The London Free Press

A LARGE MORNING NEWSPAPER, containing the latest news from all parts by Midnight Telegraphic Dispatches, is issued every morning, except Sundays, at the office, Richmond Street, London, Ontario, anticipating the metropolitan press from three to eight hours in all western towns—a matter of great importance to all commercial men as well as the general public.

THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Public Meetings, City Council proceedings, and the news transpiring in the city and district up to 3 o'clock a. m., also finds a place in its columns. Its circulation and influence are rapidly increasing, and it is now acknowledged organ of opinion in the extent, variety and priority of its news.

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CIRCULATION—The circulation of the DAILY FREE PRESS is far larger than that of the combined issues of its local contemporaries.

The Evening Free Press

IS ISSUED at 4 o'clock p. m., and contains not only the matter found in the morning edition, but additional telegraphic dispatches and local intelligence up to the hour of going to press. This edition is published at TWO CENTS, and is for sale by the newsboys and at the various agencies throughout the city, and at St. Mary's, Stratford, St. Thomas and other western towns.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements inserted in the DAILY FREE PRESS are published in the Evening Edition *free of extra charge*.

The Weekly Free Press

IS A MAMMOTH SHEET, containing 64 columns of matter, and enjoys a large and influential circulation among the best classes. It is a Western, not a Toronto, paper, and compares favorably with the closest published elsewhere. Its compilation is made with great care. It contains the cream of the news of the week from all parts of the world, ample commercial information; and its literary department finds great acceptance in the family circles. It has been aptly termed the "King Bee of Journals," and is well worthy of the attention.

ADDRESS, FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, London, Ontario.

The Free Press

Wednesday, April 2, 1879.

THE ONTARIO GRITS NOT WISE IN TIME.

Mr. Mowat has missed his only chance, if he ever had one. The party counted on a reaction from the failure of the National Policy. They expected this policy to curse the Conservative party, and it has only increased their popularity with the people. From all quarters of the country come cheering indications of reviving trade, of restored confidence, of preparations for extended manufactures. From Halifax to Victoria all seem alive, alive on the move, and the hum of industry will soon be heard from every hamlet in the land. The Americans are about to invade Canada, we confess, but the invasion is not so much to be dreaded as the *Globe* and Cartwright would like the people to believe. Instead of pouring steel and shell into our cities, the offensive weapons are only to be boxes of good specie, with which to establish peaceful factories, whose only result will be to find work for our idle operatives, a market for our farmers, an increase to our national wealth and population, and a new impetus given to the progress of the country. We can stand a good deal of invasion of this kind, and to all such invaders we promise a cordial greeting and hearty welcome. There is one step further, and of renewed activity in almost every branch of business, and the general theme is the starting of new industries in one place, and the extension of old in another. The cloud seems gradually but surely rising, and through the rifts one can clearly discern the dawn of better times. Preparations are being made for the re-opening of sugar refining where the works had been closed, and of starting new works in other and eligible sites. Cotton factories will be re-opened and extended, and immediately and no doubt new ones started in various positions, and all through confidence in the new tariff.

With the true condition of the country before them, the people will not be much affected by the absurd wailings and evil forebodings of the Reform party. It will be hard to convince a man that he has been ruined by giving him plenty of work, good wages, and the means of securing the domestic comfort of his wife and family. If the closing of Sedgwick's Works threw two or three hundred men out of employment, the resumption of these works means the finding of employment for the same number, which may represent the support in comfort of some hundreds of human souls. And this is but a small part of what this one branch of business promises to do for the working men of Canada. These are great facts, the truth of which cannot be denied, while the stories we hear of works

> *MR. RYKERT IN THE COMMONS.*

closed and men thrown out of employment by hundreds are mere inventions of the sensational kind, which will do no harm to any one but those who have put them in circulation.

These babbles regarding the distress of the working man who has lost his employment on account of Mr. Tilley's tariff, are flitly followed up by the absurd pretension that the electors already repent of their great victory of the 17th of September and that they would reverse at verdict if they could. Well, they have had opportunities of doing so, but they seem so inclined, but we have witnessed nothing except what was calculated to confirm the opinion, that the people have not wavered in their sentiments, nor faltered in their allegiance to that distinguished leader who now carries out so fully and faithfully in office the very principles he advocated and the very promises he made while in opposition. He announced as his remedy for the evils under which the country groaned, encouragement to our industries and protection from that competition which had ground the manufactures of Canadian growth out of existence, and the tariff now under consideration at Ottawa is the fulfilment of those promises. We have no broken promises, no violated pledges here, and the people are satisfied that the result of this policy will be all, and perhaps more than all they ever anticipated.

And now what says Mr. Mowat to all this? Does he not remember that he has been a little short-sighted as respects the public estimate of the National Policy? Did he not believe that long before the revenue bill came to the Ontario jury shall pronounce the verdict upon him and his Administration, that jury would have seen the failure of the National Policy, and a reaction set in against the Conservative party in consequence? Now he sees his mistake. Mr. Brown sees his mistake, too, and hence these frantic efforts, and this wholesale misrepresentation of the effects of the new tariff. But all will not avail. The Mowat Government have let it be known too honestly, that their retention of office in Ontario is a standing menace to the Dominion Government, who are endeavoring to carry into effect the will of the people, and therefore it is the first duty of the people to sweep out of existence this band of organized obstructionists.

Mr. Rykert was the terror of the Grits in the Local, and he is equally prone to touch the saints on the raw in the Commons where he has now gone. He has suffered as much from the corrupt practices of the Reformers and from their money-bag influence as any other man in the Dominion. The way he used to make them wince under his scathing exposures of their misdeeds was hard to bear, and will fully account for the vindictive spirit they displayed in their attempts to grind him through the wealth of Neelon and his friends. But it was of no avail. He fought the battle single-handed, he fought it with a spirit, with a skill and determination that entitle him to the highest praise; and justice and right in his person triumphed in the end. Now he will confront them on the broader battlefield of the House, and it is a little wonder it seems just as able to make the galled jades wince there, as he formerly did in our Ontario Assembly.

We have pleasure in reading the accounts which the Grit press give of the lashing which "Charlie" has received from some of those unfortunates whose inconsistencies he had exposed, and we are more satisfied with the result of the *mill*, we have no doubt "Charlie" is, and this with reason, as he left them sorry spectacles behind him. The annual House of Commons. It is difficult to bear a public exposure of one's former opinions, pitted in direct opposition to those he now proclaims, especially when no adequate cause can be assigned for this sudden conversion. The efforts to break the force of this attack by a pretended case of assumed sympathy on his part with both political parties, completely broke down, and Mr. Rykert came out of the ordeal untouched in honor and consistency, but not so the Grits, who had The throwing the burden of proof as regards the allegations made against Mr. Rykert's consistency, from one shoulder to another, was remarkably characteristic of the party, but the effect was most disappointing to those who tried the experiment. It would be more profitable were the Rymals and Patterson to steer clear of "Charlie," as he is very decidedly superior in ability to any of those who assail him.

Mr. Rykert is an industrious, hard-working member of whatever Legislature he belongs to; he reads all, he studies all, and he notes all that may be deemed useful for future reference or future conflict. There is no assailant of "Charlie," as our Grit friends of a certain caste choose to call him, except the man who has not and never had, a record before the world as a public man—who will not meet his match. The Reformers in the field need not be told that "A chiel's amang ye takin' notes, and faith he'll print them," for the honorable Archibald McKellar can inform them of the truth of this. It now appears that Mr. Rykert, while crystallizing the beauties of Gritdom, as exemplified in the Local Legislature, has found time to fix some of the brilliant connections that shed lustre on the same party in the House of Commons, and that those who furnished the materials for these artistic displays of friend "Charlie" are not over grateful for his polite attentions In the meantime, in place of his opponents having placed him in a questionable position as respects political consistency, he has refuted the charges and vindicated his public record on every point on which he was assailed. Mr. Rykert will, we feel convinced, do yeomanly service to the cause, because he is not afraid to adopt the Mowat theology and "fight the devil with fire."

So many persons get faint-hearted in this stern, hard struggle which we call Life, that any accredited instance of decided success, despite discouragement and unfavorable circumstance, is likely to be helpful. A writing woman communicates to a Western newspaper that she attended an entertainment in the ball-room of one of the Saratoga hotels, eight or nine years ago. At its close, an elderly Frenchman arose, and begged the audience to listen to his daughters, who were desirous to sing. Few attended to his request; but those who remained saw two plain girls, shabbily dressed, advance, and heard them execute several Italian airs in what they conceived to be very ordinary fashion. The father insisted that they had vocal gifts, and that study and time would prove so; but hardly anyone agreed with him, and his daughters were quickly forgotten. One of the sisters is known to day as Emma Albani (her real name is La Jemmes), but Albani, derived from Albany, her birth place, sounds more Italian), and the other, still younger, is studying abroad, and promises to become celebrated, also, as a lyric artist. Recently, Madame Albani had to recalls at the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg, from one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled in the Russian capital, she might have contrasted the brilliant reception with the scarcely

> *CANADIAN OATMEAL MILLING.*

The Opposition journals in their desire to decry the National Policy of the Government as submitted in the new tariff, attempt to create a false impression in the minds of the public regarding the Canadian oatmeal milling interest, trying to make it appear that everything adverse to this business is attributable to the new tariff, overlooking the fact that this branch of industry had been in its present state for some months before the new tariff was brought down, the depression being caused by circumstances quite independent of the National Policy. Any one conversant with the trade knows that the season of 1877-78 opened with very small stocks of meal on the British markets, coupled with the fact that the Irish and Scotch oat crops were deficient; at the same time the American crop was a failure, and consequently a little scarce in quality and cheap. These exceptional circumstances gave a great impetus to the Canadian and Western States millers, who, early shipping and commencing a bare market, realized full prices and exceptional profits, which stimulated everyone in the trade to work to the fullest capacity of their machinery, the result being that the export of this article was greater during the season of 1877-8 than ever before in any year. This unusual movement of Canadian and American meal so increased stocks in the home markets that it caused prices to decline gradually. Following this the abundant crop of 1878 proved very abundant in Scotland and Ireland, and over an average in the Western States. As the season of 1878-9 advanced the free delivery of Scotch, Irish, and American meal brought prices down to a level that Canadian millers could not compete against at a profit, hence some of our millers reduced their staff and confined their operations to the requirements of the local Dominion trade months before Mr. Tilley made his budget speech. Another element not favorable to the Canadian miller as compared with the Western miller is, the disadvantage in freighting oats from the West to the Canadian mills, the rates to Ontario points averaging nearly as high as from Chicago to New York, while the Western miller can freight his meal from Chicago to Liverpool as cheap, and sometimes cheaper, than Canadian millers can freight from Ontario points to Liverpool. Quite recently freight rates were quoted from Chicago to New York at 12½c. per 100 lbs. At the same time Canadians have had to pay 20c. per 100 lbs. to bring grain from Chicago to Ontario points, less than half the distance. If our contemporaries desire to manifest so much interest in the welfare of Canadian oatmeal millers, let them unite in redressing this wrong, and not waste their energies on false premises.

Pall Mall Gazette:—"It seems that the late convict Peace, through the sensational accounts published of all his doings, continues to exercise a wonderful influence on the imagination of the lower classes. Not only has burglary conducted with the aid of a revolver become a favorite pastime for youth, but even the hero's execution is imitated—not always without fatal results. Four boys actually put his pollice ansatz to death by strangulation while "playing at Peace." As it is termed, since the object of their admiration died for his crimes on the gallows. The latest case is that of a boy, aged ten years, who was found yesterday morning by a policeman, having strangled himself in a street in Lambeth, while pursuing his favorite amusement."

Ten days ago the cabling from London was interrupted. Here is the reason:—"At the Widnes Police Court, on Tuesday, two respectably connected youths were charged with cutting the telegraph wires on the night of the 6th of March. Owing to the discovery at Liverpool that communication was stopped, means were at once taken to remedy the defect. It was then found that at Widnes no fewer than fourteen wires had been cut by the prisoners. Communication was thus interrupted with London, Dublin and the United States. The prisoners, who were remanded, admitted having climbed up the telegraph poles and cut the wires with a piece of tin, but said that they had only done it for a lark."

A deputation of the Council of the Cremation Society of England has had an interview with the Home Secretary with the object of obtaining a resumption in the House of Lords calling attention to the Cremation Society, and asking the Government whether the practice of cremation is in accordance with the laws of the country. The deputation, which consisted of Sir Henry Thipson and others, urged arguments in support of cremation. Mr. Cross suggested that before the bill was established by any individual company it would be better for private individuals to bring in a bill and have the matter threshed out in Parliament.

The Irish emigration statistics, compiled by the Registrar-General, for the year 1878, show a slight increase in the number of emigrants. The total for last year was 41,628, which was 401 more than in the year before. There were 1,558 less males, and 1,959 more females. It is interesting to observe that of the whole number who left Ireland, which show no fewer than 18,648 went to Great Britain. The rest, number 22,976, went to the colonies. Ulster sent forth the largest number of emigrants that almost any form of sickness has proved fatal. Fifteen or twenty years ago before the Khedive had the interest on a foreign debt to pay, these lands were not in an enviable condition, for they were obliged to work hard raising crops, and then turn in a large proportion of the yield to the Government agents. But in this their lot was the common one of most Eastern people, and they were doubtless shrewd enough to cheat their rulers when pushed too hard. Now, however, the raising of Egyptian revenue is in the hands of keen-witted foreigners, who are determined that the bondholders shall be satisfied. One means of enlarging the receipts that has been resorted to has been to increase the production of sugar; but in order to do this the land that was formerly used by the natives for their own purposes has been taken, and what is more, the natives from the district around each sugar factory are compelled to abandon work in their own fields and furnish gratuitously the same material once needed in the Government mills and plantations.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 19th March, says:—"A large meeting, at which the Norwegian poet, M. Bjornstene Bjornson, presided, was held at Christiania on the evening of Thursday last, with the object of protesting against the union of Norway with Sweden, this protest taking the form of an agitation for the removal from the Norwegian flag of the emblem which signifies the union with Sweden. According to telegrams received here, the meeting was of the stormiest kind, cheers and counter-cheers putting an early end to all kinds of discussion. Short 1,200 persons were present, who appeared about equally divided, and who greeted M. Bjornson's declaration that, under Norwegian want our flag pure and unmilled—away with the emblem of the union," with about equal groans and hisses. The speech of M. Bjornson was violent in the extreme and full of the bitterest and most virulent personal attacks on the King of Sweden."

The *Globe* does not like *Grip's* last joke, "Mr. Facing Both Ways," and pretends that it has not been guilty of the offence attributed to it. But the instances have been so numerous in its columns of that complained of, that the public appreciated the hit at once.

The Dominion Type Foundry advertise "no increase in prices," whereas we were reading the other day in some solicitous journal that the printers were to be specially taxed, and that "knowledge" was in danger of being trodden under foot by Mr. Tilley.

Dominion Parliament.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

By Special Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 1.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

VENTILATION.

Mr. Charlton called attention to the bad ventilation of the chamber, stating that many members suffered ill-health in consequence of it. He condemned the arrangements as being of the worst possible kind, as members were obliged while in the House to breathe foul and impure air. He pointed out numerous defects, and urged that effective measures should be taken to remedy the evils complained of. He thought the cost of making the necessary improvements would not be more than $10,000.

Mr. Plumb supported the remarks of the previous speaker, speaking very strongly against the very bad ventilation. The air in the Chamber was furnished from underground ducts and was always impure. The galleries were frequently almost unendurable. He hoped some means would be taken to supply fresh air in the House. He would suggest that Mr. Charlton, that a special committee consisting of six members be appointed to examine into and report on this matter.

Mr. Cartwright suggested that the Hon. Minister of Public Works should give his attention to the subject.

Hon. Dr. Tupper said he had frequently complained of the bad ventilation, but since he had come across the floor of the House he did not find so much to complain of. He agreed, however, that something ought to be done at once to do away with the evil complained of, and thought the proper way of effecting this was for the Minister of Public Works to take the matter in hand.

After some remarks from Mr. Mackenzie Mr. Plumb withdrew his motion for a committee, expressing the hope that Hon. Dr. Tupper would give the matter his immediate attention.

Mr. Hesson said he had never been ill in his life till he came here. He had been suffering from the vitiated air in the House.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Honde resumed the debate on the Budget. He began by condemning the factious course pursued by the members of the Opposition. He claimed that the Liberal-Conservative party had gone to the country with a protectionist platform—and in introducing the National Policy they were only carrying out what the great mass of the people wished. He quoted from Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's speech at Sarnia, in which the former gentleman had said that protection could not raise the price of their grain one single cent; and then referred to the statements of Hon. Mr. Cartwright a few evenings ago, that the workingmen would have to pay increased prices for grain owing to a protective policy. He denounced the contention of the Opposition that they had been defeated in the last election through prejudices and ignorance. He read from a speech delivered in Hamilton, January 10th, 1874, by Mr. Mackenzie, in which the ex Premier, while angling for the votes of the workingmen, said that the revenue of the country must be raised by duties imposed on manufactures and produce, and also that in framing a tariff it should be done so as to benefit the Canadian people. That was claiming that the condition of the people should be improved by legislation; but gentlemen opposite now thought that no good could be done by legislation. The hon. member spoke eloquently in defence of the efforts which were now being made to work off the depression which had prevailed for so long, and predicted a more prosperous future for the whole of Canada in consequence of the change. He resumed his seat amid hearty and prolonged applause.

Dr. Orton said he did not think the time for a general debate should be occupied with long discussions on the abstruse questions of Free Trade and Protection. The people had declared by an overwhelming majority in favor of Protection, and after the election even the great Magni of the Reform party had confessed candidly that the fight was a fair and square one, and that the Reform party had been beaten. Under these circumstances, he was surprised that the members of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition about against a policy which the people had determined in favor. He argued that the tariff had been framed to benefit Canada as a whole, and although each separate interest might have to sacrifice something, he had no doubt that it would work well for the advantage of the country at large. A great deal had been said by gentlemen opposite concerning agricultural protection. He was glad to be able to say that the farming interests had not been neglected, but that a fair measure of protection would henceforth be afforded them. He had received a number of letters from various parts of the country expressing deep satisfaction with the new tariff. He then announced himself in favor of a national currency for the Dominion, alluding to the resolutions passed at Toronto, at which representatives of both political parties were present. He was glad the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Wallace) had taken the matter up so earnestly. He understood it was that gentleman's intention to introduce a series of resolutions embodying his views, and he hoped the matter would then be discussed fully.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

After recess,

Dr. Orton continued speaking in favor of a national currency. He referred to the agitation for protection in England, and expressed his opinion that a change would soon take place in the trade policy of that country. He looked upon the National Policy as a means which would contribute to securing improved commercial relations for Canada. He believed the time would soon come when Canada would have representation in the Imperial Parliament. He continued for some time, and on resuming his seat he was loudly cheered.

Mr. Mills followed, commencing with the avowal that he was a Free Trader, and asserting that he had been sent to the House as a Free Trader. He proceeded to discuss the general policy of the Government, and complained that the statement submitted by the Finance Minister. He contended that the Government had failed to redeem their promises to the people, inasmuch as they had imposed heavy taxes on everything that the working people and the farmers required to use. Following the usual tone of the Opposition speakers, he denounced the tariff as being framed in the interest of the manufacturers solely. He claimed that the protection would only be a tax on the Canadian, but would not tax the other nations

Continued on First Page.

Migration of English Sparrows

The migrations of English sparrows (*passer domesticus*) in immense flocks toward the western area of the United States, are something extraordinary in the history of these birds. They were noted at various points of the railway between Chicago and Syracuse, straggling hurriedly along the lake shores and across the fields, during the interval of the mornings of March 20th and 21st. These Western migrations would not have appeared significant were it not for the fact that since March 4, no arrivals of the sparrows in Illinois have steadily increased. Evidently some great epoch in their history is in progress, which may mean an enlargement of their numbers in the great eastern cities, so extensive as to compel migrations to the more untenanted fields of the West. In the science columns of the Chicago *Tribune* of March 15th, the writer in his "annual account" of the bird arrivals from the South, attributed the unparalleled appearance of species and specimens on March 9th to the hot current of air passing from the Gulf to the Pole, the temperature being 70° F. in Chicago at noon. Ah increased number of sparrows was also noted on that day, but their presence seemed due to merely local causes. It is now certain that they were also migrating, (westward, however, instead of northward), which can in no way be attributed to meteorology. There seems to be, then, an intimate connection between the migration of English sparrows and of men, both being due largely to an excess of numbers.

..In Leipsic, 14 out of every 1,000 dwelling places are in cellars, and 104 higher than the third story. In Berlin the corresponding numbers are 108 and 63; in Hamburg, 68 and 38; in Dresden, 88 and 183; while Pesth, notwithstanding an almost annual inundation, has 108 families in its cellars and 5 only of every 1,000 above the third story.

Affairs at the Capital.

Ottawa, April 1.—The correspondence between the Local Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government regarding the Fishery Award, has been laid on the table. They claim as their portion of the $5,500,000 a sum equal to that given to Newfoundland, $1,000,000, the money to be funded by the Dominion, and the interest to be paid semi-annually.

THE BUDGET.

Ottawa, April 1.—The attendance at the sitting of the House was rather thin to-day—that is, as far as the members were concerned—the galleries being well filled, especially in the evening. The fact is, very many of the members are heartily tired of hearing the tariff discussion, which has gone on so long. Now that very little new remains to be said, it is a trifle wearying some to have to listen to the same arguments, the same denunciations repeated over and over again. The general impression is that it is high time for a division to be taken, and that the sooner the discussion a great deal of valuable time is being wasted. The debate was renewed this afternoon by the member for Mackinonge leading off with a well-reasoned speech in defence of the National Policy. Mr. Honde, though a very young man, spoke with an energy and effectiveness which would have done credit to many of longer experience. He was followed by Dr. Orton, who spoke at length on the strongly-pronounced change which had taken place in the trade policy of the Dominion, congratulating the country on the introduction of a new tariff measure which would have the effect of stimulating and reviving all industries and secure prosperity. Mr. Mills spoke to a restless auditory for upwards of two hours, but advanced no new arguments.

PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railway contracts met this morning, Senator Macpherson in the chair. Mr. Marcus Smith was examined with reference to contracts on Section 25. He said that after the contract had been let by the late Government a change was made in the working by which permanent embankments were put on the place of trestle-work. This changed the whole character of the road, and involved an enormously increased expenditure. No new tenders were invited, and the work was done by the original contractors, who did not have to put a new price in.

Hon. Mr. Scott accused the witness of giving evidence unfavorable to the late Government with a motive.

Mr. Smith denied that he was doing anything of the kind, and stated that he did not attend the Committee for the purpose of being insulted. It was his place to tell the truth, and he would tell it. He went on to say that the change in the work was made without his knowledge. He had taken occasion to censure both Haslewood and Ryan for the manner in which they conducted the work. He could not account for the enormous increase of quantities as compared with the original estimates.

The Committee then adjourned.

A DAY IN THE SHAMBLES.

Mr. Henry Bergh Inspects the Slaughter House—How Animals are Sawing Up to Die.

From the New York Times.

The abattoirs at the foot of Thirty-ninth and Sixtieth streets were visited yesterday by Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals accompanied by Superintendent Thomas W. Harfield and half a dozen officers of the society. The establishment first inspected were those of Joseph Stern, Jacob Metzger, Charles Joffin, James O'Shea, and Alexander Odenhamer, all situated at the foot of Thirty-ninth street. The method of killing hogs was found to be so entirely reformed that Mr. Bergh had no occasion for interference, and very little for warning. The shambles were tolerably clean. The hogs are now driven to the slaughter platform instead of being hoisted there by one leg, and sufficient time for death to supervene is interposed between the fatal stab and the scalding process. Considerable beef slaughtering being done by Stern and Metzger, Mr. Bergh inquired pretty minutely into their method of hoisting, and found it was done by ropes passed around the hind legs, but never by one leg. Mr. Bergh informed these operators that it had been decided at the recent congress in Paris that a blow on the head previous to cutting the throat is the most humane method of killing an animal. Mr. Stern demurred to this, on the ground that the blow suspends the action of the heart, and that the meat cannot be drained of blood properly after an animal has been stunned. The meat of animals thus slaughtered is not only unsalable, but rapidly becomes putrid. Mr. Bergh waived the point, but insisted that the beeves should be hoisted by means of a wide strap passed around both legs, instead of by a rope, which cuts into the flesh and tortures the doomed creature. Mr. Stern promised to take the matter into consideration.

One of the largest slaughter houses in the city is that of T. C. Eastman, slaughterer for the Union Stock-yard, at the foot of Sixtieth street. The building stands on a projecting tongue of land a few hundred yards from some of the finest residences west of Central Park. The descent thither from the high table-land upon which these residences rest, is like a descent from Paradise into Dante's Inferno. A solution of offal and animal matter festers in the gutters. Here the work was found in full blast. In a low structure, lighted with flaming gas jets, were engaged at least 150 men and boys, begrimed to the ears with offal and blood. Possibly a hundred animals, in various stages of ghastly postmortem, were suspended from the ceiling. The pavement under foot was slimy, hoofs and entrails were heaped about in masses; a slip, a mis-step, and the unwary explorer found himself half drowned in a liquid of horribly suggestive composition. The odor was worse than the sewerhold sensation of the City of Cologne. The sight was horrible, and the men and boys waved their bloody knives with a sort of inhuman glee not altogether pleasant to witness. As the party entered, a sturdy steer had just been hoisted with a hoop, cable linked about the hind legs. The hoops wind lass had just passed its repetitious ignominy the poor brute's throat was gashed from ear to ear, and the blood spouted into a shallow tub, topped with a crimson froth. The eyes glazed slowly. In five minutes the quivering, terror stricken creature was a dead, ready for the European market. The large windlass revolved again, and the drama was again enacted.

Mr. Bergh interposed an objection to the method of swinging with the carcass of one of the animal just hoisted being found, on examination, horribly bruised, and threatened to arrest the parties unless the more humane method of hoisting with a strap was adopted. They promised to adopt Mr. Bergh's suggestion. Sick at heart and a little nauseated, the members of the party adjourned to the sheep-slaughtering floor above, where scores of sheep stood shivering in their paddocks. Here and there a dead fellow had been balanced upon the edge of the pen. The frightened ghost of the living was more pitiful than the staring eyes of the dead. Mr. Bergh prescribed that a high wall should be erected between the paddocks and the shambles. The inspection ended with instructions to his agents to visit the establishments daily and see that his suggestions are carried into effect.

The Niceties of French Law.

A Paris journal says:—A gentleman is stopped on the street at midnight by a thief. Drawing a pistol from his pocket he tells the man to walk quietly before him to the station. Arriving there he tells the Chief what has occurred.

"Very well," replies that officer, "but have you permission to carry arms?"

"No, sir."

"In that case I must put you under arrest."

"But without the arm which I happened to have I probably would have been assassinated."

"That is possible, but the police ordinance exists and it is necessary that it be observed."

"Is it allowable to carry arms which are not deadly?"

"Certainly."

"Then look at my pistol. It has no hammer. To oblige a friend I was going to take it to a gunsmith to have it repaired."

"Oh, if I had only known," cried the chief.

"Put without the arm which I happened to have I probably would have been assassinated."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Launch at Pt. Stanley

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY will run a Special Train, leaving London at 12 30 p.m.

ON THURSDAY, 3rd INST.,

to enable the public to see the new steamer launched. Returning, will leave Pt. Stanley at 5 p.m.

Fare for the round trip 50c.

F. BROUGHTON,
d Gen. Manager.

IN CHANCERY

In the matter of the north half of Lot Number Five on the Fifth Concession of the Township of West Nissouri, in the County of Middlesex.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Chester Glass, of the City of London, Gun Smith, Mortgagee, in the above matter, as application to the Court of Chancery for a Vesting Order in the above mentioned property, under "The Quieting Titles Act," and has appointed Friday, the thirteenth day of April, now at his office, in the City of London, as the place and one of the days for the hearing of such application. Any person claiming to have any title to or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required to be then and there in person or by his Counsel to show cause why such application should not be granted.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1879.

(Signed) GEO. S. HOLMSTEAD,
Referee of Titles.

Dd 2 9

CATHOLIC

Prayer Books!

IN GREAT VARIETY

—AND—

At All Prices

—AT—

REID BROS & CO

177

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Opera House—One Night Only.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS

Miss Dickie Lingard

and her superb New York Company,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd,

in her great creation,

La Cigale!

Supported by the entire strength of the Company. Prices—75c, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats at Murray's. City

NEW GOODS!

Return Balls.

Rubber Balls.

Marbles.

Skipping Ropes.

Window Blind Paper—Satin Green, Green and Buff.

&c., &c.,

AT BRYCE'S,

168 and 215

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

License Notice.

CITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Tavern and Shop Keepers in the City of London who intend to apply for licenses are requested to make application to the Commissioners on or before

TUESDAY,

—THE—

First Day of April Next,

THOS. PARTRIDGE,
Seal, C.
London, March 28, 1879. C288

FRESH ARRIVALS

—OF—

New Season's Teas

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE.

Extra choice Young Hyson, Gunpowders, Japan, Congous, Souchongs, Oolongs, &c.

These Teas are Decidedly the Best Value to be had

☞ All first-class GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS at the most moderate prices. C288 W. S. SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of the

Canada Chemical Mfg Company

Will be held at the Company's Office, Richmond street, London, at noon,

ON FRIDAY, THE 4th DAY OF APRIL, 1879,

—FOR THE—

Election of Directors & Other Business.

Clinton d T. H. SMALLMAN, Sec.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

Victoria Hall

London, on

Wednesday Evening, April 2, '79,

at 8 o'clock, and on

Thursday Afternoon, April 3, 1879,

at 2 o'clock, under the patronage of Ladies. Particulars, with programmes, on Wednesday and Friday. The following distinguished artists will appear: Mlle. Ida Corri, Mlle. Corri, Signor Corri, Mr. Paul Corri, Mr. Sam Corri, M. P. Corri has wonderful skill in the management of his instrument, his playing of Paganini's variations created what is known as a "furore." M. P. Corri took the audience by storm with his Paganini concert. The mechanical skill displayed in