The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 215. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—It is well to look the situation in the face, and the more so because Great Britain is one of the Powers which assented to the Andrassy Note, under which the Austrian Government has acted, and because we shall certainly be appealed to at future stages of the development of this difficult question. At the present moment it is of the utmost importance that the Russian Government should take a firm resolution as to the treatment of the Turkish insurgents, and make it known at Constantinople, at Vienna, at Belgrade, and Cettinje. There can be no doubt that both in Servia and in Montenegro there is a disposition to take some step by which the Russian Government would find itself forced, however reluctantly, to espouse openly the cause of the insurgents. It is in vain that the agents of that Government caution and warn the two Princes and their advisers; there are others who tell the excited people that if Servia and Montenegro throw themselves into the fray, Russia could not abandon them. It is apparently a reliance upon some such trust that Prince Milan has organized his active army, appointing its general staff, and assigning the commands of its several divisions. That the Russian Government could stop these preparations at once if it chose there is no doubt; but that its mere authority would avail for that purpose is far less certain. A manned intervention against Servia or the insurgents would be contrary to the whole current of Russian national feeling, and an intervention in their favour would not be necessary unless the Austrian Government were acting against them. The present difference between the two Imperial Courts has been caused by Austria, acting in the name of the Powers, insisting on the Sultan's submitting the Turkey without any of those guarantees of good government the necessity of which has been acknowledged by all Europe. If such guarantees were given, Austria and Russia might reasonably require Servia and Montenegro to hold aloof from a contest which is already sufficiently embittered. We may, therefore, be sanguine for the admission of those extreme and despondent views which have prevailed in Austria and some parts of Germany in view of the troubles in Turkey. If the Austrian Government has failed in its mission there is no reason why another Power should not take it up and pacify the Turkish provinces before the war makes new victims and embroils States now at peace.—*London Daily News.*

LIBERALS AND HOME RULERS.—The true reason why the Liberal party has hitherto been able to win office and to keep office by the help of the Irish Catholics in the Imperial Parliament from Ireland has been that, until the Home Rule agitation was organized, no English politician lost his standing in society, patriotism, or statesmanship by advocating or adopting one or other of the measures for which Irishmen appeared to be zealous. English public men very rarely, indeed, demanded Irish measures on the grounds which made them popular in Ireland. One Irish argument alone had much weight with them, the argument for the expediency of a particular change on the ground that, if it were conceded, Ireland would be satisfied and pacified. The reasoning of O'Connell seemed to them puerile, his assertions incredible, and the threats of his Repeal successors contemptible. But, on grounds of their own, a great number of English statesmen were convinced, and not a few of Conservatives at their hearts as well as the majority of Liberals, with the modern operation of the system established for endowing Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. As soon as the Church of England came to be defended on the score of the property of Protestants which it conferred on the English people, the position of the Irish Protestant Church became theoretically indefensible, and the theoretical objections to it became the more irritating because they furnished the foreign critics of England with the favourite material for their sarcasms. As soon as the Irish Parliament had conferred the same political condition of Ireland were demonstrated, though what was their exact nature and what their application towards or of Home Rule security, even if these questions have now been cleared up, yet all were agreed that something must be done; and the long list of experiments which began with the creation of the Irish Church Commission and ended with Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act caused no injury to the character of the Liberal or Conservative Governments that attempted them or carried them through. But the Irish alliance now depends on very different conditions. If the measures offered by the Home Rule party are conceded, they may be conceded to the Irish members not for English reasons, and not for the one Irish reason which always had weight. Nobody now believes that concessions made now are will quiet popular agitation in Ireland; the pledge that this or that concession would be the last you have been too many times, and too shamelessly, broken. The grounds of future concessions to Ireland will have to be simply that Irishmen choose to think that they have a right to it—a right to evict their landlords, a right to be paid interest under their prests, a right to dismember the British territory. We shall see if the English public man can resist them in obtaining these objects without disgracing himself; but we shall see, if he with disgrace to the moment when several English public men will have to choose between disgrace and the chance of a party triumph.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE STAGNATION IN THE LEAD AND IRON TRADES.—The causes of the depression which prevails in the iron and coal trades are now well understood. The great panic of 1866, which put an end to the speculators in bubble companies, also paralyzed credit for iron and coal. Nothing happens after so great a crash, men for a long time looked shyly on speculative business; and this feeling thus engendered continued to prevail on account of the political uncertainties of the Continent. The Seven Weeks' War had suddenly revealed the military strength of Prussia, and this revelation was regarded as a menace by Europe. The Prussians of the Garden Mobiles were all so many notifications that war between the two military rivals was impending. At last the crisis came, defeat of France put an end to the feverish apprehension that had prevailed, and capital attempted to make up for lost time by the audacity of its enterprises. A mania of speculation seized the whole commercial world. Unfortunately, the payment of the French indemnity by inundating Germany with disposable capital, gave a new impetus to unhealthy speculation. Joint-stock companies of all kinds sprang up all over Germany, Austria, and Russia, and railways were constructed with but little regard to their future profitableness. But it was in the United States that the railway mania attained its height. There the speculation fever was had full, and the full influence of the forces that were in action in Europe, and an unprecedented development of the railway system was the consequence. The first and more immediate result of the unwarrantable activity was a demand for English iron and English coal, which existing resources were unable to supply. The price of the latter rose leaps and bounds, and carried after it the price of coal. We all remember how during 1872 and 1873 the inconvenience and alarm that were caused by this combined upward movement. The extraordinary profits realized attracted new capital into the trades. New forges were built, new collieries sunk, and but these enterprises consumed time, and meanwhile the price of iron and coal rose higher and higher. As a result of enormous wages rose in proportion. With every advance in price there came a fresh check to demand on the part of the men for a share in the unlocked-for good fortune, and the demand could not be effectually resisted. Soon, however, the natural consequence followed. The exchequer prices checked consumption, and the demand began to fall off. As soon as this occurred the usual speculation, which flourish only under the spell of general prosperity, received a final blow. Speculation in Austria first, and the Vienna panic of May was followed by the New York panic of September. Since then we have been passing through a period of prolonged crisis.—*London Standard.*

A BIT OF QUEER LITERATURE.—The Owensboro (Ky.) *Monitor* prints the following story:—"Parties from the neighbourhood of the occurrence have put us in possession of the following particulars of a tragedy which was consummated near Birk City, on the Green River, some twelve miles below as we hear, years that on the 8th inst. Miss Margaret Payne, who resides a mile or two up the river from the village mentioned above, had gone into the place to make some purchases and proceeded to visit with a young lady acquaintance. In the afternoon she started for home and when about three-quarters of a mile from the village, and at a point far from any house or help, a burly negro man who was out on the water in a skiff, pulled into shore and sprang up into the road, accosting the young lady, and asking if he could walk with her. Thoroughly frightened, she answered 'No,' and increased her pace. He also hurried up, keeping by her side, but between her and the river. There could be no question of the black scoundrel's intentions. Miss Payne's home was the nearest house, and between her and it lay a heavy strip of brush and timber, lonesome, dark, and secluded, and the young lady fully realized her fearful peril. At a point where an encroaching hill crowded the road to the very verge of the river, and where the bank was steep, an inspiring thought flashed upon the brain of the sorely distressed damsel, and summoning her strength for one single effort, when they reached that point, she gave her tormentor a shove, hurling him over the bank headlong into a bed of quicksand. Then, without stopping to look, after the fate of the wretch, she ran home as the top of her speed. The negro, of course, was immediately swallowed up by the voracious sands. His body has not been recovered, though it can be distinctly felt with a long pole. He is supposed to be a tramp we had been informed about the neighbourhood for a few weeks past and who is now missing. The general belief of the neighborhood is that he has seen Miss Payne going to the village, and lay in wait to intercept her on her return."

Reports received in Dundee from the Newfoundland seal-fishing stations indicate that, so far as the season has gone, the catch has been considerably under the average.

When the Emperor was a little boy his mother used to flourish her slipper out of the nursery window of the Royal Palace, and shout to him:—"Prefro de Alsantara-Juan-Carlos-Leopold-Salvadore-Bilmar-Francisco-Xavioro-de-Paulo-Leondio-Michaello-Gabriello-Raphaelo-Gonzaga, come in or you'll catch it, O! Humpo yourself!"—*Graphic.*

THOMAS ECLECTRIC OILS!

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know any thing of it? If not, it is time you did.

There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of people for any great length of time. One of these is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you only get the small quantity of Oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS,
Prince Street, N.Y.,
And NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Toronto, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.
Note—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrated.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process used by the Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of cocoa and chemists, at their works in the Euston Road and Camden Town, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

TO PEDDLERS AND COUNTRY STORES. Tinware at unusual low rates; better than ever before. Send for a list. Address G. H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 202.12

CHAMELEON HYGROMETER ENGRAVED FOR ORANGE TRIMMER. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender Pacific railway," will be received at this office, up to noon of Monday, 22nd May next, for the excavation and grading required to be executed on that section of the Pacific railway extending from Cross Lake eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, about 37 miles in length; also, for the grading required from the westerly end of the 75th contract to Eagle River, a distance of about eighty miles; also, for tracklaying and other works of construction west of Fort William.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of tender, and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No tender will be entertained unless on the printed form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 25, 1876. 17w3

This advertisement gives a fair idea of Mr. MACKENZIE's peculiar mode of advertising. Here are heavy work upon the heaviest sections of the Pacific railway between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. But three weeks are allowed from the first appearance of the advertisement to the day in which the tenders are to be received for the performance of the works at Ottawa. We cannot but regard it as peculiarly unfortunate, to say the least of it, that such work, if it be important works should be asked for at the present moment. No communication can be had with Fort William before the 15th or 20th of May, and an intending contractor once there, it would take him five or six weeks to go over the ground, to say nothing of the time necessary to get security, and to obtain information as to the best means of getting men and material supplied to the ground. Hence Mr. MACKENZIE expects that contractors shall make their calculations hazard, or one has been aware that some favoured ones are already in possession of the information which will enable them to tender, and work upon some intelligible basis. Indeed, the correspondent who sends us the advertisement says that men in the present pay of the Government have been over the ground with a view to tendering, and that they have already been starting to forward plant and supplies on the opening of navigation. We do not vouch for the correctness of this information, but at all events the Minister of Public Works has taken that course which is most likely to create the belief that he is not acting with an eye single to the public good. Is there no WORKMAN OF DARLING to ask for an extension of time?

## THE WEEKLY MAIL, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

### THE SUPREME COURT.

OUR Ottawa despatch of Saturday referred to the serious illness of Mr. Justice HENRY, of the Supreme Court, and to the probability of his early resignation. Since our correspondent's despatch was forwarded we have received some further information. Before leaving Ottawa a short time since Mr. HENRY was threatened with paralysis in the face, and since his return to Halifax we believe he has become entirely paralyzed in one side. Very great fears are entertained as to his state; even though his illness should not prove fatal it is quite likely to incapacitate him for further work in the Court to which he has been so recently appointed. Our correspondent also referred to the probable early resignation of Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU, of the same Court. This may be also regarded as a very likely event. Though but sixty years of age M. TASCHEREAU is in a weak state of health. It will be remembered that at so early a day, two changes in the personnel of the Supreme Court should become necessary.

### MR. MACKENZIE'S MODE OF TENDERING.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sarnia sends us the following advertisement, which he clipped from the *Observer*, of that town:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR GRADING, TRACKLAYING, &c.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender Pacific railway," will be received at this office, up to noon of Monday, 22nd May next, for the excavation and grading required to be executed on that section of the Pacific railway extending from Cross Lake eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, about 37 miles in length; also, for the grading required from the westerly end of the 75th contract to Eagle River, a distance of about eighty miles; also, for tracklaying and other works of construction west of Fort William.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of tender, and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No tender will be entertained unless on the printed form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 25, 1876. 17w3

AGENTS—ORANGEMEN PREFERRED—to sell history of the House of Moody and Sankey; full history; 740 pages for $3; large commission; fast selling; illustrated; etc. Address J. O. ROBINSON, London, Ont. 204.2

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for three months; in the Dominion Parliament from Ireland has been that, until the Home Rule agitation was organized, no English politician lost his standing in society, patriotism, or statesmanship by advocating or adopting one or other of the measures for which Irishmen appeared to be zealous. English public men very rarely, indeed, demanded Irish measures on the grounds which made them popular in Ireland. One Irish argument alone had much weight with them, the argument for the expediency of a particular change on the ground that, if it were conceded, Ireland would be satisfied and pacified. The reasoning of O'Connell seemed to them puerile, his assertions incredible, and the threats of his Repeal successors contemptible. But, on grounds of their own, a great number of English statesmen were convinced, and not a few of Conservatives at their hearts as well as the majority of Liberals, with the modern operation of the system established for endowing Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. As soon as the Church of England came to be defended on the score of the property of Protestants which it conferred on the English people, the position of the Irish Protestant Church became theoretically indefensible, and the theoretical objections to it became the more irritating because they furnished the foreign critics of England with the favourite material for their sarcasms. As soon as the Irish Parliament had conferred the same political condition of Ireland were demonstrated, though what was their exact nature and what their application towards or of Home Rule security, even if these questions have now been cleared up, yet all were agreed that something must be done; and the long list of experiments which began with the creation of the Irish Church Commission and ended with Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act caused no injury to the character of the Liberal or Conservative Governments that attempted them or carried them through. But the Irish alliance now depends on very different conditions. If the measures offered by the Home Rule party are conceded, they may be conceded to the Irish members not for English reasons, and not for the one Irish reason which always had weight. Nobody now believes that concessions made now are will quiet popular agitation in Ireland; the pledge that this or that concession would be the last you have been too many times, and too shamelessly, broken. The grounds of future concessions to Ireland will have to be simply that Irishmen choose to think that they have a right to it—a right to evict their landlords, a right to be paid interest under their prests, a right to dismember the British territory. We shall see if the English public man can resist them in obtaining these objects without disgracing himself; but we shall see, with disgrace to the moment when several English public men will have to choose between disgrace and the chance of a party triumph.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE STAGNATION IN THE LEAD AND IRON TRADES.—The causes of the depression which prevails in the iron and coal trades are now well understood. The great panic of 1866, which put an end to the speculators in bubble companies, also paralyzed credit for iron and coal. Nothing happens after so great a crash, men for a long time looked shyly on speculative business; and this feeling thus engendered continued to prevail on account of the political uncertainties of the Continent. The Seven Weeks' War had suddenly revealed the military strength of Prussia, and this revelation was regarded as a menace by Europe. The Prussians of the Garden Mobiles were all so many notifications that war between the two military rivals was impending. At last the crisis came, defeat of France put an end to the feverish apprehension that had prevailed, and capital attempted to make up for lost time by the audacity of its enterprises. A mania of speculation seized the whole commercial world. Unfortunately, the payment of the French indemnity by inundating Germany with disposable capital, gave a new impetus to unhealthy speculation. Joint-stock companies of all kinds sprang up all over Germany, Austria, and Russia, and railways were constructed with but little regard to their future profitableness. But it was in the United States that the railway mania attained its height. There the speculation fever was had full, and the full influence of the forces that were in action in Europe, and an unprecedented development of the railway system was the consequence. The first and more immediate result of the unwarrantable activity was a demand for English iron and English coal, which existing resources were unable to supply. The price of the latter rose leaps and bounds, and carried after it the price of coal. We all remember how during 1872 and 1873 the inconvenience and alarm that were caused by this combined upward movement. The extraordinary profits realized attracted new capital into the trades. New forges were built, new collieries sunk, and but these enterprises consumed time, and meanwhile the price of iron and coal rose higher and higher. As a result of enormous wages rose in proportion. With every advance in price there came a fresh check to demand on the part of the men for a share in the unlocked-for good fortune, and the demand could not be effectually resisted. Soon, however, the natural consequence followed. The exchequer prices checked consumption, and the demand began to fall off. As soon as this occurred the usual speculation, which flourish only under the spell of general prosperity, received a final blow. Speculation in Austria first, and the Vienna panic of May was followed by the New York panic of September. Since then we have been passing through a period of prolonged crisis.—*London Standard.*

A BIT OF QUEER LITERATURE.—The Owensboro (Ky.) *Monitor* prints the following story:—"Parties from the neighbourhood of the occurrence have put us in possession of the following particulars of a tragedy which was consummated near Birk City, on the Green River, some twelve miles below as we hear, years that on the 8th inst. Miss Margaret Payne, who resides a mile or two up the river from the village mentioned above, had gone into the place to make some purchases and proceeded to visit with a young lady acquaintance. In the afternoon she started for home and when about three-quarters of a mile from the village, and at a point far from any house or help, a burly negro man who was out on the water in a skiff, pulled into shore and sprang up into the road, accosting the young lady, and asking if he could walk with her. Thoroughly frightened, she answered 'No,' and increased her pace. He also hurried up, keeping by her side, but between her and the river. There could be no question of the black scoundrel's intentions. Miss Payne's home was the nearest house, and between her and it lay a heavy strip of brush and timber, lonesome, dark, and secluded, and the young lady fully realized her fearful peril. At a point where an encroaching hill crowded the road to the very verge of the river, and where the bank was steep, an inspiring thought flashed upon the brain of the sorely distressed damsel, and summoning her strength for one single effort, when they reached that point, she gave her tormentor a shove, hurling him over the bank headlong into a bed of quicksand. Then, without stopping to look, after the fate of the wretch, she ran home at the top of her speed. The negro, of course, was immediately swallowed up by the voracious sands. His body has not been recovered, though it can be distinctly felt with a long pole. He is supposed to be a tramp we had been informed about the neighbourhood for a few weeks past and who is now missing. The general belief of the neighborhood is that he has seen Miss Payne going to the village, and lay in wait to intercept her on her return."

Reports received in Dundee from the Newfoundland seal-fishing stations indicate that, so far as the season has gone, the catch has been considerably under the average.

When the Emperor was a little boy his mother used to flourish her slipper out of the nursery window of the Royal Palace, and shout to him:—"Prefro de Alsantara-Juan-Carlos-Leopold-Salvadore-Bilmar-Francisco-Xavioro-de-Paulo-Leondio-Michaello-Gabriello-Raphaelo-Gonzaga, come in or you'll catch it, O! Humpo yourself!"—*Graphic.*

### COURTHOUSES.

It was well said by Chief Justice HARGRAVE the other day that while the health of prisoners receives careful hygienic study, the Bench and Bar are compelled to discharge their duties in wretchedly ventilated courtrooms, and nothing in the way of protest or complaint can rouse the County authorities to action. In vain does the Court complain, the lawyers grumble, and the Grand Jury make presentment of the nuisance. The County authorities look upon courthouses as everybody's property, and cannot be brought to see that it is their bounden duty so keep them swept and garnished. The learned judges may fall sick, but what is that to the County's property, and why should the County be put to the expense of giving his Lordship a wholesome atmosphere in which to sit? The County's money is the country at large! That's the argument which prevails over the County. The taxpayers have the greatest possible respect for the Bench, but they can't see why they should be taxed to supply it with pure oxygen. They would poison the cool-birds (who are also public property) in the same way, did the Government not interfere.

It is time for the Government to interfere also on behalf of the Bench. The majority of the courthouses in the Province are tumble-down piles of brick and mortar in which Justice is literally asphyxiated. As the County will not do its duty of its own good taste or accord, it must be made to do it, just as it is compelled to keep the gaol in a habitable condition. It is to be hoped that Mr. MOWAT, who has had experience of the Black Hole treatment to which the Judges and Bar are subjected, will bring in a measure next session to remedy this standing disgrace.

### THE LIQUOR LAW.

SONS of the intemperate temperance zealots and the unduly zealous Party lights who as Licence Commissioners were charged with the execution of the new Liquor Law, have, it is feared, struck a blow at the loyalty of the people to the Queen's Law of the land, which will be many a day. In the excess of their devotion to their cause, they have in many instances increased the severity of the measure until it works more like an act of malicious persecution and unwarrantable oppression than a law designed for the country's good. Take the case of a respectable licensed victualler, of whom some Scotch wits have been gibbeted. Up to the 30th ult. he was a law-abiding man, carrying on business under the hand and seal of the Crown and the protection of the Queen's Law of the land. On that day he was engaged may have been injurious to morals and destructive to life and property, but he was quite unaware that it was that temperance imagination pictured it; but what it was a legitimate business, carried on by the Crown and Law, and therefore as honest and reputable as any other in the abstract. He had contracted a debt in the legitimate pursuit, without infringing the laws relative to closing and selling after hours. He had invested his money in a quiet and orderly cellar. His tavern was a place of respectable public resort, and therefore of public utility. Under these circumstances, he had every right and reason to expect a license, yet next day the place is summarily closed, his business stopped, and his occupation destroyed by a temperance-worker or a fanatical partisan.

### CANADA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

We have reason to believe that Canadians who visit Philadelphia during the continuance of the great Exhibition, will have no cause to be ashamed of their country. Our Commissioner has set about purposes that we can present the attractions to the eyes of the admirers of art which are to be found in the ceramic manufactures of England and other countries of Europe, or even of the United States; or those which belong to the gorgeous tables and quaint but richly decorative ideas of the Chinese and Japanese. But, if we are correctly informed, the Canadian Department in every building will prove that we have a country abounding in all sorts of national resources, with some of the intelligence, industry and energy to turn that wealth to account. Even in the Fine Arts our exhibit is reported to be highly creditable, to say the least of it, in quality, while in quantity it has been too large for the space. In the Ladies' Department we hear it is believed that we shall not be at all behind in quality; and here we shall show some performance of that distinctly kind of beauty which draws spectators round a show case, in the shape of priests' vestments from Lower Canada. In the Agricultural Department, those in a position to know assure us that our machines and implements are not surpassed, if they are equalled in the entire Exhibition; but in machinery our representation will be small, though creditable.

In the face of these facts, it must be admitted that the Commissioners and Agents have made the best of their time, that the work is not only great in amount, but of a very complicated and troublesome kind. We understand that our contribution to Philadelphia filled more than two hundred cars, of which the last has not yet arrived, or has only arrived since our last information, left that city. These large cargoes have for the most part to be received in the small buildings where the packages for a time crowded up the space, so as to make it hard to move. When had all to be opened, the articles counted, and the packages passed by the Custom House. At a subsequent time, when they were unpacked, cheaks had to be obtained for each box as it was carried away to the warehouse, so that it might be claimed when required for re-package. Then about a hundred and twenty glass show cases and open stands had to be set up, varnished, cleaned, gilded, and placed. These again required furnishing for the different kinds of goods, which had then to be displayed. There was in the minds of all this a great arch or trophy of the Educational Department of Ontario, some thirty feet high, to be erected; columns of coal many feet in height and tons in weight to be put in place; machinery to be connected with shafting; a house to be built with Canadian logs; and everybody who came to complain about want of space or inferiority of position to be kept in good humour, or to be firmly informed that he must be satisfied when the best had been done for him. In all this the position of the Canadian Commissioners has been peculiar. No others have had any of these cares, since the space for each exhibitor has been determined beforehand. But our Government, possibly thinking the credit of the country at stake, but also having had an eye to the purchase of votes at the last election in West Montreal, have assumed all these charges. The work done by our Commissioner has been made through the Advisory Provincial Boards, the Commissioners far labouring, as pilot generally does, where known approximately, at the last moment, what articles they would have to exhibit, while the whole of every article has fallen upon them. We understand, indeed, that a few persons have built show cases, and have gone to Philadelphia to superintend the arrangement of their contents; but it is probable that this has not always relieved the Commissioner of care, as the contents have sometimes demanded their plans to some extent. The exhibitors on the ground, too, are not always the most amenable to reasoning the decisions made respecting their positions. We sincerely trust, however, that our Commissioner will find the exhibition will be a successful effort to demonstrate the value of this Dominion as a comfortable home for mankind.

### NO EXTRADITION—SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

In the result of present complications is to be the termination of the extradition clause in the ASHBURTON treaty, then surely it will not be creditable to the Government of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD to have made this joke, business-like. That the rogues, big and little, and murderers even, should be able to defy the law, and all because our "high contracting parties" have too much pluck to submit to a little inconvenience, and too little courage to an agreement, is rather a humiliating reflection. We spoke of the case with which criminals on either side of the Atlantic may escape from the Law, failing extradition laws, but even this does not

MILLER'S FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Destroys the Ticks, Cleanses the Wool, and Improves the Condition of the Animal. Protect your Sheep against Dogs and have a larger crop of wool, which will command the highest price.

Price 25c, 75c, and $1.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Chemists,
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 price by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and postmost 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 for the MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their Offices, corner of Front and Yonge streets, Toronto. F. C. Wallace, Manager.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STRANGE.

### From Liverpool, April 26.

ACCIDENTS TO AERONAUTS.

Mr. Simmons, the well known aeronaut, lies in Tunnell Hotel, Belfast, suffering from injuries sustained by falling out of his balloon. Accompanied by Lieut. Bellew, Mr. Simmons made a flight from the Botanic Gardens on Monday evening. The balloon proceeded in the direction of Cromlin, where it struck a barn with "Lieut. Bailey jumped out, falling sixteen feet. The balloon again ascended, but shortly afterwards struck a wall, knocking it down. Mr. Simmons was thrown to the ground insensible. The balloon has disappeared.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

A preliminary meeting was recently held at the Artisans' Institute; Major-General Pleasonton in the chair. Mr. Thomas Dunn, of the Philadelphia Exhibition, gave a lengthy address, in which he said that the Exhibition was a great success. The Exhibition was a great success. The Exhibition was a great success. The