Medical.

CATARRH

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

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RIOTING IN EGYPT.

Disbanded Officers Clamouring for Their Back Pay.

ATTACK ON THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, Feb. 18.—The crowd which gathered before the Minister of Finance to-day was composed of some 400 disbanded officers, who clamoured angrily for their arrears of pay. Nubar Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, were insulted by the mob as they were leaving the Ministry. The latter's coat was torn. Thirty rioters entered the building but were expelled on the arrival of the Khedive and the foreign Consuls. The rioters then invested the Ministry. The Khedive harangued the crowd and made three futile attempts to depart in his carriage but was himself insulted. The cavalry finally charged the rioters. Several arrests were made. Nubar Pasha was shot in the hand. His coachman and the Khedive's Master of the Ceremonies were also wounded.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

The Prussian Cabinet advocates a heavy tax on tobacco.

Earl Beaconsfield has influenza, and is confined to his residence.

Notice has been given in the German Parliament of a bill imposing higher duties upon iron.

The Hungarian Minister of Finance has informed the Diet of a deficit of 24 million florins.

The Pope has proclaimed a univeral jubilee and indulgence on the anniversary of his election.

Hon. Mr. Malet has been appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople in place of Mr. Layard.

About 6,000 weavers are out of employment at Macclesfield, Eng., on account of the depression of trade.

The Arab Tabia affair has been satisfactorily arranged, Russia and Roumania having exchanged explanations.

Sir Stafford Northcote last night said the Government had decided not to deal with the Irish University question.

A Paris despatch says sixteen soldiers in barracks near the Military School died of typhus fever within a few days.

It is announced that the Pope has expressed a desire to make Rev. Dr. Newman a Cardinal, and that Dr. Newman has respectfully declined the honour.

A Berlin despatch says that the customs tariff committee has decided to propose a duty of 10 marks per hundred weight on flops, but to admit wool and cotton free.

The mill masters of Ashton-under-line have decided to begin a general lock out on Saturday if the strike is not settled. The strikers are now estimated at 10,000.

Eighteen Catholic Bishops of Ireland, at Maynooth yesterday, adopted resolutions strongly censuring the Government for its conduct in regard to University Education.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Monday Sir Stafford Northcote declared he was not aware of any intention to appoint the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland.

Signor Alessandrini, Public Prosecutor at Genoa, is to be transferred to a less important post, on account of his employing clairvoyance to detect the authors of the robbery at the National Bank.

Strikes have occurred in two large cotton mills at St. Petersburg for increased pay, a diminution of the hours of labour, and the dismissal of the English foremen. It is believed the movement will spread.

Senor Emilio Castelar has accepted the invitation of the Curators of the Taylor Institution to give a course of lectures on Spanish literature before the University of Oxford during the next summer term.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, has been exiled to Orenberg for communicating with the Berlin *National Zeitung* in regard to a strategic railway.

The London *Times* says the collection of Government revenue has given the Bank of England such control over the money market that it is not probable money will be cheaper than at present until the end of the financial year.

The *North German Gazette* points out that the Duke of Cumberland's marriage contract speaks of the Royal family of Hanover, thus proving that Denmark countenances the Duke of Cumberland's aspirations to the throne of Hanover.

Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminister, has arrived at Rome. On Monday he had a long and cordial interview with the Pope, who congratulated him on the promise of Catholicism in Great Britain, and discussed measures for its extension.

The *Daily News* reports that Sir Charles Dilke has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons that while ready to assist in retrieving the situation at the Cape, the House considers that the Zulu territory was invaded on inadequate grounds.

The Marquis de Tocqueville telegraphs from Constantinople the acceptance of a financial project involving a loan to the Porte of eight millions sterling. The Porte will request England and France to appoint each two delegates to a Commission for administering the Customs. The army and navy are to be reduced to a peace footing.

Measures are being taken in Turkey to occupy the territory evacuated by the Russians. Orders have been given for seven battalions of Turkish troops to advance toward Adrianople. A portion of two regiments of gen d'armerie will likewise be sent into that Province under English and French officers. The Russian army train was to begin moving from Adrianople yesterday.

The Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry has laid a letter before Parliament asking the House to sanction the prosecution of deputy Fritzsche, charged with violating the Socialist law. A warrant has been issued against Fritzsche, and it is understood that the same course will be adopted towards deputy Hasseleman. The Reichstag disapproves of these summary measures.

UNITED STATES.

About one hundred thousand valentines were sent through the New York post office on Friday.

Henry Sudor, with a companion, started from New York City on Wednesday on horseback, to ride to Patagonia.

Dom Pedro of Brazil has contributed to the Washington monument a stone weighing nearly eight tons to perpetuate the memory of Washington.

The first coloured boy ever admitted to the white boys' normal school, Philadelphia, was received on Wednesday. He came from the coloured school, and entered the competitive examination against 126 white boys.

The U. S. Senate yesterday, by 4 to 57, refused to impose a tax on tea of 10 cents per pound. The question of taxing coffee was rejected without a division.

Jacob Hempstraught, of Campville, Tioga county, N. Y., died yesterday, aged one hundred and three. His uncle, aged one hundred and twenty, died recently at Saratoga.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has purchased the Tift Elevator at Buffalo. Its capacity is 300,000; elevating 8,000 bushels per hour. It is reported that the price paid was $255,000.

It appears now that the old American Bible Society will adhere to the terms of its constitution, which provide that only the King James' version of the Bible shall be circulated.

Miss Annie O'Neil, of Baltimore, sued Philip Brogan for $10,000 for breach of promise. Brogan claimed he was drunk when he promised to marry her, but the jury gave her $1,000.

News from Sitting Bull's camp, on the American soil, just over the British boundary, states that the Crows killed two Sioux and stole a number of their horses. Sitting Bull has declared war against the Crows.

The Buffalo Board of Trade to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Fire recommending the buying and selling of grain, flour, &c., by the cental, when adopted by the New York Produce Exchange.

The suit of Michael Hillar against the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to recover $114,000 for alleged breach of contract, has begun. He wants percentages for encouraging Mennonite immigration.

A heavy snow storm has prevailed throughout eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. The bridges over the upper and lower cascades of the Columbia river are broken down. There has been much loss of stock.

Within the past few days the following have died at the New York Home for the Aged:—Mrs. McCloskey, aged 110 years; Miss Hammond, aged 107 years; Mrs. Brock, aged 103; and Mrs. Scully, 102. Mrs. Gallagher, 105, is now sick in bed.

A Newburgh special says Sarah Maria Williams, who died six months ago, threatened to haunt her husband, and he died a few weeks ago from ghastly visits. The son of the dead man, with his family, have been occupying the house lately, but have now been forced to retire owing to the unearthly visits.

Neither Rev. H. W. Beecher nor Bowen have yet appeared to assume the legal responsibility imposed upon them as executors of the will of the old lady who left her fortune for the purpose of founding a coloured female seminary. As Beecher tersely puts it, Bowen and he do not sail in the same boat now.

It is reported the Chinese Minister at Washington secretly favoured the passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration, and employed agents to secure its passage, with a desire to prevent the entrance of Americans into China. Secretary Evarts is very much opposed to the bills becoming law, hence a veto is probable.

On Wednesday sixteen houses owned by miners at Shenandoah, Pa., commenced sinking into the ground. Some have settled two or three feet and are still moving. The inmates have all removed to places of safety. The sinking is caused by the robbing a mine of the coal pillars in the Kehinoor mines directly under that section of the town.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt, aged twenty-five, is the younger son of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and inherited from his grandfather $2,000,000. Hitherto he has resided with his father. The announcement of his marriage to Louise Holmes Anthony, which took place on December 17th, was first made public on Saturday. It is said the bridegroom's family did not know of the marriage, and when the fact was disclosed a scene followed which may result in an estrangement. It is also alleged that the bride is the divorced wife of Daniel Torrence, a cousin of the young husband.

A Legislative Committee is in secret session at St. Louis, Mo., investigating the Police Commissioners. It is stated that testimony has been taken to the effect that Dr. Nedelet, Commissioner, was connected with a gamblers' ring, and received money from gamblers for advance information as to when raids were to be made on the keno houses. Testimony it is also said has been given that Ladd, another Commissioner, had a scandalous intrigue with women a few years ago, and is so much under the influence of Nedelet and Wakefield that he is not a proper person for the position. The publication of the above testimony has created a great sensation.

A Washington special says it is rumoured that the President will veto the anti-Chinese bill, on the ground that the bill proposes to break a treaty with a friendly nation without notice and without sufficient reasons, because the delay to proceed formally could work no appreciable injury, as there had already been conferences between the State department and the Chinese Ambassador with the view of remedying the evils complained of; also that the summary violation of the treaty would needlessly and gravely imperil the interests of Americans in China. Wm. Lloyd Garrison writes to the New York *Tribune* an earnest letter upon the Chinese Exclusion Bill. Garrison believes in the largest liberty to immigration, and summons the Republican party to support this policy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It has been discovered that Canton has been annually defrauded of about a million dollars by smuggling opium.

Preparations have commenced at Yokohama for the reception of General Grant. A new residence will be built expressly for him.

The Egyptain budget proposes that the army be reduced to 10,000 and the remainder, including 2,000 officers, be disbanded.

Slight rain fell in the Punjaub on Saturday, but insufficient to appreciably diminish the risk of famine which is imminent unless rain falls within a fortnight. In Oude and the North-West provinces the situation is equally bad. There is also some complaint from Bengal.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng." 343-39

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Ministerial Explanations on Reassembling.

The Wars in Zululand and Afghanistan—The Cattle Disease—Irish University Education and the Borough Franchise.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. Earl Beaconsfield in the Lords and Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons, made formal announcements of the legislation proposed and the state of foreign relations.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it was not desirable to either exaggerate or depreciate unduly the severe blow in South Africa. There exists general admiration for the gallantry of the troops and universal sympathy for the sufferers. The Cabinet is resolved to repair and wipe out the disaster. The first batch of reinforcements leave Indian waters [illegible] abstinence from expression of views upon the disaster until further details had been received. He said there is every reason for satisfaction with the progress of the Berlin Treaty. The Porte has shown earnestness in the reform arrangement in Asia. He referred to England's arrangements in Cyprus and said the Afghanistan Expedition may be said to have accomplished its object. He stated that the Government intended to introduce a criminal code and bankruptcy bill; also a resolution regarding the business of the House. The latter refers to obstructions.

The Marquis of Hartington criticised the general policy of the Government, touching upon the extension of the Indian frontier, the improbableness of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, and the neglect of Irish university education.

A motion of Captain Nolan that the Government, in omitting Irish university education and the reform of the land laws from its programme, had ill-requited the people for the increased burdens necessitated by its warlike policy, was rejected by 72 to 25.

In the House of Lords, Earl Beaconsfield particularly defended the Sultan against the charges of unwillingness to reform the administration of his Government, and announced that the commission appointed by the Sultan to examine the needs of the various provinces, has just presented its report. "The object of the Government's interference in Afghanistan," he said, "has been completely accomplished. We now hold the three great highways connecting Afghanistan and India, and I hope we shall always retain them. We have secured the frontier, which, I hope and believe, will render India invulnerable in a way which will trench as little as possible on the independence of Afghanistan."

Earl Granville criticised the annexationist tone of the official utterances in regard to the colonial policy of the Government. He declared the Opposition would cordially support all efforts to maintain the honour and safety of the troops and colonists at the Cape.

Earl Carnarvon declared that, when in office, he was aware of the insolence and aggressiveness of Cetywayo, and he suggested that the Government now send troops from India to the Cape.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Hamilton, Vice-President of the Council, said some time ago the Council was informed of the prevalence of disease among cattle in the United States. Among the sources of information was the message of President Hayes. He expected that by the 3rd of March arrangements for slaughtering would be completed at Liverpool and elsewhere.

The motion of Mr. Meldon, in favour of assimilating the Irish borough franchise to those of England and Scotland, was rejected by 255 to 187.

Mr. Charles Lewis, Irish Conservative, violently opposed the motion, declaring it favoured the maintenance of a system of disorganization and dissaffection and would hand over the political power to the classes subservient to priests and demagogues.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, stated that England had asked permission of Russia to send physicians to investigate the plague. The Privy Council had, he said, ample powers to enforce quarantine at a minute's notice, but he did not believe England was endangered.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES

Collapse of the Liverpool Strike—Reduction of the Wages of Weavers and Spinners.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—The dock labourers, numbering over forty thousand, decided that unless the masters agree to the old rates by this afternoon they would demand an advance of the day rate, and of one penny per hour overtime.

The shipowners remain firm. At the closed docks, where the men are fed and housed, there were more applications for employment to-day than could be accommodated.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne struck to-day. The masters will probably lock out the spinners also, although the latter desire to continue work. There have been further stoppages of mills, and notices of a reduction of wages were posted at Burnley this week. Forty firms at Bolton have given notice of a ten per cent. reduction. The spinners offer to accept a reduction of five per cent., and if the masters refuse to comply, 10,000 will strike.

The Globe Cotton Spinning Company announces that it will close the mills in a fortnight. This will throw a thousand hands out of employment.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The striking corn porters have resumed work at the grain warehouses.

The strike has practically collapsed. Only about three thousand attended to-day's meeting, which resolved to continue the strike. Meantime work is being resumed along the whole line of the docks. The sailors continue to hold out.

A number of sailors have volunteered to serve on the African transports at less wages than those for which they had been striking.

There is a strong feeling among the masters, and a formal arrangement with the labourers is impossible. The strikers will be left to return to work as they are individually disposed. At the meeting to-day the men's delegates told their clients they were free to act as they pleased.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 359-cow.

BALL AT RIDEAU HALL.

A Long-looked for Event Arrived and Gone.

TEN HUNDRED HAPPY PEOPLE.

A Brilliant and Animated Scene.

Special by Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—The ball that took place at Rideau Hall last evening has been looked forward to with great interest by the people of Ottawa for some weeks. The whole social fabric of the upper tendom of the capital has been shaken from its foundation in anticipation of this event. With the exception of the fancy dress ball given by Lord and Lady Dufferin some [illegible] years ago, there has been no occasion when people so anxiously awaited a circumstance as the interest which surrounded the ball of last evening. The hearts of many were gladdened with the reception of those cards, in size about six by four inches, on which were inscribed the words:—

"The A. D. C. in waiting is commanded by his Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise to invite ——— to a Ball on Wednesday, the 19th February, at 9 o'clock."

A great many of these invitations were delivered several weeks ago and some of them were only sent forward a few hours before the time at which the entertainment was announced to commence. Nearly

TEN HUNDRED PERSONS

accepted the invitations, and when one looked at the old pile of ruins that answers the purpose of a Viceroy's residence, wonder was expressed as to where that number of people could possibly be accommodated. The fancy dry goods, dress shoes, and gentlemen's fine furnishings businesses have been doing a rushing trade during the last few days. Half the city seemed to be planning as to how they were going to appear in the presence of royalty in a becoming and creditable manner. The invitations requested attendance at nine o'clock, but owing to the difficulty in securing cabs and conveyances at the proper time, large numbers had to be driven down to the hall as early as seven o'clock. They excused their premature arrival and were immediately provided for by the A.D.C. in waiting. From seven till ten o'clock, everything in the shape of a horse that could stand on three legs was harnessed to some kind of a sleigh and made to do service in conveying the invited to Government House. Sussex street could not have presented a more lively appearance if it had been a thoroughfare leading to a Derby race course. The

SHOUTING, HOOTING, YELLING JEHUS

were enjoying themselves. Oaths were heard in French and English that would have done credit to any organization for the propagation of profanity. Arriving at Rideau Hall grounds, there was a steady stream of sleighs going in one gate, leaving their passengers at the main hall doorway, and then coming out of another gate to drive up town for another cargo. The prices charged by the cabmen were most exorbitant, considering the short distance Government House is outside the city limits, ranging from two to ten dollars a passenger, according to the capacity and style of their sleighs. When the guests arrived at the hall, they were met by the regular sentry pacing up and down the lobby and the orderly sergeant, to whom they showed their cards of invitation, and were were then led to the dressing rooms. In both the ladies' and gentlemen's rooms there were a large number of attentive attendants who assisted the guests to disrobe and ticketed their superfluous clothing, giving a corresponding check to the owner. All was

BUSTLE AND EXCITEMENT,

Down in the hall proper there were detachments of the Governor-General's Foot Guards and the Dragoon Guards stationed in the corridors and standing at the doors. The former in their bright red tunics with bayonets fixed on their rifles at the attention position, and the latter with their cavalry uniform and bright brass helmets and drawn swords, presented a martial and attractive scene. All the available space in the hall was filled with guests; in fact the place was

CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.

The building immediately to the right of the main entrance, which had been erected for the purpose of a ball room and tennis court during Lord Dufferin's term, was arranged as the supper room. It had been beautifully decorated by Messrs. Howe and Mackay, Government painters, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. Here accommodation was provided for about three hundred to be seated at one time, and every arrangement was made for proper attention to the requirements of the guests. A most elaborate bill of fare was laid down before each plate printed in French, which fact afterwards created some slight confusion to those who were not fully acquainted with that language. It is said that the Governor-General observed the difficulty and ordered the servants to pass the various dishes round the table. Proceeding through the main corridor,

THE BALL ROOM

proper was reached, and here was the great centre of attraction. This wing of the hall had been used principally during the occupancy of Lord and Lady Dufferin for private theatricals. The floor was nicely waxed, so that those who desired to trip the light fantastic could be fully satisfied. At one end of the room, the Governor-General's Foot Guards' quadrille band, numbering twelve players, discoursed waltzes, lancers, polkas, and quadrilles, from about ten o'clock till on into the wee sma' hours of the morning. The programme had been specially arranged very lengthy in order to give all an opportunity of enjoying themselves there. However, during the greater portion of the entertainment, the room was too much crowded for indulging in dancing with any degree of comfort. His Excellency and H.R.H. endeavoured to receive the guests in the ball room proper, but the crush being so great they eventually had to pass through the various apartments and endeavour to welcome all as far as the circumstances of the occasion would permit. At midnight, the Vice-Regal party led the way to

THE SUPPER ROOM,

and were quickly followed by a large proportion of the guests. Shortly afterwards some of the invited began to leave, but it was not until between three and four o'clock in the morning that the last sleigh-loads left the Hall. The

VARIETY, BEAUTY, AND ELEGANCE

of the ladies' dresses was beyond a general description. Some of those there would have presented a more refined appearance had opera cloaks been provided for their shoulders and arms. A large number who would have done credit to low-necked dresses had the moral courage to appear to be old-fashioned by wearing their high neck and long sleeves. On the whole it was, fortunately, rather the exception to have the neck and chest covered simply with a gold chain. As far as numbers were concerned the occasion was a grand success, but the crowd was too great for any very great share of comfort to fall to the lot of those who had the honour of being present.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the Western Association at Ingersoll.

By Telegraph From Our Own Correspondent.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Feb. 19.—The annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, which was announced to take place here on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., was formally opened this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Upwards of 200 delegates were present, which will no doubt be increased to two or three times that number on the two succeeding days. Among the most prominent were Prof. J. T. Bell and Messrs. H. Ashley, Belleville; J. McKergow, Montreal; W. A. Hazzard, New York; L. B. Arnold, Rochester; E. A. Barnard, Director of Agriculture, Quebec; Hon. X. A. Willard, Little Falls, N.Y.; J. Allison, Brownsville; Benjamin Hopkins, Brownsville; J. T. Farrington, Norwich; Robt. Facey, Harrietsville; Edward Hunter, Dorchester; J. W. Scott, Sparta. The following were present from Ingersoll:—Wm. Dunn, C. S. Fierheller, J. S. D. Taylor, J. C. Hegler, Jas. Noxon, H. Rowland, Wm. Wilkinson, E. Casswell, C. E. Chadwick, and C. H. Slawson.

The following committees were appointed:—

Order of business—Messrs. E. Casswell, W. R. Marshall, J. W. Scott, Elgin Mott, Robt. Facey.

Nominations—Messrs. H. N. Lossee, John Allison, C. E. Chadwick, Jas. Noxon, Wm. Cole, Thos. Ballantyne, John Sharman.

Dairy implements—Geo. Hamilton, Wm. Wilkinson, J. T. Farrington, Wm. Moulton, John Henderson, Thos. Watson.

Mr. BENJAMIN HOPKINS, President, occupied the chair, and after receiving the report of the Committees proceeded to open the meeting. He said it afforded him great pleasure to see so many dairymen present, as it was a proof of the deep interest they had in the welfare of the Association, and of the extension and greater development of that branch of industry with which they were more immediately identified. Nothing afforded him greater pleasure than to meet with the dairymen and farmers of Ontario, as on the present occasion, and he hoped a great deal of good to all concerned would be the result in this instance, as he had no doubt, from the large number who were present there that day, and from the very able and efficient speakers who are on the programme, that it would be the most successful convention yet held by the Association.

Prof. J. T. BELL, of Belleville, was called to deliver the opening address. He read an interesting letter on "Butter making and the butter trade," which drew forth a lively discussion, and occupied the greater part of the afternoon. The paper strongly advocated the establishment of butter factories in Western Ontario, claiming that the revenue derived therefrom would be comparatively greater than from cheese, the latter being manufactured on such a scale as to prove an over-production.

Mr. J. MCKERGOW, of Montreal, gave the result of his experience in butter making in the East, which, fully substantiated the Professor's remarks.

Mr. C. E. CHADWICK, of Ingersoll, after briefly alluding in a few very feeling and touching remarks to the death of the late Harvey Farrington, of Norwich, moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was seconded by Prof. J. T. Bell and supported by Hon. X. A. Willard:—

That whereas it has pleased divine Providence to remove from our midst Harvey Farrington, one of the pioneers of the cheese factory system in our country, one of the kindest and most genial of men, whose memory will be deeply cherished by every member of this association, and whose name and influence has contributed so much to the success of this organization, we therefore resolve that in the death of the late Harvey Farrington we feel that this association has lost a valuable and efficient member and the cheese factory system one of its oldest, most intelligent and steadfast supporters, who by his able and excellent qualities of mind and heart won our regard, causing us to be sincere mourners with his friends in the sorrowful bereavement, and also resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of deceased in token of our high estimation of his character and sterling qualities.

The motion was unanimously carried, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again in the evening at seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled again this evening at 7 o'clock.

The following resolution was passed:—

Moved by Mr. E. A. Barnard, seconded be Mr. E. Casswell, and resolved,

That the Secretary of this Association be authorized to communicate with the various steamship companies relating to their facilities for carrying dairy produce, meats, &c., in their steamers with refrigerator accommodation for butter especially, The Secretary to report to the Board of Directors.

Short addresses were delivered by Prof. S. R. A. Barnard and L. B. Arnold, the former on "Phosphates and Superphosphates as manure, the use of the beet-root for cattle and for the manufacture of beet-root sugar," and the latter on "The best methods of making and curing butter."

A lively discussion was indulged in, which was kept up until 10 o'clock, when the meeting was adjourned, to meet again to-morrow at 9.30 o'clock.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—The Grand Trunk authorities are making special arrangements at Point Levis for the accommodation of the cattle trade. It is fully expected that by the opening of navigation extensive yards and sheds will be ready for the occupation of cattle in transit, it having been found much easier thus far to ship cattle at that port than at Montreal.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The assets of Mr. Wm. Clendenning are $413,500, and liabilities $355,705. The balance of assets is consequently $57,705, which, with indirect liabilities not expected to rank, of $63,198, makes an estimated total of $120,903 to the good.

The writ of attachment against the Dominion Loan and Mortgage Company, which has been in liquidation for some time past, will be contested. A recently elected director stated that the company only owes in all $34,000, and of this only $7,000 is not secured. The capital of the Company paid up amounts to $206,000, which will be lost.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredible short space of time, and for an insignificant sum you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentry, and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Ohio, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin, are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. Beware of imitations. Ask for Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. See that the signature S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

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NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

THE MOVING OF THE ADDRESS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The opening of the debate on the Address was characterized by what may be termed parliamentary *savoir faire*. The gentleman who moved the Address and the gentleman who seconded it, proved that they were no timid novices in public speaking, and had acquired all the necessary tact and discretion as to length and strength of speech. Mr. Brecken delivered an effective speech in English, and Mr. Tassé delivered an effective speech in French. Mr. Brecken showed that he was rather restraining a turn for eloquence for fear of appearing too much occupied with his formal duty. Mr. Tassé proved that he could not help being eloquent even if he tried. Mr. Brecken is a ready speaker, has a clear voice, a good Parliamentary manner, and plenty of political experience. With such qualities he cannot fail to increase, in the Parliament of Canada, the honours he has earned in public life in his own Island. Mr. Tassé has won his spurs in political fights in Ottawa, and his laurels in the attractive field of literature. He will probably win new honours in the Parliamentary arena; at least it is certain he will try to deserve them.

MR. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mackenzie congratulated both the honourable gentlemen on the speeches they had made. They evidenced an addition to the oratorical and business talent of the House. But the honourable leader of the Opposition declared that the speech was not of a character that called for much discussion. It committed nobody to anything, he said, though if any departure should be made from the speech it may safely be said that Mr. Mackenzie will endeavour to hold omebodys to something.

Mr. Mackenzie was not satisfied with the bill of fare provided in the speech. The Parliamentary Oliver Twist wanted "more." There was not enough legislation premised to please him. It may be some satisfaction to the hon. gentleman to know that what there is is good, and that the bill will be fully served at the Parliamentary table.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S REPLY.

The reply of Sir John Macdonald was very quiet, happy and good humoured. It was with excellent effect that he reminded Mr. Mackenzie in reference to his assault on the Washington Treaty, that several members of Mr. Mackenzie's own Cabinet had voted for that treaty. He was equally happy when he reminded Mr. Mackenzie that the Pacific railway sections of which that gentleman spoke ran one end into a swamp and one end into a wilderness, and that it was necessary to connect the swamp and the wilderness to bring Birnam wood to Dunsinane somehow.

In the course of his speech the Premier made a very important statement. He said that the Government had received information that France had consented, so far as Government consent could go, to allow Canadian ships the rights asked for in French ports, and that Canada would in all probability speedily be permitted to trade with France on the most favoured basis. This concession will be hailed with satisfaction, as it was one which, in view of the tendency of things in France, was hardly to have been expected, certainly not at so early a date.

THE PASSING OF THE ADDRESS.

Before the reply to the address was moved, there were quite a number of rumours afloat arising from indiscreet boasting of the Opposition members as to the course to be pursued by Mr. Mackenzie. It was said that, in view of his declaration at the church festival some time after his defeat, he would do his best to make the Government uncomfortable, and in view of the paragraph about the National Policy he could not permit the reply to be passed without an amendment being moved expressing his views on the proper trade policy of the country; but Mr. Mackenzie did not think fit to test the strength of his "party," or the sincerity of their opinions, and so disappointed the fighting people, who would have liked the melancholy exhibition of a division. It was also said that there were a considerable number of disaffected men in the Government ranks, and that Mr. Mackenzie was going to "corral" them with an exceedingly ingenious motion; but either his courage or his ingenuity failed. Possibly Mr. Mackenzie doubted the disaffection of his opponents. He is not without good sense, and possibly he felt the disaffection of his own party. He is not without discernment, He, therefore, was compelled to witness silently in Parliament the passing of the National Policy paragraph, and to listen to a gentleman from the extremest of what he imagines are uncompromising free trade Provinces moving the reply and endorsing the policy.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The traffic returns of the Intercolonial railway show a fair increase. During the year, there were carried 637,778 barrels of flour, being an increase of 383,068 barrels over the preceding year; 331,170 bushels of grain, being an increase of 38,318 bushels over the preceding year, and 46,498 head of live stock, being an increase of 9,084 head over last year. The lumber traffic shows a decrease of 1,500,000 feet. The working expenses, however, in spite of Mr. Brydges and Mr. Mackenzie's promises, and low prices and low wages, show an increase of over ten per cent.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Sandford Fleming reports, under date of 5th January, 1879, that heavy works of excavation will have to be undertaken on the section extending easterly from Keewatin to Eagle River, 67 miles. There are 967 miles of telegraph line now in operation, as far as Battleford. In British Columbia about 80 miles of telegraph line is in operation. The works of construction include the section from Fort William to English river, 113 miles; from Keewatin to Cross Lake, 36 miles; from Cross Lake to Selkirk, 76 miles; the Pembina branch, 85 miles, and the Georgian Bay branch, 50 miles. A note to the report states that one tender for the whole Pacific railway has been received.

MINISTERIAL WHIPS.

At a caucus of Government supporters yesterday, Messrs. Caron, Rufus Stephenson, Col. Williams, of East Durham, and Mr. Daly, of Halifax, were chosen Ministerial whips. Mr. Wallace presided.

The Value of Time.

As in a fire the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been the standard remedy. The positive cures it has effected are numbered by thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale.