icultural Implements.

HAMPION" RECORD

OR 1877.

ive Thousand Machines Sold!

xatious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops for Repairs; No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs harges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and Grain; A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught; Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all d Cheapest Machine in the Market.

ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

OR 1878.

hines are being Built,
Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames,
hiefly used in place of Cast Iron,
of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines,
by reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,)
ers, or Light Mowers.

ion will be the lightest in weight and draught of any machine in the as strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those are determined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines ve therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in advance of all ufacture of Harvesting Machines. For further information address

ALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Sale.

Sale or to Rent words for 50c; rties replying to that they saw

—LOTS NO. ip Elderslie; one buildings; well Village of Paisley, d. SAMUEL T. 328-

ACRES IM- the Townships of unty of Huron, all Village of Blyth, ruce Railway. P. 323-8

ARKHAM— four miles from way; well watered d; in a high state For further in- , on the premises. 323-3

ALE — LOT Euphrasia, County res cleared; in a good frame barn, ood orchard; the falling spring of D, Heathcote Post 326-13

TORONTO Peel, 95 acres e barn and shed, ugh-cast dwelling ds; never failing s to schools and t. of Springfield. OSEPH & ERSON 329-2

— CONCES- t 21, County Nor- res; 80 acres clear orchard; two large atered; one mile s from Village of good market at produce. For full NTER, Jarvis P. O. 325-

RMS OMES EST

s by $5,000 people. stone, and good se- ton'r, Salina, Kansas.

UNTY.

townships.

ch village the Vic- traffic by October,

LOMFIELD, migration Co., 50 328 13

ted.

RCHASE A is good locality; pply 314 Adelaide 329-tf.

G 100TO 150 improved land— Lake shore pre- DALE, Beaverton. 329-1

rous.

DEALER IN s, plaster, hair, &c. CHAMBERLAIN, 328-52

WS. FAR- nd butchers' tools, King street east. 310-52.

25 STYLES, cards, 20c.; or 20 chromo (8 lells of or 25 styles, all sample, 2c. J. B. 319-52

IND--ROSE- nd Plaster, Hair, Grind Stones, &c. reet. 311-26

TO RENT od order; two run custom bolts; also welling house and s of railroad and gristing; posses- fall. Address J. 328-3

g 35c. with age, r of eyes, and hair, ve by return mail a re of your future wife, with name and age. W. FOX, box , N. Y. 323-13

SALE.

0,000 People That r Sale or to Rent

e inserted in the 50 cents each in- nts. In the DAILY and each additional

BLE & CARDS, o cards alike, with es, black or white rds, 10 styles with

RD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER — BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, for particulars. 314-26

BRAMPTON AND ST. THOMAS

Agricultural Works.

OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER

Has More Good Points—Less Complication—More Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Mower—Does More and Better Work—Is Stronger—and Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the World.

Farmers look at these figures and draw your own conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Reapers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,000 Royce Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Brampton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Reapers, 300 Improved Mowers, and 200 Combined Machines. That the Royce is the best Single Reaper ever offered is attested by the fact that nearly all the leading manufacturers have abandoned their old style of heavy machines, and making some one of the imitations of our Royce, not one of which proved satisfactory last year, and all of which are experiments to be tested at the expense of the buyer.

Our Improved Mowers and Combined Machines are unsurpassed on the continent for good clean work and light draft.

Farmers, see our machines before you buy, or send for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free on application, containing testimonials and names of 1,000 influential farmers who bought last year.

HAGGERT BROTHERS, Brampton
322-13 HAGGERT & COCHRANE, St. Thomas.

HALLIDAY'S STANDARD WINDMILL

$3,000,000 worth now in use.

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, it is acknowledged to be the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

SEE THE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE IN THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise There.

Parties Wishing to Buy, Read There.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50c. each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the DAILY MAIL, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½ cts.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc. Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., in Weekly, are inserted at the same rates.

Address MAIL, TORONTO

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. 330. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Beaconsfield on the Berlin Treaty.

Sharp Passage Between Lords Derby and Salisbury.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Adverse Resolution by Lord Hartington.

Strong Speech by Gladstone.

AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Austrians 70,000 Strong.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, July 19.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield will visit the Queen at Osborne on Saturday. He was not well enough to go to Windsor yesterday, but Lord Salisbury went.

The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says the Government has decided upon a general election in principle, and that it will depend upon circumstances when the election will take place. The impression is that if the explanations of Lord Beaconsfield are well received, and the Opposition, or a section thereof, challenge the noble Lord's policy, that will be made a justification for going to the country and renewing the Conservative lease of office.

Many members of the Cabinet are opposed to a general election, but the Premier strongly favours it.

The Common Council of London to-day unanimously resolved to bring forward a motion that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury be invited to a banquet, and be presented with the freedom of the city.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Beaconsfield on entering the Old palace yard on his way to the House of Lords this afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police. The public interest in the promised statement by Lord Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family. When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was considerable cheering. He looked well and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered and then Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheering.

Lord BEACONSFIELD said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the Treaty of Berlin, he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament and to the country, by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representative in the Congress. He could show in his statement which were made in the Treaty of San Stefano by the Treaty of Berlin, the menace to the independence of Europe had been removed and the threatened injury to the British Empire terminated. The Congress had restored to the Sultan two-thirds of his possessions, and a population amongst the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said when Congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called New Turkey, they were establishing an indefensible frontier; but it was upon courage and intrepidity that impregnability depend, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna that frontier could not be indefensible. It was said that the position of Sofia was yielded to the imperious demands of one of the Powers. He could assure their lordships there was not the shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong strategetic position. It had also been said that the Congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the Congress for committing an error in this respect quite forget that they have allotted to Turkey the harbour of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea. With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was at one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared that there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavour to bring about union between the two States, so possibly creating fresh complications. The opinion referred to that Sofia was not a strong strategetical position, was that of Mahomet Ali Pasha, who, however, considered the pass of Ichtiman, which the Congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed throughout a strong bias in favour of the Turks. Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Roumelia, saying:—"As a general rule it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge, yet in consideration of the many awful events of which Eastern Roumelia has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent the recurrence, to establish a government somewhat different from that of the Turkish Provinces where the Sultan's authority might be called unlimited. No limit, however, had been placed on the force the Sultan might introduce for the defence of Eastern Roumelia. One greatest obstacle to the object in which the Congress was unanimous, namely, the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the neighbouring countries."

His LORDSHIP, continuing, said the most competent authorities had convinced him it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then the attempt would perhaps have been unsuccessful, and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute the Austrian occupation to the necessity of submitting to the wishes of the majority of the Congress. Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury earnestly supported himself. The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The Government has consistently resisted the principle of the partition of Turkey, because exclusive of the consideration of morality, it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. "The Government," he said, "had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth, and told all these shall be yours if you will only worship partition."

This remark seems to allude to a proposal which Bismarck is understood to have made, that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing, Lord Beaconsfield said it was remarkable that after the great war and prolonged negotiations, all the powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the others, came to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquility of the world was to retain the Sultan as part of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that was not partition. Austria and France had lost provinces, but were still great Powers. England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad Government, a loss which every Englishman must deplore, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies had been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to the Austrian occupation, as that would only have held out a hope to agitators. He pointed out that England had according to promise obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made prior to Congress overtures to the Porte which were received in more than in an encouraging spirit for such a rectification of the frontier as will give Greece a considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent the brigandage and continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier; but the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the Congress. They were coveting Constantinople and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an instalment of their full claim.

Lord Beaconsfield in summing up the general results of the Treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out that exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, it still contained 60,000 square miles and a population of six millions. When the line of the Balkans was fixed, Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." Lord Beaconsfield did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea. Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and, probably, like most wars, would have ended in compromise. Kars had been already three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey, that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the occupation of Batoum harbour, which is barely capable of holding six ships? The Government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Bayazid and district; but it seemed necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey, and prevent the perpetually recurring wars always terminating in shaking the authority of the Porte, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country. The object of the Anglo-Turkish Convantion was not chiefly military, but to produce peace and open up another continent. He was surprised at the report that the Government's course caused suspicion or enmity. He said the susceptibilities of France had been particularly considered. Russia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them. He could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor. The Government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization.

Earl Granville complained that the interests of the Greeks were disregarded. The possession of Cyprus would entail cost and responsibilities not worth the gain.

Lord Derby declared that he quitted the Cabinet of the decision to sieze a naval station in the Eastern Mediterranean, by a secret expedition from India.

Lord Salisbury denied Lord Derby's statement with regard to a secret expedition.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained his statement.

Lord Salisbury said he believed Lord Derby's memory was bad.

Lord Salisbury was called to order for saying that Lord Derby's statement was not true. There was quite a scene of excitement.

SATURDAY, July 20.

LONDON, July 19.—All the morning papers excepting the *Times* comment favourably upon Lord Beaconsfield's speech. The *Times* thinks Lord Derby transgressed rights and customs, which it is desirable to uphold, in making public his recollections of the discussions of the Cabinet.

The scene in the House is said to have surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within living memory. Every peer of the chamber was densely crowded. The passage between Lords Salisbury and Derby was very strong. Lord Salisbury said Lord Derby was constantly making revelations. This was his third speech since he left the Cabinet and on each occasion he had on an instalment of the same fatal tale like Dr. Oates. He said Lord Derby did not know how much the secret dispatches, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far as his memory served, he said Lord Derby's statement was not true. On being called to order, Lord Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impugn Lord Derby's veracity.

Lord Hartington's resolution will be as follows:—"Resolved, that while the House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles in the East have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self-government to some populations of European Turkey, it regrets it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that with regard to Asiatic Turkey the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that the undefined engagements relative to the better administration of the Asiatic Provinces have imposed many responsibilities upon the State, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their fulfilment, and these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament." The Debate will probably open on the 29th.

The *Times* says it is understood the debate in the Commons on Lord Hartington's motion regarding the Eastern question will commence on the 25th inst., and last throughout the following week.

Corathkodori Pasha raises difficulties in his negotiations with the Austrian Government relative to the occupation of the Turkish provinces. He insists that the Sultan's sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina be recognized, and that the duration and extent of occupation be previously settled. Neither the date of the departure of Gen. Philippovitch, nor the movement of the army across the frontier, has yet been fixed, on account of the pending deliberations. It is understood the Porte has been informed that the postponement of the Austrian occupation beyond a certain date will be inadmissible.

The Turkish Commissioners at Varna and Shumla are removing the troops and war material. The surrender of these fortresses takes place shortly.

MONDAY, July 22.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian authorities advertise sales of war material at various points in Roumania.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout Servia regarding the stipulation made at the Berlin Congress requiring Servia to contribute towards paying the Turkish debt. It is estimated Servia's share will be five million piastres.

At the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association of Bermondsey, London, on Saturday night, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic Government in Europe would have dared do what the present Cabinet had done; accepting such responsibilities was unknown to the people. He criticized the Treaty of Berlin, whereby England consented to replace under the despotic rule of Russia Bessarabia, which belonged to free Roumania. Russia retains her claim to the heavy indemnity, which she can always make a pretext for war. At the same time the Treaty destroys the integrity and independence of Turkey. With regard to the convention with Turkey, only one epithet is possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the last forty years would have signed it. It is to our shame, a convention of absurdity and duplicity. It is odious to every valuable feeling of the country, and has alienated the friendship of all the foreign powers. England has sold Bessarabia to Russia, the brave Montenegrins' conquests to Austria's jealousy and selfishness, the Greeks to Turkey, and lastly Turkey herself to England.—Mr. Gladstone concluded by hoping the Ministry would shortly be judged by an appeal to the country.

A Paris special says there is much chagrin there at the underhand manner in which England acquired Cyprus. M. Gambetta has attacked M. Waddington, the French Minister, who threatens to resign his portfolio as Foreign Minister, and he has been busy since returning from Berlin explaining that no other result could be arrived at. Lord Beaconsfield's convention with Turkey has made a severe strain upon French and English amity.

Right Hon. W. E. Forster, presiding at the Cobden Club dinner last night, made a speech on the Eastern question, taking the same general grounds against the Government's policy as Mr. Gladstone. He said he and other Liberals had hesitated to challenge the Government while the negotiations were pending lest strong opposition might encourage Russia in her warlike attitude, or a weak one encourage our own rulers; but he declared the Liberal leaders are now agreed. They will make their protest and take a division regardless of their weakness or strength. They will give the country an opportunity by a long debate and thorough ventilation of the subject to maturely consider whether or not it approves of the Government's acts.

The latest news from Bosnia is unsatisfactory. It is feared the orthodox Slavs and Mussulmans will forcibly resist the Austrians. The Turkish authorities encourage demonstrations against the occupation. The negotiations at Vienna do not progress. In any case it is thought bands of semi-brigands in the Bosnian hills will harass the Austrians, whether organized resistance is made or not. With these possibilities in view, Austria's preparations are elaborate, and the slightest check might have disastrous moral consequences.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 20.—The Indian agent at Umatilla Agency telegraphs 19th inst. as follows:—"Seventy-six of our Indians fought the hostiles yesterday. They killed fourteen, and captured twenty prisoners and some horses. The troops will join them this morning." The agent has been authorized to purchase $3,000 worth of supplies.

TUESDAY, July 23.

The Turco-Greek question has been amicably arranged.

Austria declines a protectorate over Turkish European Provinces. The relations between Austria and Italy continue unsatisfactory.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that he can vouch for the accuracy of the statement that Prince Bismarck not long since emphatically informed the Italian Ambassador it was of paramount interest to the German race that Trentius and the City of Trieste should never become Italian.

A Larnaca special says a proclamation has been issued declaring her Majesty the Queen takes great interest in the prosperity of Cyprus, and promising reforms and measures to promote agriculture and commerce. Fever is somewhat prevalent in Cyprus. Sir Garnet Wolseley has provisionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a mixed commission to deal with the complicated land question, and will divide the island into five districts.

A Constantinople despatch says in consequence of the commencement of the evacuation of Shumla, the Russians announce the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks, and that the remainder will retire into Eastern Roumelia.

The same correspondent says he hears most authoritatively that the Porte will shortly appeal to all the leading foreign capitalists for aid in developing the resources of the country.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* commenting on Lord Hartington's resolution, says:—"The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that with the exception of the small and noisy faction which clamoured for war, and which brought Turkey to the brink of ruin by the folly of its counsels, the great mass of the people are prepared to give sufficient, if not enthusiastic assent to the decrees of the Berlin Congress. If rashly encountered the Government might be tempted to take advantage of that popular favour and by a dissolution of Parliament increase the strength of their majority."

The *Times* also sharply criticizes Mr. Gladstone for assuming the right to arrange the Liberal campaign, which is the business of the party leaders, and Mr. Gladstone says he is not one of these. "If," says the *Times*, "he were bent on completing the ruin of his party he could scarcely attain that purpose better than by driving them into a contest for which they are unprepared." Referring to Mr. Gladstone's personal authority in the country the *Times* says: "The shaken confidence of an entire nation is not to be restored in an instant; nor can it be charmed back by the most brilliant declamatory effects."

In the Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote named Monday the 29th, for discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution. Mr. Plunkett, (Conservative) will move an amendment to the resolution expressing confidence in the Ministers.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says:—

"Active preparation is apparent for a favourable change in commercial affairs, which is expected in consequence of the settlement of the Eastern question. Although as yet there is no marked change for the better in the manufacturing districts, a more hopeful feeling prevails. Reports from the various centres of iron industry are decidedly more encouraging, especially from Sheffield, where the most gloomy accounts have of late proceeded. More work is said to be going forward also in South Wales than during the last month. Business in cotton at Liverpool has been large during the last few days, with a rise in almost every description. Add to these favourable circumstances the fact that the harvest prospects have improved materially with fine forcing weather, and we have a brighter future already for commerce than could be hoped for a couple of weeks since."

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

A despatch says the advance of the Austrian army into Bosnia is to begin on July 28th. The army consists of 70,000 men and 240 guns. It is to move in three columns on the broad highway to Searagevo from Novi to Banzluka and from Metkowich to Mostar. It comprises the 6th, 20th, 70th, 18th, and 28th divisions of the army, numbering in all fifteen regiments of infantry, ten battalions of rifles, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of hussars, five battalions of pioneers, and twenty-four battalions of artillery.

A Paris correspondent recounts a long conversation with M. Gambetta, who generally approved the treaty of Berlin, considering it tended to dissolve the Triple Alliance and draw closer the interests of France and England.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times* says:—

"There is every reason to believe that the approval of the work of the Berlin Congress expressed by the Crown in decorating Lord Beaconsfield, will be confirmed by the mature judgment of all impartial critics. The irritation intemperately expressed in Italy is discountenanced by the better judgment of that nation; and from other countries evidence has been received of increasing satisfaction, and the hasty rhetoric which assumed every other nation was offended by the course England had taken is likely to be promptly refuted."

Paris correspondents report M. Gambetta as saying that he cannot be an absolute adversary of the Berlin treaty, seeing that whatever may be its defects, it has procured for Europe in general, and France in particular, the greatest boon to which we can aspire—Peace. While he may have thought ill of certain concessions of principle which appeared contrary to the rules on which the international law of Europe reposes, he, from the first, saw too clearly the difficulties of undertaking to expect a wholly blameless result.

The *Times* gives outline, apparently on authority, of the reforms which England will require of Asia, embracing security of tenure of office for the Government, educated and competent judges, efficient police, and the abolition of farming out taxes.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

The late Confederate Admiral Semmes is to have a monument in Mobile.

Her Majesty has conferred the order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salisbury.

Jules Verne is contemplating a voyage around the world in his new yacht, the St. Michel.

Gen. Mackenzie has again crossed into Mexico, with 800 men, in pursuit of cattle thieves.

Minnie Warren, the well known dwarf, died this week at Fall River, Mass., in childbirth.

Forty bishops, thirty-one of them foreign and colonial, occupied London pulpits on Sunday, the 7th.

Hon. E. B. Chandler was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick on Tuesday afternoon by Judge Weldon.

Several boys have been taken before the Belleville Police Magistrate for indecent exposure whilst bathing from the wharves.

Arrangements are under consideration at Washington to transport gold and silver bullion in postal cars, to save expressage.

A telegram from Galveston announces that the yacht Estelle exploded her boilers in that harbour, and the engineer was scalded.

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of the Garter on Lord Beaconsfield. The investiture took place at Osborne yesterday morning.

Numerous sales by corporation bailiffs of furniture for non-payment of taxes were held at Quebec Saturday, in the city market place.

The Bishop of Ossory (Irish Episcopal Church) succeeds his father, the late Dr. Gregg, as Bishop of Cork, defeating Canon Jellett in the election.

The shipments of live stock from Montreal during the past week were the largest of the season, being 1,110 head of cattle, 1,252 sheep, and five horses.

The Methodist divines at Quebec, for the purpose of revising the hymn book, have completed their work and the new edition will be printed shortly.

The freedom of the City of London will be conferred on Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on 3rd August, immediately before the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House.

A gang of between one and two hundred men commenced to build the bridge over the north side of the Ottawa river, on the line of the North Shore railway at Carrebonne, this week.

A letter from Santa Rosa, Mexico, to Gen. Ord, says the citizens and authorities there aid and succour all raiding parties to Texas, and provide for the families of raiders during their forays.

Nothing further has been done yet to investigate the charges against the 53rd Battalion men for shooting out of the cars when leaving Montreal on the 12th. Judge Coursol is awaiting instructions from the Government.

Mayne Reid is surprising England with a breed of black sheep, with white faces and bushy white tails. They are to be shown at Ludlow, though they were refused admission to the exhibitions of the Royal and Hereford societies.

Miss Beckwith, who astonished London some little time since by swimming ten miles in the Thames before she was fifteen years of age, will shortly try to swim twice the distance. Should she succeed, she may try the passage from Dover to Calais.

It is announced that Miss Jeanette Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, whose engagement to a British nobleman was reported some time ago, is soon to be married to Mr. Isaac Bell, jr., son of Mr. Isaac Bell of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The London *Times* on the subject of the bestowal of the Garter upon Lord Beaconsfield, says:—"The highest social distinction which could be bestowed by the Sovereign is thus added to the applause which Lord Beaconsfield has won from the country at large."

A steamer sailed last week from New Haven for Constantinople, with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government. She has on board 20,000,000 cartridges, 47,000 rifles, 54,000 sabre-bayonets and 10,000,000 scabbards. The total value of the cargo is $1,035,000.

The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will commence about the 1st August. General Phillipovich will proceed hence to Essek, whence the movements of the army are to be directed. He expects to reach Serajavo, Bosnia, on the 18th August, the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday.

From a communication recently received at the navy department at Washington, it appears that Mr. James Gordon Bennett contemplates a double expedition to the North Pole. Mr. Bennett will expend not less than a hundred and twenty thousand dollars on the Jeannette expedition.

The Shah of Persia has presented an immense photograph of himself to the ex-Queen Isabella, and also one to the Duchess de Magenta. He intends introducing photography into his kingdom, as it is at present quite unknown there. His Majesty has spent 3,000,000 francs in Paris.

Five ocean steamers sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday. The cargoes were diversified, but with a marked falling off in the aggregate. The exceptional hot weather has a weakening influence on the export trade, and has also checked the operations of men loading the vessels.

The *Pictorial World*, London:—"Although Mrs. Manning was hung in black satin, it is now more the rage than ever. Last week, roasting hot though it was, I saw a lady at a garden party in black satin. She was a *Belle Americaine*, and wore yellow gloves, yellow feather in her hat, and yellow fan and holder."

The award of the contract for the Quebec graving dock by the Quebec Harbour Commission to Messrs. P. Larkin & Co., has been formally approved by the Government. Mr. Larkin will at once comply with the necessary requirements and proceed to make arrangement for early procedure with the work.

PARRICIDE AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man Robs His Father and then Pounds Him to Death.

He also endeavours to Kill his Sisters and Finally Hangs Himself.

A Pump-handle the Terrible Weapon which he Wielded.

Details of the Horrible Tragedy—The Inquest.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

JARVIS, Ont., July 24.—A horrible double tragedy occurred early this morning, near the village of Rockford, about five miles west from here, in the County of Norfolk. George Smith, a farmer, and James Smith, his eldest son, a young man about twenty-one years of age, went from the house between two and three o'clock this morning to attend to their farm duties. They had been about but a short time when the young man returned to the house, and called on the rest of the family to get up. He then went to the bedroom occupied by his two sisters, young women, and attacked one with a wooden pump handle, which he brought in with him, cutting frightful gashes on her head, and badly hurting her arms, which she put up to shield herself with. He then struck the other sister a few blows, and she fell or threw herself on the floor, near the door, exclaiming that he had killed her. Probably thinking he had done so, he turned his attention to a young brother, who fled to the kitchen, and picking up a brass kettle, threw it at James. The young brother got possession of a pistol, and held the murderer at bay, telling him he would shoot him if he came near him. James then left the house, and for some time it was supposed he had fled, but he has since been found in the barn, hanging by the neck, dead. The old man was found behind the barn, dead, with his skull smashed in. The inference is that he had been killed by his son before the attack was made on the rest of his family. His body had been dragged some distance towards the straw stack, the murderer probably contemplating hiding the body or burning it in the straw stack. The girl first attacked is dangerously hurt, her injuries having caused her to vomit blood. There had been a quarrel about sums of money which James had stolen from the old man on different occasions, and he had stolen money to go to the Odd Fellows' excursion to Hamilton, which comes off to-day, and his father had discovered this. The pump handle had been sawn off by James on purpose to accomplish his murderous intentions.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A later and more explicit account of the Rockford tragedy is that young Smith went to his sisters' room some time in the night, and stole the key of his father's money box from a string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He stole the money, and put the key back in the bed, and upon the girl turning over in the bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key, which awakened her, and suspected what had been done as they had expected he would attempt the theft. She then got up and told her father something was wrong, as the string of keys had been cut from her body. Her father then got up and went to his young son's room and accused him of taking the money. They both then went down stairs and had some words, the old man threatening to have his son arrested if he did not give up the money. The latter gave up a part of the money. The father then procured a halter and started for the field to get a horse to go to Simcoe, saying he would put a stop to this kind of work. The son followed him up a lane at the back of the barn, and there murdered him with a club about two feet six inches long, which he had prepared the evening before from an old pump handle, and which the girls saw him cutting, not knowing for what purpose. It was round at the end, not square as before stated. His subsequent actions are correctly detailed in the first report. The old man was forty-nine years of age and highly respected.

AN INQUEST

was held this afternoon on the bodies of Geo. and James Smith, the victims of the Rockford tragedy, by Dr. Hayes of Simcoe, the coroner, assisted by Drs. Howell and Langrill of this village. In the case of Geo. Smith, a verdict was returned in accordance with the foregoing facts, and that James Smith committed suicide by hanging. It is thought the oldest girl will recover.

Further details of the horrible mutilation of the old man are sickening, and make this deplorable occurrence the worst in character that ever was enacted in this section. The mother only died about a year ago. She was the second wife, but left only one child, a boy. The rest now living, two girls and a boy, are children of the first wife. James was to have been married to-day.

Hoedel, the would-be-assassin of the German Emperor, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be beheaded inside of six hours, on the 10th inst. A bad character was given him by some of the witnesses most familiar with his life. He was described by his mother, the wife of a Leipsic cobbler, as having by his inveterate wickedness caused her no end of sorrew. His step-father called him uncommonly irascible. Acquaintances said that he has ever been combative and insolent. From his twelfth to his fourteenth year he was in the Juvenile Reformatory at Zeitz, having previously distinguished himself by no end of petty offences. He was then apprenticed to a tinsmith, but left his master, went to another, and subsequently worked at Berlin, Frankfort, and Cologne. In 1876 he returned, and, after working at his trade for a few months, turned subscription agent for *Vorwärts* and *Fackel*, the two Socialistic papers of the town. In this capacity he travelled in Austria and Hungary, whence he was forcibly expelled by the police in September, 1877. Early in 1878 he collected subscriptions for the Berlin *Staats-Socialist*, a Socialistic journal of the German capital. On the 11th of March, 1878, having received 40 marks from his mother, he once more left his parents' home, and wandered about in Alsace, Luxemburg and Rhineland, his professed calling being that of a Socialistic agitator. On the 24th of May he arrived at Berlin, and, giving his name as Lehmann, joined three Socialist societies, selling and distributing Socialistic sheets and journals with his usual industry.

A smart boy in Paris, named Tiffagnon, and fourteen years of age, being lately sent by his employer, a banker, to the Credit Foncier to have some coupons cashed, walked off with bonds valued at 180,000 francs. His smartness then failed, and, in his efforts to sell the plunder, he was detected. The valuables were recovered, and the boy sent to a house of correction for six years.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of Six Million Feet of Lumber—Disastrous Fire at Osnabruck Centre.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

LONDON, July 24.—The dwelling house of Wm. Fitzpatrick, Victoria street, was burned at an early hour this morning. The family had a very narrow escape. Part of the contents were saved. The loss was about $700, insurance $550.

WAUBAUSHENE, July 24.—About six million feet of lumber, and the entire yard at Page mill, Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, the property of the Maganattewan Lumber Company, was burned on Monday morning the 22nd; partially insured; loss about $25,000. The steam barge Mary Robertson, which was lying at the wharf loaded with lumber, with her entire cargo, was burned to the water's edge and sunk in thirteen feet of water. She is a total loss. The insurance and loss on the barge are not yet known. The Beaver line of barges lying at the wharf had a very narrow escape.

AVONMORE, July 24.—A serious fire occurred at Osnabruck Centre on the morning of Tuesday 23rd, destroying two stores, one grist mill, an hotel, carriage shop, post office, and telegraph office, besides a number of sheds and other outbuildings. The grist mill was fully covered by insurance, but the rest of the buildings are uninsured.

THE COMMUNISTS.

A Strike Expected Next Month—The Robbery of Banks and Residences Part of the Plot.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

NEW YORK, July 24.—A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says a leading manufacturer believes that a Communistic strike, with the pillage of all the banks, rich men's residences, etc., is to be made in August, by miners, railroad men, and workmen in manufactories. The strike was really intended for the 15th June, to begin in Pennsylvania, but the prompt action of Governor Hartranft led them to postpone it till August 15th. Bishop O'Hara, of Wilkesbarre, shares the anxiety relative to the threatened trouble.

GREAT WESTERN AND CREDIT VALLEY EMPLOYEES.

WOODSTOCK, July 20.—This afternoon, at 2.30 p.m., the Credit Valley railway proceeded to cross the line of the Great Western railway. Flags were out east and west, and all proceeded well till the arrival of No. 36 freight from the west, the engine of which disconnected and blocked the track, and was soon reinforced by a train from the east. The Credit Valley then held their own well, and were not even overpowered upon the arrival of a trial load of men from Hamilton. A hard struggle resulted in favour of the C. V. R. maintaining their own bravely. Amongst the crowd actively engaged were noticed Mr. McGuinness, road master, Mr. Stiff, and several other officials, with a host of Great Western employés. The Credit Valley was represented by Mr. Petheran, resident engineer, Mr. Brothers, track superintendent, with his assistant, Mr. D. G. Charles, and about fifty men in their employ. The fight raged at intervals with varying success. The sympathy of the people is with the Credit Valley. About 1,000 people are now on the ground, the Credit Valley holding their own. No serious injuries are reported, with the exception that one of the Hamilton police struck an unoffending spectator named John Vandecar a violent blow on the head, and he is said to be in a critical condition. The Credit Valley people say they are bound to cross, and as they seem to have the sympathy of the crowd, serious consequences may be the result if the Great Western persist in their opposition.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Efforts to Checkmate Vanderbilt's Designs.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Observer* in its financial article says Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk railway, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, are negotiating here to give the Grand Trunk a Chicago connection over Mr. Garrett's line, in order to counteract Vanderbilt's recent acquisition.

Affairs in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 21.—The Americans are reported busily pushing the work on the extension of the St. Paul and Pacific railway. It is considered probable that the Pembina branch