the infected Provinces to the Minister of the Interior report the present state of affairs most hopeful, but the Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift draws a most terrible picture of affairs, and says it is almost too late now to attempt to stop the disease. The symptoms are headache, fever, and swelling of the glands. There is need of experienced medical men. About a third of the Russian doctors died either during the war or from typhoid fever which followed. A large number of students have been summoned.

South of the Frontier.

bridge, 1875; Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1878; Whitehall Preacher, 1868. He has published a well known edition of St. Paul's Epistles, and is a frequent contributor to the Speaker's Commentary and the Contemporary Review.

UNITED STATES

The picture of Donnybrook Fair by Edward Lees Glew, valued at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, has been stolen from Thos. Jones' restaurant, Newark.

J. McLeod (coloured) just appointed Government storekeeper at Covington, Ky., is the first man of his race who ever re-

An order for book-binding machines was

A workman recently discharged from the city gas works, Wheeling, Va., charged the management with dishonesty, and caused public clameur for an investigation. On Sunday night the books in the gas office

"Most reverend father in God we pre-

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, After the disease obtained progress a strict quar-antine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrachan had begun to fly, scattering the disease as far as Nijni Novgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow. One journal reports that tele-

Despatches from St. Petersburg confirm the rumours of the spread of the plague in Russia, and report that the epidemic has appeared in the City of Moscow. One despatch states that a Mrs. Fowler, an English lady, had died at Moscow of plague. All accounts agree in stating that the fearful disease is advancing with much rapidity, and that all attempts to stop its course have thus far proved futile.

To be thoroughly happy, you must be well. To be well, in thousands of cases, you should take the great medicine, which relieves, regulates, and renovates disorderly systems—VICTORIA BUCHU and UVA URSI. For Bright's disease of the kidneys, disbetes, and all diseases of the urinary system, its timely use is very beneficial. For sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle,

All the Chief's Band Said to

spatches received here state that Sitting Bull and all his people are on this side of gencies to ask for the terms on which trey may return. The messengers say the Indians all favour permanent peace with the whites. There is no game in the Pronces, and they were starving there.

fore a Cabinet meeting to-day tends to con-firm the statements already made on that subject. Official information says that from the northern bring in accounts that this warlike savage has crossed into United States territory with his entire force of warriors, squaws and children; but as to his inter and children; but as to his intentions— whether for war or peace—nothing is known. Under either circumstances the Government, it was admitted at the Cabinet meeting, would be placed in a perplexing situation, as Sitting Bull was fermally re-seived by a British colonial government and had enjoyed an asylum on British soil

r over two years, which entirely changed s status with respect to the United international law. In the event of the intention of the savages to surmeans of feeding them, and besides is without a place to locate them. The former would involve a considerable appropriation, and without this a large body f starving warriors would be ugly cus omers to deal with. The Secretary of

war has requested information from the ilitary posts on the frontiers along which he Sioux would appear. Secretary Schurz says that he oubt but what Sitting Bull and his entire ollowers have crossed into the United tates. Should this be so, he says they will only be received as prisoners of war, and must surrender their arms, ponies, &c. In case of refusal the military will be ordered to capture or drive them over the

order again. on special to the *Tribune* says Sitting sull's band of 15,000, it is rewishes the Government to nake peace and feed them. This presents puzzling problem. If the President puzzling problem. If the President orders that they be taken prisoners pro-vision for feeding them must be made, but

rance suggests trouble in the spring, and means are already being taken to prevent t. A plan has been agreed upon for set-

ling the relations of the Government with these Indians, but its details have not yet een made known. THE BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL.

Consecration of the Bishop-Elect — The Ceremonies in St. George's Church, Montreal. MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—St. George's church has never before witnessed a ceremonial so imposing as that which took place in this church this morning. The building was crowded to the doors, the aisles, which was crowded to the doors, the aisles, which had been provided with chairs, were also densely packed, and several hundreds remained standing during the progress of the ceremonial. The church was not decorated. The demand for tickets had been very great, but there was no confusion, and the corps of ushers did their duty most effectually. Seats had been provided for the lay delegates in the central aisle, and the clergy in the front seats of the church. There were about a hundred clergymen present, wearing surplices, and clergymen present, wearing surplices, and their lordships the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Algoma, Ontario and

Niagars sat in the chancel.

After the conclusion of the mornin prayers, which were read by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, a hymn was sung and his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario ascended the pulpit. He said it was customary for the pulpit. He said it was customary for a sermon to be preached at services of consecration, but there was no subject laid down, and it appeared to him befitting to speak on the necessity of the order of bishops in the Church, and how they should be esteemed by the people.

The Bishop of Fredericton then took his seat in the centre of the chancel and the Bishops of Quebec and Alcoma presented the Bishop-elect saying, in the words of

sent unto you this godly and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated bishop."
The Bishop of Nova Scotia had

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God and work of a bishop in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposi-tion of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the Grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands, for God hath not given us the spirit of fear but of power and love and sobernes." but of power, and love, and soberness."

Bishop Bond then entered, the chancel and sat with the other bishops. The communion was then administered.

After the service, the clergy and delegates

munion was then administered.

After the service, the clergy and delegates were entertained at lunch at the Windsor by the newly consecrated Bishop, one hundred and ninety-four persons, including clergy and laity, participating. The Bishop of Montreal occupied the chair, and Messrs. James Hutton, C. J. Brydges, and Strachan Bethune, Q.C., the vice-chairs. The Bishop of Fredericton proposed the health of Bishop Bond in graceful terms, congratulating the diocese upon its choice, and expressing the belief that it would prosper under his administration.

This afternoon, the Bishop of Montreal was installed in the cathedral, which contained a very large congregation. Bishop Bond, accompanied by his chaplain, Canon Evans, Rev. J. G. Baylis, of St. George's church, and Rev. J. Empson, were received at the door of the cathedral by the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Niagara and Algoma, and the rector of the cathedral, Rev. Canon Baldwin. The customary questions having been asked and answered, the Bishop of Montreal was conducted to the chancel and the full evening service held. The sermon was preached by Bishop Lewis, of Quebec

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA. THE CATTLE EXPORT EMBARGO.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The Board of Trade Shippers Interviewed on the Mail's has been in the acquiescent humour this year, and has shown a disposition to accept it. It must be manifest to the gentlemen SUING FOR PEACE. who are asking the Government to abolish THE TRADE AT A STANDSTILL, the Insolvent Act, to subsidise steamers, t send representatives to New South Wales, to found a new Bureau of Statistics, to pass new laws concerning inspection, to alter

that they are cutting out a programme of

work which no Government could possibly be expected to accomplish within the limited

period of one session

the attempt should be made,

adopted concerning the tariff is stronger this year than last, and from an explana-tion made by Mr. E. K. Greene it would suddenly and somewhat deceptively press ed on the board by gentlemen who were expected from their previous opinions to oring in something more decisive and de-

RAILWAY STAFF. It has been made plain by investigations into the business of the Intercolonial railway that the management of that great intercolonial highway needs change in the direction of economy. It has been found that the aggregate deficiency on the operations of the road during the past two years most healthy condition. They arrived at -that is the excess of expenditure over the winters have been open and prices and wages lower than ever before. It is, therefore, proposed to adopt a new and more economical system of slaughtered in port. Mr. Crawford, who management, of which the following is a saw a great many of the cattle before they

The office of General Superintendent is to be abolished and a Chief Superintendent, with headquarters at Moncton, is to be appointed, who is to be directly responsible for the efficient management of the road. The agencies at Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto, are to be abolished, and the sale of tickets at these points will be made on commission. A travelling agent will be appointed, whose duties will inthe instructing the officers, and the watching and directing of the general ing and directing of the general ing Company was next visited. In the Paymaster's Department traffic. In the Paymaster's Department gentleman said it was ridiculous to congent the instructing the but one cashier, one paymasthere will be but one cashier, one paymaster, and one clerk. The Chief Superintendent will be also the auditor, responsiing of all accounts. The bridges will be inspected by the engineering staff. The office of inspector will be abolished. The superintendent's and four assistant-superintendents' offices will be abolished, and a chief superintendent, with two district superintendents, will take their places. organization—the chief points only of which have been indicated—will not be

less than \$49,000 or \$50,000 per annum.

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS FOR BERMUDA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—During the sitting of the Board of Trade this week Mr. Bremner, of Halifax, seconded by Mr. Magee, of Ottawa, called attention and had a resolution process of the cattle shipped by the second reference their profits. The candidan exporters—and the trade is almost controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. The cattle shipped by the second reference to their profits. The candidan exporters—and the trade is almost controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. The cattle shipped by the candidan exporters—and the trade is almost controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. The cattle shipped by the cattle shipped by the controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. The cattle shipped by the controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. Ottawa, called attention and had a resolution passed referring to the Customs regulation as regards exporting goods in bond for Bermuda. It is found that quite a large trade in mill goods with Bermuda is lost in consequence of the regulations refusing the drawback when the duty on goods to be exported is less than twenty goods to be exported is less than twenty dollars. Lower Province merchants are often prevented from filting orders from their own stock, and have found it often the best way to get goods from England and export in bond. From Newfoundland, however, such goods can go to Bermuda by means of a drawback allowed on any amount to the extent of the duty on the exported quantity. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Customs, and it is quite probable that the Government will give the subject its most serious consideration, especially in view of the depressed condition of trade generally, and the small profits accruing from mercan-

DEAD LETTERS. As stated in an editorial in The Mail some days ago, the subject of dead letters will probably receive the attention of the Government, and has already had the consideration of the Department. It will be remembered that last session Dr. Tupper called attention to some of the provinces. called attention to some of the annoyances likely to arise, and which de constantly arise, in regard to the sending of insuf ficiently stamped three-cent letters to the Dead Letter Office. The motion of Mr. Conger in the Dominion Board of Trade was made under a mistake on this subject. As a matter of fact all letters are sent to the sender when the person for whom they are intended cannot be found, and when the sender's address is on the envelope, But the cases of letters not so stamped with the sender's address are still without The Bishop of Nova Scotia had previously read the commission, and the bishop-elect had retired to the vestry and put on the bishop's robe, Canon Evans acting as his chaplain. After the prayer the six bishops advanced and laid their hands on the head of the bishop-elect, who was kneeling before the chancel, the senior bishop saying, ed in our sparsely peopled sections. Attention will be given to the matter, but it is unlikely that any serious change can easily be made. The revenue might be affected by any changes of consequence, and in any case the public accounts would have to be complicated. In the United States, letters are sent forward, it is understood, and fines collected, but the system

is pursued under serious difficulties. IMMIGRATION. The attention of Ministers has of con been directed to the proceedings of the Dominion Board of Trade, and among other things to the question of immigration. It is officially felt, I believe, that public opinis officially felt, I believe, that public opinion is not in favour of an extended or strong effort in aid of immigration to Canada at the time of depression, no matter how temporary the distress may be. The policy of the present Minister of Agriculture has always been the judicious encouragement of immigration, but only in accordance with the public needs and the demand for labour. About 1873 there was a large immigration to Canada, and the prosperity of the ceuntry then was such that all was absorbed at once. Immigrant clubs were formed by once. Immigrant clubs were formed by law, and those helped in the work of populating the country. But the prosperity has passed away; the clubs have ceased to work; the law is a dead letter, and the work; the law is a dead letter, and the policy of the country thust be, presently at least, devoted to employing our own peolicy of the labour of the competition of half-pauperized foreign labour with the labour of our own only half-employed people. It is quite unlikely that any such thing as assisted immigration will be adopted by the present of Government till the conditions of industry have greatly changed.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

News from Liverpool

Mail's special cable despatch from American cattle at British ports, created great excitement among the cattle experta, even supposing that ers in this city, and a suspension of busi

> that exists between Canadian A reporter of The Mail called yesterday

ernoon at the office of Messrs. T. Crawford & Co., cattle exporters, St. Lawrence Market. Mr. Crawford said that he had read the cable despatch in *The Mail*, and that he supposed it referred to a cargo of 285 head of cattle which he had shipped 285 head of cattle which he had from Portland for Liverpool, on the steamer Ontario, of the Dominion Line, on or about the 14th inst. The cattle, before leaving this side of the Atlantic, had been ex-Liverpool on the 25th. On Monday last revenue—amounts to over eleven hundred shousand dollars, in spite of the fact that the winters have been open and had been detained by the Government indemnation, as, to use his own words, "no healthier cattle were ever put aboard a ship." He entertains the supposition that among several American cattle, which were included in the shipment, and was contracted from them by the Canadian cattle. During the voyage, which was a very stormy one, ninety head were lost, but whether Canadian or American cattle is not

at present known.
The office of the Toronto Cattle Exportfrom any kind of disease, and in quality page in the trade, which would prove a loss to this country of millions of dollars, was due to the opposition of British cattle dealers, who found that competition with the Canadian expension and the control of the canadian expension and the canadian expension expension and the canadian expension expension and the canadian expension ex dealers wish the Canadian Government to communicate immediately with the Home Government, and ascertain if some arrangement can be come to, whereby Canadian cattle may be landed at English ports

ELECTION OF WARDENS. Returns from the Various Counties in

The following is the result of the elections for County Wardens in Ontario, helon Tuesday:

Brant—Matthew Whiting, of Onondaga.
Bruce—Robert Baird, Reeve of Kincardine (re-elected by acclamation).
Carleton—Dr. Beatty, of Richmond.
Elgin—T. W. Kirkpatrick, of Rodney.

Essex—John C. Iler. Frontenac—Election postponed till Grey—Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Depu Reeve, Owen Sound.

Haldimand—A. Boyle, Reeve of Dunn ille.
Haliburton -William Gainer. Reeve Minden (acclamation).
Halton—John Ramsay.

Huron—Thomas Hayes, of McKillop. Kent-T. R. Jackson, Reeve of Lambton-W. H. McGarvey, Reeve of

etrolia (acclamation).

Lanark—Peter Clark, of Montague.

Leeds and Grenville—G. R. Taylor, Gananoque.

Lennox and Addington—J. W. Bell, o amden.
Lincoln—Thomas Keyes (acclamation).
Middlesex—James Gilmour, Reeve of Porchester. Norfolk—William Wilson (re-elected by

occlamation).

Northumberland and Durham—Samue Burden, Reeve of Bowmanville.
Ontario—James Graham, Reeve of Scu-Oxford—William Peers.

guacousy. Perth-John McDermott Peterboro'-Prescott and Russell—John Ryan, Reeve f South Plantagenet (acclamation). Prince Edward—James P. Thorn, R of Picton.
Renfrew—A. Foster, Reev Simcoe-Charles Camero

Collingwood.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—Di Victoria— Waterloo-J. B. Snider, Reeve ef Wool Welland—Edwin Hershey, Reeve Bertie. Wellington—John Prain, of Harristen. Wentworth—Thomas Stock, Reeve of West Flamboro'. York—Joseph Fleury, Reeve of Aurora.

with derangements of the kidneys and urinary organs, and will be glad to learn that Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi is prepared with the especial purpose of meeting these troubles and making life happy to the aged. Those who have used it speak highly of it, and it is highly recommended with confidence for both the young and old, as well as the middle-aged. For sale by all dealers.

A letter from Gaspe says the ice bridge NATIONAL PILLS are noted for their safet