Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

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

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS MONTREAL

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.

UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

QUEEN, 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 30 lbs

ROYAL ARMS, 12s in Caddies of 30 lbs.

VICTORIA, 12s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

BRUNETTE, 12s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

No 1 NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s. and 5s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

No 1 LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

No 1 PRINCE OF WALES. 12s, in boxes of 110 lbs.

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

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of late Mark Barkes, of the Township of York, in the said County of York, deceased, are required to present their claims to the undersigned administrator to the estate, at his place, in the said Township of York, on or before the first of July, 1879, or in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrator out of the said estate. All debts to be paid as they become due.

ROBERT A. HUNTER, Wexford.

Dated 14th day of March, A.D., 1879. 364-1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board,

F. ROPER, Secretary.

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. 359-52.

THE AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN PEN HOLDER

with nickel-plated pen attached, for the desk or pocket. IT FILLS ITSELF by suction from an inkstand as quickly and easily as taking a single dip with a common pen, is reversible and can be carried in the vest pocket as safely as if left on the office table, and will not drop ink in any position, the flow of ink being produced by a slight pressure with the thumb while writing, will write more than half a quire of legal cap paper at one filling. This novel and useful article has never been introduced in the Provinces and will make a rich harvest for agents. Sample beautifully plated with nickel-silver with pen, post paid 25c. 1 doz. $1.75. (Prices in quantity furnished at request.) Beautifully illustrated catalogue of new novelties, chromos, jewellery, stationery packages &c., &c., FREE. Address National Novelty Co., 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa 350-52

THE VICTOR ROCK DRILL

WELL BORER AND PROSPECTOR.

The *Diploma* and *Prize Medal* awarded it at the "Centennial" in 1876. *Twenty-six of these hand machines ordered in one day.* For good active Agents can clear $125 per week. Send for Circulars and Testimonials. Address: W. WEAVER, Phœnixville, Pa.

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 per 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.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 365. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Re-commencement of Hostilities.

SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Yakoob Khan Determined on a Desperate Resistance — A New Aspirant to the Throne.

LONDON, March 24.—A telegram from the Viceroy of India mentions a report that Yakoob Khan has sent detachments to Khoord, Cabul and Tezen. It adds that Generals Browne and Roberts are concentrating their forces at advanced points. The *Standard* remarks that there are many reasons to believe this concentration is meant to alarm Yakoob Khan, and is not a sign of [illegible]

Lord Lytton [illegible] pared to make a desperate resistance to the further advance of the British troops toward Cabul. Yakoob Khan has sent 600 of his adherents with six guns to Butkoh, and much severe fighting is still to be apprehended. Several small skirmishes have recently taken place. Col. Brown is concentrating his command at Jellalabad, and Col. Roberts is moving with all his men toward Peiwar. In the region of Candahar all is quiet, but the Viceroy evidently anticipates no little trouble in the immediate future.

The Afghanistan Prince who is now reported to be advancing from Tashkend upon Cabul with a large force of followers is Abdul Rahman Khan, son of the eldest brother of the late Shere Ali. He is, in fact, the legitimate heir to the throne of Afghanistan, but after the success of his uncle, Shere Ali, in obtaining the throne he retired to Bokhara, and in 1871 went to Samarcand where he has since lived upon a pension awarded to him by the Czar of Russia. It is believed that the Czar has from time to time held out to Abdul Rahman hopes that he would support him in an attempt to regain his rightful inheritance. A few days ago Abdul Rahman left Samarcand in obedience to a summons from General Kauffmann and went to visit that commander at Tashkend. It is thought that a compact has now been made between the Russians and Abdul Rahman, and that Gen. Kauffmann has furnished the latter with funds and arms to support his cause. This gives much uneasiness at Calcutta.

A despatch from Calcutta states that Lord Lytton is still in negotiation with Yakoob Khan. The latter professes to desire peace and to be willing to accede to any terms which would leave to him and his people their independence. But it is thought that he is disingenuous, and that he continues the negotiations merely for the purpose of gaining time. Meanwhile the tribes living along the line which the British troops now occupy manifest symptoms of uneasiness and hostility, and the Spinwarris tribe have been specially aggressive. An engagement has taken place with 3,000 of these warriors near Pashbolak, on the Kunar river, north-west of Jellalabad, resulting in the defeat of the natives.

THE CREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

Turkey Preparing for Hostilities.

ATHENS, March 25.—It is generally believed the Powers will insist upon the ratification of the frontier in accordance with the recommendations of the Berlin Congress. The Athens newspapers declare that internal disturbances are inevitable if they do not.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—A Turkish man-of-war has been ordered to Greece, and several others are ordered to be in readiness to follow.

LONDON, March 25.—A Vienna correspondent says:—Intelligence has been received from Janina that Mukhtar Pasha has quitted Previsa. Turkey will take the necessary measures for the defence of Epirus and Thessaly. Mukhtar has asked for 40,000 men and a hundred cannon for the fortification of the various frontier towns.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ITALY.

Embarkation at Portsmouth.

LONDON, March 25.—Her Majesty the Queen embarked this morning at Portsmouth for Cherbourg *en route* for Italy, where she intends to spend some weeks in quiet seclusion. The weather was intensely cold and instead of the pleasant sunshine which generally attends her Majesty's public appearances a severe snow storm prevailed. Her Majesty, contrary to former statements, will not stop in Paris or Berlin, but will proceed forthwith to the Italian retreat which has been selected for her and where she will decline to receive visits. The arrival of the Queen at Portsmouth, to which place she came in a special train, and her embarkation in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, were witnessed by a large concourse of people, who welcomed her with many expressions of loyalty. Upon arrival at Cherbourg, her Majesty will take a special train provided for her by order of the French Government, and proceed at once on her journey through France and Switzerland to her destination. She will go by way of Caen, Tours and the Mont Cenis tunnel. Her travelling party consists of the Princess Beatrice, a lady and a maid of honour, General Ponsonby, Captain Edwards and Dr. Jenner, besides a number of servants. The King of Italy had placed the royal train of the Alta Italia line at her Majesty's disposal, and had ordered the royal carriages at Monza to be in waiting for her at Arona, but the Queen declined these, preferring to make the whole journey in her own carriages.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

Many Hundreds of Lives Reported Lost.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Times* reports that there were shocks of earthquake in northern Persia on Saturday and Sunday. Minach was much damaged, and the adjacent villages of Tark and Maunan were totally destroyed. Of 1,100 inhabitants only a few escaped death.

Re-appearance of the Plague.

BERLIN, March 24.—One of the physicians despatched by Germany to Astrakhan has reported to the Imperial Board of Health that a fresh case of plague appeared on the 21st of March at West Wetlianka.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—General Melikoff has returned to Wetlianka, where it has been decided to burn sixty-seven houses of the value of 45,216 roubles. The Minister of Interior has ordered the governors of the various provinces to co-operate vigilantly against the spread of epidemics during the spring.

Coughs and Colds.—If taken in time are easily cured,—if allowed to continue will result in incurable consumption. Allan's Lung Balsam has the confidence and support of the medical faculty, and is recommended by all who are acquainted with its virtues.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

The Imperial House of Commons will adjourn from the 8th to the 17th April for the Easter recess.

Field Marshal Manteufel is mentioned as the probable Governor of Alsace-Lorraine when autonomy is granted to those Provinces.

The subterranean telegraph in Germany is attaining vast dimensions. The Reichstag on Monday voted 1,830,000 marks for further extensions.

A large meeting of farmers has been held at Lille, France, who pronounced in favour of a ten per cent. import duty on all agricultural produce.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution in favour of an international agreement for the remonetization of silver.

A despatch from Vienna says Russia is urging the Porte to carry out the provisions relating to the Treaty of Berlin respecting Eastern Bulgaria, and a lively correspondence is proceeding.

A meeting of thirty thousand distressed weavers and spinners was held at Rouen on Monday. Speeches were made regarding the depressed condition of trade, and resolutions were adopted petitioning the Government to enquire into the prevalent distress existing in the district.

There is a report to the effect that the Pope has sent a letter to the bishops in Spain, requesting them to instruct their clergy to avoid everything that might seem like partizanship in the forthcoming election in that kingdom, and to simply advise their people to vote according to their consciences, and without regarding either fear or favour of others.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Marquis of Salisbury said if the Treaty of Berlin was not complied with and the Sultan thought the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and Black Sea would tend to secure compliance, the Sultan was authorized to ask for assistance from his allies. But the British Government certainly did not contemplate any such contingency, and therefore it would have been injudicious to retain the fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

A Vienna despatch says it is announced from St. Petersburg that in consequence of the representations of Earl Dufferin and Count Schouvaloff concerning the views of England and Bismarck, a new conciliatory policy has been decided upon. Russia is now giving orders to her troops in Turkey to commence the evacuation in the middle of April and terminate it within the period prescribed by the treaty, and is ready even to propose a mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia for a limited term.

The Prince Imperial came very near having a royal companion in his adventures at the Cape. The story goes that it was at first intended that the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles, to which H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is attached as Major, should go to the Cape, and that upon hearing of the proposal, the Duke intimated his intention of sharing the fortunes of his regiment, leaving his bride to wait till his return, but the authorities at the Horse Guards decided that would never do, and so the third battalion received marching orders instead.

The old love of the French for a fight with the English seems as strong as ever it was. A little incident recently occurred particularly illustrative of this. The 17th Lancers, who were under orders for South Africa, lacked fifty-two of their full complement, which had to be drafted from the 5th. The latter regiment was on parade at Brighton 171 strong, when their Colonel addressing them told any to step forward who would like to go and fight the Zulus. Almost with one movement, the whole 171 volunteered, and three sergeants consented to be reduced to the ranks in order that they might go. Among the officers *en route* for the Cape is Major Butler, C. B., the author of "The Great Lone Land," who arrived from Cyprus just in time to prepare for sailing.

James Simms, tailor, aged forty-three, convicted of the murder of Lucy Graham, was executed at Newgate Monday morning. At the time of the crime, Simms and his victim were at a public house in London, called the White Hart, when a dispute arose about some money, which she claimed had been taken from her. Simms kissed the woman twice, then immediately cut her throat with a razor. She broke away from him, and ran from the house, falling dead in the street. The carotid artery and windpipe were both severed. Simms was arrested after a stout resistance, and confessed the deed. After trial and conviction he was sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner evinced but little emotion at the trial. At the usual hour this morning the execution took place, only the Sheriff's officers, the prison chaplain and a few members of the press being present. Immediately after the execution the body was buried with quick lime in the enclosure of the prison.

UNITED STATES.

The New York police closed several walking matches on Sunday for violating the Sunday law.

The Rev. Bishop Falkner, for twelve years pastor of the Congregational church of the Mediator at Brooklyn, N.Y., has resigned to enter the Episcopal ministry.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives on the question of woman suffrage the vote stood 25 to 13—not the two-thirds necessary for submitting an amendment of the constitution to the people.

A Wichita, Kansas, special says gold has been discovered thirty miles south-east of there, and great excitement exists. Ore from a shaft sunk some time ago is said to have assayed over $2,000 to a ton.

The New York *Star* says a careful estimate shows between 45,000 to 50,000 Democrats in this city who will not vote for Tilden again. Under the circumstances his nomination would, therefore, give the State to the Republicans by an enormous majority.

There have been more than 100 cases of small-pox and over 40 deaths in the little town of Fairbury, Neb., during the winter, all owing to the shameful ignorance of the physicians and the inefficiency of the town Council. It has been a sad and dreary time, with no meetings or schools for more than two months. The disease is now dying out, and the people are hopeful for the best.

NEW YORK, March 21.—State Commissioner General Patrick has promulgated the order prohibiting the conveyance of milch cows and other store animals by railway from the counties of King's and Queen's into Suffolk or westward, or northward out of the following counties:—Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware, New York, West Chester, Putnam, and Duchess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Henry, second son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, has arrived at Panama on the German iron-clad Prince Adalbert from Callao, and will leave with his vessel in a few days for Acapulco.

A Rangoon despatch says the British policy is not to send an ultimatum to the King of Burmah, but to wait for the movement of the Burmese troops massing on the frontier. The Government buildings at Akyar have been burned. Fears of incendiarism are entertained at Rangoon.

A despatch from Calcutta says the fire raging at Akyab has already destroyed the public buildings and much valuable property. The city of Akyab is situated at the confluence of the rivers Myukoladye and Lemyu, and is the most important town in Aracan. It is regularly built, with wide streets, and contains many handsome buildings.

Cetewayo, the Zulu King, according to the correspondents, is as merciless as he is bloodthirsty, and when he meets with his deserts civilization will have cause to rejoice at the discomfiture of as perfect a specimen of a savage tyrant as the world ever gazed upon. "I have known him," says one correspondent, "to kill fifty women and children to feed his golden eagles. As brave as a lion, he will fight like one, but if he only sees a scratch upon his person he is apt to depart as Ondewayo thinks he must have turned from the enemy and have thus received the wound."

POLITICAL NOTES.

NORTH NORFOLK.

SIMCOE, March 19.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, warden of the county of Norfolk and merchant of Simcoe, received to-day the unanimous nomination as the Liberal-Conservative standard bearer for the North Riding of Norfolk for the Local House. Over one hundred delegates were present, representing every polling division in the riding, who pledged themselves to use all honourable means in their power to elect Mr. Wilson.

NORTH HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, March 19.—The delegates selected by the Conservatives of North Hastings for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest in the interests of the party the election for the Ontario Legislature, will meet in convention to-morrow at Madoc for that purpose.

SOUTH BRUCE.

Mr. Lewis Wigle has been enthusiastically renominated to contest South Essex for the Legislature, and his friends have already entered upon a vigorous campaign.

P. E. I. ELECTIONS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., March 20.—Hon. G. W. Deblois and Neil McLeod, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, are Government candidates, and Hon. L. H. Davies, ex-Premier and Attorney-General, and Mr. Morris, Opposition candidates. The mechanics of the city have resolved that the industrial classes will support no candidates who will not pledge themselves to secure at least the passage of the following measures:—First, a just and equitable lien law; second, a bill to secure to mechanics and manufacturers the enjoyment of their property under certain well-defined laws; third, to advocate such measures as will promote industry and give employment to the working classes; fourth, to enact a law to prevent actions being taken to the Supreme Court to recover amounts which come within the jurisdiction of the County Courts, while at the same time it will meet the ends of justice; fifth, to abolish imprisonment for debt.

SOUTH LANARK.

PERTH, March 20.—At the convention for the Reformers and Conservatives candidate for the Local Legislature, the choice fell on Mr. Edward Elliott, barrister, of Perth.

LINCOLN.

ST. CATHARINES, March 24.—The Reform party in the County of Lincoln have at length secured a candidate for the Local Legislature to contest the riding with Mr. Peter McCarthy, the Conservative nominee. From all reports they had very hard work, and it required the labour of two conventions and the personal exhortations of Mr. Neelon's most intimate friends to goad him into acceptance. It is understood that Mr. Neelon refused up to the last moment to accept the honour of leading the forlorn hope against Mr. McCarthy, but he at length gave way to the solicitation of his friends and accepted. It was also stated that so sure were they that he would not accept that the party managers made overtures to several gentlemen, but one and all declined. Finally they came back to Mr. Neelon, and declared that unless he accepted no nomination would be made.

WELLAND.

PORT ROBINSON, March 25.—At a general meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the County of Welland held here to-day a very large and enthusiastic gathering was assembled, over three hundred being present. Mr. Daniel Near, of the Township of Humberstone, was nominated by Capt. William Buchner and seconded by Mr. Jacob Schiel and unanimously chosen as the nominee of the party to contest the riding at the coming election. Mr. Near, who was present, accepted the nomination and made an appropriate speech, being followed by a number of other gentlemen. It was moved by Mr. R. W. Brookfield, seconded by Mr. James Brown and, resolved:—

That this meeting heartily endorses the action of the Dominion Government in bringing down the tariff now in force, and in so far as the duties on breadstuffs are concerned would deprecate any change in the direction of lowering the present rates.

LABOUR NOTES.

PORT COLBORNE, March 19.—The strike on the canal works still continues. Some fifteen or twenty stonecutters came over from the States this evening to take the place of those out on the strike. Trouble is expected in the morning when they start to work. There are not so many drunken men on the streets to-day. The Magistrates here and at the stone bridge sent twelve or fifteen of yesterday's prisoners to Welland gaol to-day, fining and discharging a number of others.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—The strike among the coal miners of the Monongahela valley has become general, nearly all who resumed work having been induced to suspend by intimidation by the striking miners, who encamped at the works where the men were operating. To-day the strike extended to the coke regions and between 400 and 500 men will be thrown out of employment. Thus far no violence has been committed, but the miners disposed to work are afraid, and thus operations are suspended in the whole region, except one or two localities.

INGERSOLL, March 25.—The workingmen employed at Messrs. Thomas Brown & Co.'s foundry here have struck work this morning, owing to a reduction in wages. A reduction has also been made in wages by the Messrs. Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Company, which has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men.

Renewed Floods in Hungary.

LONDON, March 25.—A Vienna despatch says the renewed floods in Hungary have covered 12,000 acres already. The lives of 12,000 people are endangered.

PESTH, March 25.—There is not a single boat at Devovanya, and great loss of life is certain if the flood increases.

Sore Throat.—The best cure we know of for sore throat is a gargle of Pain Killer and water - it acts like magic.

OTTAWA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Tilley's Supplementary Financial Statement.

Practical Speech from the Member for Richmond and Wolfe.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The debate on the tariff this afternoon was resumed after a short coruscation of those eccentricities of language which pass for jokes in Parliament. Mr. Killam talked of "drawbacks," whereupon Mr. Mackenzie said "the whole tariff was a drawback"—(great laughter). Mr. Ross of Middlesex, inspired by this brilliant hit, said it was a "go back"—(wild and continued Opposition cheers)—and then some daring spirit, probably Mr. Charlton, hysterically said "the tariff had no back." (Immense enthusiasm on the Opposition benches.)

MR. CASEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Casey spoke his piece with his usual amiable rapidity. He reminded one of a Sedlitz powder fizzing away smartly for a minute or two, and in another becoming slightly flat. Mr. Casey, however, made his opinion very clear, first, that he expected that Mr. Cartwright would have put on additional taxation this year; and, secondly, that he would have very gladly supported such additional taxation. The *Globe* will probably have to read Mr. Casey out for this declaration that Mr. Cartwright would have added more taxes on the "poor man" if he had been in power.

VIOLATING THE RULES.

There is a rule of the House that members shall not read their speeches, but Mr. Casey's speech was read from the *Globe* of yesterday, the leading article having been expanded into a speech. The *Globe's* inch of soap was beaten into a keg of lather. The House received Mr. Casey's speech with much good humour. He concluded by stating that he had a large faith in time to bring the Reform party back to power. His credulity must be enormous.

MR. IVES' SPEECH.

Mr. Ives made a very apt remark when he said that while he could understand the Opposition discussing the details of the tariff, he thought that after the verdict of the people in September discussion of the general principles was out of place, or at least unnecessary. Mr. Ives' explanation anent of the fatal effect of a great balance of trade against a debtor country like Canada, as compared with an apparent balance against a creditor country like England, was particularly well-timed and effective. Mr. Ives' disposal of the charge made against the tariff that it discriminated in favour of home industries was also effective. He showed how every tariff discriminated more or less, and this one discriminated in favour of our chief industries. Mr. Ives took up the leading objections to the tariff, and disposed of them one by one. In fact this speech was, next to the budget speech, the most sensible, practical, and complete that has been made on the subject of protection. The members cheered very warmly at the close, and Mr. Ives fully deserved the applause, for his practical, thoughtful, and striking speech was in strong contrast to the rapid and desultory essays of the Opposition speakers.

MR. TILLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Oliver kept Mr. Tilley waiting for an hour after recess, but the Finance Minister at last got his chance. He began by a reference to Mr. Cartwright's assaults on his budget of 1873. This subject has lately been discussed in *The Mail*, and the figures given with accuracy. The Finance Minister's position in regard to the estimates of 1873 is in fact impregnable. Mr. Tilley's estimates of revenue had always been under and not over the mark, and in order to make Mr. Tilley's estimates of revenue appear impossible of attainment as compared with expenditure, Mr. Cartwright was compelled to force the public accounts. Mr. Tilley, in addition to the facts already given to the public, produced a return to Parliament, signed by Mr. Brydges, showing that the sum of over $500,000 ought to have been charged to capital and not to expenditure. Also Mr. Tilley showed that a number of expenses, such as the extra session and the new election, were not and could not be taken into calculation in his estimates of expenditure for 1873. This part of the Finance Minister's speech was made necessary by Mr. Cartwright's assault, and it was a complete and perfect reply.

THE LOAN.

Mr. Tilley also dealt with Mr. Cartwright's assault on his loan. He said that he had found that the guarantee loans had gone down in price, and the reason was that these loans had been in a certain sense gambled in, and they were forced on the market at a low price by banks which were demanding payment of money advanced on them to brokers and others. That Mr. Cartwright had looked after his party and not after the country when he neglected to negotiate a loan in the summer of 1878 when interest was low, was a point well and forcibly taken by Mr. Tilley. For himself he had been forced into the London market at an unfavourable time by the act of Mr. Cartwright and he had a right to expect more honorable and just conduct on the part of that gentleman.

THE BANKS.

Mr. Tilley defended his action in affording facilities to the banks and mercantile men by accepting cheques for duties, and in doing so he made a scathing attack on Mr. Cartwright's dealings with Senator Simpson's bank which was received with immense applause by the House.

TAXATION.

With reference to taxation Mr. Tilley pointed out again that he was not asking more than Mr. Cartwright in 1874, because the decrease in values necessitated a higher rate of duty. He proposed to meet the difficulties of the country boldly and not shirk his duty in the face of a possible injury to our credit. If the Grit party were now in power they would have to put on $2,400,000 of additional taxation, no matter how they fixed it. Indeed, as will be noticed, Mr. Casey had previously announced that such would have been the policy of the Grit party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Tilley very strikingly exposed the anti-British cry against the tariff. He pointed out that the opening up of the North-West would give a home to British people and would give an additional market for many lines of British goods. Canada was ready to fight for England if need be, and the present tariff was not a disloyal one. Indeed, if Mr. Cartwright had been compelled to put five per cent. on the tariff, he would have done ten times as much injury to Great Britain as the present tariff would have been likely to do.

THE UNITED STATES.

For twelve years we had refrained from imposing reciprocal duties on the products of the United States. If now we have imposed such duties we do so with the public assurance that if the United States would reduce their duties we would follow suit. That there could or should be any unkind feeling on the part of the United States towards Canada was not to be expected. Canada had made all possible friendly advances, and it now remained for the United States to make advances in their turn.

MR. ROSS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Tilley made a direct and deadly assault on Mr. Ross, of Middlesex. That gentleman had said it would be a calamity if the people were taught to look to Parliament and the Government for relief in great business troubles. "But," said Mr. Tilley, "when a great evil like intemperance was striking terror into the country, Mr. Ross took another view of the matter and came to Parliament and the Government as the proper source of relief." On Mr. Charlton, too, Mr. Tilley made a half-humorous, half-contemptuous assault, pointing out in clearer light than heretofore Mr. Charlton's inexcusable inconsistency.

The poor man had more to hope from the very worst aspect of the national policy than from the best side of the period of "cheapness" and depression now, let us hope, nearly at an end. The poor man wanted labour and wages. The new policy would give him these things if anything could. It would encourage manufacturers to employ the poor man and would give the poor man genuine goods for his money, not shoddy and woollen stuff from abroad.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Mackenzie had laid the blame of the downfall of shipping in the United States at the door of protection. The Finance Minister pointed out that other causes than protection acted to destroy the shipping of the United States. But he also pointed out that the propositions he had introduced were too favourable to shipping to have any injurious effect.

SUGAR.

Mr. Cartwright's idea was that the new tariff would take over a million from the people of Canada. Yet Mr. Cartwright had himself offered a quarter cent per pound to the sugar refiner as a deduction and in competition with the United States. The present tariff gave the refiners five per cent. protection, and a further protection against bounties given by foreign States. The result of the present tariff would be, instead of a loss to the people of a million dollars, as stated by Mr. Cartwright, a gain of about $70,000, after a million or so had been expended in labour in this country, besides the indirect gain in the establishment of direct trade with the West Indies.

COAL.

Mr. Tilley estimated an increased output of about 300,000 tons of coal in Nova Scotia, and a revenue of about $175,000. It is needless to follow Mr. Tilley over a field full of figures and facts—not easily condensed. It was the object of the Government, said Mr. Tilley, to give as much protection as possible, and yet not to ask too much money from the people. The Government was acting in the interests of Canada as a whole.

MR. CARTWRIGHT IS WROTH.

Mr. Cartwright began in a falsetto tone to accuse Mr. Tilley of having spoken too loud, and seemed to have taken particular offence at Mr. Tilley's knocking his knuckles on his desk. Then the ex-Minister went on to defend his position with regard to Mr. Tilley's estimates of 1873, Mr. Tilley's loan, and other matters. On the subject of sugar Mr. Cartwright waxed very violent. He denounced the loss of revenue that must inevitably, as he thinks, arise from the new tariff, with the sole result of giving two or three refineries to Canada. He contended it would be cheaper always to get sugar abroad than to get it at home. Mr. Cartwright has never been able to get into his head the true value of sugar refineries in relation to other industries than the simple manufacture of refined sugar. If he has not been able to learn that now, no one will be able to teach him.

MR. PLUMB'S SPEECH.

Mr. Plumb rose at midnight. In opening his speech he referred to Mr. Cartwright's assault on Mr. Tilley's use of loud language. Mr. Plumb said that the wonder was that Mr. Tilley had been so calm, since he had, behind his back, during five years, been made the object of the vilest invectives by Mr. Cartwright and other Grit speakers. He accused Mr. Cartwright and Mr. George Brown of having wrecked and ruined the Liberal party—the one by his deficits, the other by his deceits. Mr. Plumb discussed at considerable length the loans of Mr. Cartwright and the loan of Mr. Tilley, and declared, amid the applause of the House, that the reputation of Mr. Tilley as a Finance Minister was placed above that of any of the political charlatans who assailed him. Mr. Plumb continued an effective speech for more than an hour.

STEEL.

Attention is specially called to the fact that steel has, under certain limitations as to time, been placed on the free list. This is deemed an important concession in the interests of the manufacturers in general.

THE REVISED TARIFF.

Alterations Proposed by the Finance Minister.

OTTAWA, March 26.—The following are the alterations in the new tariff submitted by the Finance Minister in his supplementary financial statement to-night:—

Paraffine candles, to be 5 cents per lb. instead of 4c.

Sperm and other candles not tallow, to pay 25 per cent. instead of 20 per cent.

Babbit metal, to pay 10 per cent.

Buttons of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Checked and striped shirtings, 2 cents per yard and 15 per cent.

Cotton duck or canvas and sail twine, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Dried apples to pay 2 cents per lb. All other dried fruit 25 per cent.

Hats, caps and bonnets, 25 per cent.

Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, 10 per cent.

Canada plates and sheet iron, 12½ per cent.

Iron and steel wire, reduced to 35 per cent.

All iron castings, to pay 25 per cent.

Gas, water and sewer pipe of cast iron, 25 per cent.

Rolled beams and channels, angle and T iron, 15 per cent.

Iron bridge and structural iron work, safes and doors for safe and vaults, 25 per cent.

Wire work, skates and locks of all kinds, 30 per cent.

Lead pipe and shot, to pay alike 25 per cent.

Gloves and mitts of leather, same as boots and shoes.

Oil cloth, to pay 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.

Pipe organs and sets, or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, 25 per cent.

Paper pulp, 20 per cent. instead of 10 per cent.

Paints and colours ground in oil or any other liquid, 25 per cent.

White and red lead, dry, and bismuth, 5 per cent.

Paper hangings and paper, calendered, 22½ per cent.

Lead pencils, 25 per cent.

Rolled silver, 10 per cent.

Prussian and cotton netting for boots, shoes, and gloves, 10 per cent.

Soap, perfumed, 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.

Wines, to pay 3 cents additional for each degree of strength over 26 per cent. of proof spirits, instead of 5 cents for every five degrees or less.

Cologne water, &c., to pay, specific, $1.90 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Steel ingots, bars, coils and sheets, railway bars and fish plates, to pay 10 per cent. on and after the 1st January, 1881.

Glucose syrup, to pay ½ cent per lb. in addition to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Felt for boots, shoes, and glove linings, 10 per cent.

Barytes, brimstone, crude chloride of lime, cream of tartar in crystals, and several other unimportant items are added to the free list.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Details of the Vanderbilt Project.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 25.—The tunnel at Grosse Isle will extend from Stoney Island to Anderdon, a distance of about 3,700 feet, and will be provided with double arches, each 19 feet high and 15 feet wide, for a double track. The excavating through coffer dams will deepen the main channel two feet for a distance of about 1,000 feet. It will do away with the cribs and other obstructions at the present Canada Southern crossing, which are now so much disliked by the vessel men.

The Detroit papers have again taken up the project of building a bridge from Detroit to Windsor. Several business men have been interviewed, and they are of opinion that Mr. Vanderbilt could be persuaded to join any corporation that would move in the matter, and think they would have less trouble with the vessel interest. It is stated that the Government had already sent out a major-general to aid General Chelmsford, but not to supersede him. Popular opinion, however, continues to be strongly against Gen. Chelmsford, and the action of the Government in retaining him in the chief command has caused much comment.

LONDON, March 25.—The Government has accepted the tender of the Eastern Telegraph Company for laying a sub-marine cable to South Africa by way of Aden, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Natal.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved a resolution regretting that "an ultimatum calculated to produce immediate war should have been presented to the Zulu King without authority from the responsible advisers of the Crown and war commenced without imperative necessity or adequate preparation; and that after the censure passed upon the High Commissioner the conduct of affairs in South Africa should be retained in his hands." In introducing his motion Lord Lansdowne spoke of the Transvaal as the original cause of the trouble with the Zulus.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, concurred in the expression of regret that the ultimatum to the Zulu King, which precipitated the war, was presented without authority from the Home Government, but said the annexation of the Transvaal, far from precipitating the war to which the natives had been incited by their successes over the Dutch, had undoubtedly postponed it. If the ultimatum had been submitted to the Government it might have been modified. The Government would not be bound by its exact terms in any future relations with Cetewayo. The recall of Sir Bartle Frere would be punishment and degradation for one fault of an eminent man who had brought the South African colonies into complete and unprecedented harmony with the Home Government and with each other.

Earl Beaconsfield stated that Sir Bartle Frere had been placed in the office principally to carry out a policy of confederation, such as had been successful in Canada. In retaining him the Government was actuated solely by a desire to promote the public welfare.

The House then divided, and Lord Lansdowne's motion was defeated by 156 to 61.

HALIFAX AS A CATTLE PORT.

An Experiment Which Promises Success.

HALIFAX, March 26.—The Allan steamer Manitoban, which arrived to-day, takes over the first shipments of cattle through our port. Mr. Rees, of Kingston, Ontario, arrived at noon on Monday with a train load of 176 Ontario cattle, which left Kingston at 8 p.m. on Thursday, after a trip of eighty-eight hours, in which he laid over seven hours at Montreal, five hours at River du Loup, two hours at Campbellton to water, and three hours at Moncton to feed. The cattle are in fair condition, arrangements having been made so that they could lie down in the cars. Mr. Rees says that the worst part of the Grand Trunk was from Richmond to River du Loup, but that the Intercolonial is an excellent road, and every care and assistance was readily given him along the route. He recommends Ontario cattle shippers to adopt this route. It is safe, easy, prompt and favoured with good attendance. He would have no doubt, after his experiment, of being able to time his arrival from Kingston or any point west at this port within ten hours of the sailing of steamers. This shipment will demonstrate to all the advantage of Halifax as having a shorter sea voyage, and will be the first of a large and important trade which merits every attention.

The scene near the Richmond railway station just now is a lively one. The old horse car stables have been converted into temporary quarters for the large drove of Canadian cattle imported for shipment to Boston. The active railway officials can be seen in alive with men and teams and freight cars, contrasting strangely with the lack of business in town.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Brutal Assault at an Ingersoll Hotel.

INGERSOLL, Ont., March 26.—This afternoon, about four o'clock, a most brutal affair took place in the reading-room of the Royal Hotel here, whereby an old man named Reuben Smith was kicked to death by a painter named Chas. Moore. It seems that some time ago Smith, who was employed by Geo. Kemthill, liveryman, as ostler, had a row with Moore, who, since then, has had a grudge against Smith for hitting him with a neck yoke. To-day Smith was sitting in a chair sleeping near the stove in the Royal Hotel, when Moore came in and pulled him over and kicked him in the face and head. The bartender called on Moore to stop, and told him to get out of the house, when Moore put on his coat and went away. Smith was then carried into the wash-room, where he died in a few minutes. Moore gave himself up to Constable Keeney, who placed him in gaol.

Smith was a very quiet and peaceable old man, and was between fifty and sixty years of age. Moore has been drinking very hard of late. He is about twenty-five years of age.

Coroner Dr. McKay having empanelled a jury, they met at the Royal Hotel tonight, at eight o'clock. Mr. C. E. Chadwick was chosen foreman. The jurors having been duly sworn in, they retired to view the body. After returning, the coroner chose Dr. Williams to make the post mortem examination, which will be held to-night. On account of the coroner and other important witness having to attend court at Woodstock to-morrow, the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock,