Burnett's Preparations.

Whitcomb's Remedy FOR ASTHMA,

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of *Spasmodic Asthma*. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, *Lawyers*, 517½ Chestnut Street.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and received immediate relief, and would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma. MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

For sale by all Grocers. PERRY DAVIS' SONS & LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

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

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS, MONTREAL

TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

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

TWIN GOLD BAR, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

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

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

ROYAL ARMS, 12s in Caddies of 20 lbs.

VICTORIA, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

BRUNETTE, 12s in Caddies of 20 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCO

No 1 NELSON NAVY, 8s and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs

No 1 LITTLE FAVORITE 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs

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

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and dispatched 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. Commercial 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, extending from every Post Office and prominent post office in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba.

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BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES

Frightful Destitution Among the Working Classes.

Further Strikes and Lockouts—Aid to Miners Emigrating.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The North Wales Miners' Association has resolved to vote £7 to every member of the Union who desires to emigrate to America, and £14 to emigrate to Australia.

Six engineering firms at Huddersfield have locked out their workmen for refusing to consent to an extension of the hours of labour.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Advices from Glasgow state that there is a fearful amount of destitution existing in that city, and applications for relief are on the increase. There are also many skilled workmen out of employment, who are subsisting on their last savings, or on money received from benefit societies and Trades Unions, as well as [illegible]

Advices from Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, Burnley, Merthyr, South Durham, Southport, and Wolverhampton, state that the unprecedented distress in those localities continues to increase, and is attributed to the prolonged severe weather, the stagnation in the iron trade, the extreme dulness in most branches of the coal and coke trade, the depression in other trades, and the reductions to workmen. Many of these notices were issued to bring about reductions in wages. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation, and the work-houses are full to overflowing. Charitable societies are hard at work, and collecting boxes have been placed in many places of business and public resort.

The North Wales slate quarrymen's Union has offered the same premiums to members who will emigrate to America or Australia as those offered by the North Wales miners' association. The quarrymen's Union offers £2 additional to members emigrating west of Chicago. It is believed many will accept, as the smaller quarries mostly remain closed.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A series of inquiries made to-day in London at the agencies of the principal manufacturing companies in the north of England respecting the sad accounts of distress prevailing there among the work people resulted in confirming the worst reports that have been received. Journals from these districts and telegraph reports all tell the same story. "Not even in the time of the great cotton famine in Lancashire, caused by the war in America, has there been so widespread and acute distress. For a long time manufacturers have been carrying on their business at an actual loss, hoping for a turn in the tide, and keeping a certain portion of their people employed, but their men have not been kept as a general rule on full time, and wages were gradually reduced, and from time to time the men were compelled to draw on their reserve fund or pawn their property to meet their daily expenses. The climax has now come. The employers find they can go on no longer without a very severe reduction in wages, and many of them can not go on at all. There are strikes on one hand and lock-outs on another, and meanwhile not only privation and distress, but absolute starvation is staring the workmen in the face. Some of them have been provident and have saved money, but the great majority of them have no reserve resources whatever. The subject of organizing a national system of relief for the suffering operatives is now in agitation, and it is likely it will be carried out on an extensive scale.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Nordenskjöld Expedition Found—Ice-bound Forty Miles From Land—Another Expedition Sent to its Aid.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—Authentic intelligence has been received from the Government of Eastern Siberia that Prof. Nordenskjöld's steamer Verga is ice bound forty miles from East Cape. The authorities of Irkutsk have been instructed to issue a general summons to the natives to assist the expedition. A special relief expedition of reindeer and dog sleds has been organized, but it is feared that this assistance will be too late. A Russian man-of-war from the Pacific station will shortly proceed to Behring's Straits, to endeavour to extricate the Vega or bring off her crew.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

Popular Rising in Favour of Blanco—Civil War at Puerto Cabello.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Venezpela advices state that the majority of the people have risen in favour of Guzman Blanco. On the 12th inst., Blanco was momentarily expected at St. Thomas from Europe. A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated Jan. 3, says the town is in possession of the Revolutionists, and the fort in possession of the Government. A war steamer is aiding the fort, shelling the town and destroying much property and many lives. An American schooner with a valuable cargo from New York, has been obliged to stop at the entrance of the fort. The latest advices are that Gen. Cedano has been beaten at Maracai by the Government troops, and he himself captured.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

A Logging Camp and its Occupants Burned—A New Brunswick Catastrophe.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 22.—News has been received of the burning of William O'Brien, of St. David, and his two sons, in their camp at Milberry creek. Mr. O'Brien had been hauling logs with one horse, and was last seen alive on Tuesday last, with a load. On Friday, some one passing the site of the camp, heard the neighing of a horse, and, on going towards it, found the camp burned to the ground, and the three dead bodies in the ashes. The remains were brought home on Saturday.

DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR.

Great Destitution in the Vicinity of Quebec—Starving People Supporting Life on Bran.

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.—The general distress prevailing among the labouring population is beginning to be felt in this vicinity, especially among the residents of La Canardière, Stadacona, and St. Charles villages, and portions of the adjoining municipality of St. Sauveur. It is stated that numerous families in these localities are put to unusual straits for a meal, and in various instances have resorted to cakes made from bran to appease their hunger.

Bronchitis.—Throat Diseases often commence with a cold, cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which if neglected, often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat.

It is stated that complete anarchy prevails in Kashgar. The rebels outnumber the Chinese force of occupation.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

It is believed that Queen Victoria will visit Germany in the spring.

Mr. Mitchell Henry in another letter repudiates the Fenian Irish of New York.

The Swiss Council of State has asked for 90,000 francs for the relief of destitute workmen.

The construction of barracks for 150,000 men on the Constantinople lines of defence has been ordered.

A despatch from Lahore says several attempts have been made to assassinate British officers at Candahar.

The German Government has given seventy thousand marks to assist German trade and for exploring expiditions into Africa.

The trial of the directors of the Glasgow Bank is proceeding at Edinburgh for fraud, theft, and embezzlement. The court room is densely crowded.

[illegible] elect a Prince has been postponed to the 26th or 27th. The deputies at Tirnova think Prince Alexander of Battenburg will be elected.

It has been determined by the Dublin Home Rule League to hold a meeting on February 4th for the purpose, if possible, of reconsolidating the party. This is understood to be on the advice of Archbishop McHale.

Mrs. Lucy Anderson, who gave piano lessons to Queen Victoria and all her daughters the past dozen years, was always very kind to the old lady, who often made long and pleasant visits to the abode of royalty.

A New York *Herald* cable says Dr. Kerwin, sentenced twenty-seven years ago to imprisonment for life, has been released. He was a distinguished physician of Dublin, convicted on circumstantial evidence of murdering his wife.

The Czar has ordered the authorities of East Siberia to despatch overland a sledge expedition to ascertain the whereabouts of Nordenskjöld's expedition. The Swedish and German friends of the explorer believe the steamer Jeannette, of the American Arctic expedition, will be the first to succour Nordenskjöld.

Mr. Forster, M.P., speaking at a soiree of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said he did not deny the strength of protection in the United States was particulary disheartening, but he thought no threat of imposing counter duties would have any effect. The United States would only thereby be provoked to make an issue to see which side was the strongest. Besides, such policy would be impracticable, because to bring serious pressure on the United States it would be necessary to tax such vital necessities as wheat and cotton.

UNITED STATES.

The Police Commissioners of New York are considering the question of reducing the policemen's pay 20 per cent.

The insurance men will renew, in the Senate, their fight for the recognition of their claims to the Geneva award.

M. Leon Chotteau, delegate from France in the interest of the Franco-American commercial treaty, arrived at New York on the Amerique.

[illegible] of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has mysteriously disappeared from New York.

The Agricultural Society at Cumberland, Md., threatens to sue Henry Ward Beecher for $10,000 damages for failing to keep his engagement to lecture at the fair last October.

The Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick, Methodist, who was once the occasion of a Church trial in Williamsburg, has been arrested at New York, on a charge of obtaining a trotting mare under false pretenses.

Sixty thousand packages of pork and lard changed hands within half an hour at Chicago. This is said to be the largest sale on record for so brief a space. The effect was to send up the price with a jump, but the rise is not believed to be permanent.

Talmage's defence last Sunday of what is called sensationalism is somewhat ingenious. Paul, he declared, was the first great sensational preacher. He upset everything and made a row everywhere he went. Talmage declared pulpit sensationalism better than stupidity.

The secret service on Monday evening arrested Jacob Ott, lithograph printer, New York. This, with the arrest of Ulrich and Cole, includes the entire gang of counterfeiters that have during the last two years put in circulation nearly half a million of counterfeit money.

The two large fires last week in New York have had on immediate influence upon the insurance business. On Monday there was a general advance on all rates in the dry goods district of 100 per cent. to establish a uniform tariff. A tariff of rates is under consideration by a committee of the local board of underwriters.

Alvin Harrison, a cousin of President Harrison, and a hermit in Kansas, died recently in the uncomfortable cabin he had inhabited for many years. He was a promising young physician when he became engaged to a lady who, on the eve of their marriage, eloped with somebody else. Mr. Harrison was so disgusted that he retired from the ken of mankind, and has ever since lived alone, half-clothed and half-fed, in spite of a comfortable fortune.

At Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, in the case of the Brevard County Canvassing Board, Allen, a lawyer, testified that he went to Brevard county on account of a letter purporting to have been written by Hull, Democratic candidate for Congress, for the purpose of obtaining a majority. Two hundred votes were necessary to elect Hull, and witness had authority to draw for what money was needed to accomplish the purpose. Witness said it was agreed to burn the records of the fraud. The work of changing the returns was done by a deputy of Lee, one of the defendants.

Of the thirty thousand clergymen and preachers of the United States, fifty-one brought reproach on their calling last year. Twenty-five of these were convicted of offences of various grades against women, six of drunkenness, four of theft, two of poisoning, two of fighting, two of larceny, two of conspiracy, two of forgery, and one each of murder, riotous conduct, desertion, suicide, embezzlement, illicit distilling, and slander. The proportion of criminality it reveals—one in six hundred—is a remarkably small one, and goes to show the moral superiority of the clerical order.

If those who have never tried that unrivalled preparation for colds, coughs, hoarseness, asthma, sore throat, etc., HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM, will but receive the testimony of the many thousands who have successfully used it, they will be acting wisely. It is one of the oldest and best known remedies in the Dominion. For sale by all dealers, at 25 cents per bottle. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson, proprietors.

The cholera is increasingly prevalent in Asia Minor.

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER.

Visit of the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

INSPECTING THE LIONS.

A Four-Mile Walk in the Vicinity of the Falls.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 21.—The "Thunder of Waters," as the Indians were pleased to term the turbulent Niagara river, is now dressed in its most attractive winter garb, and travellers from far and near daily delight themselves in viewing the sublime picture which nature in her fantastic originality has created for general admiration. From the mouth of the river to those two great wonders of Art and Nature, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, it presents a panorama of beauty which cannot be met with in any other [illegible] and [illegible] stone and Stanley may boast of having met with water falls of great magnitude and beauty in the heart of Africa, but as that country has not yet been opened for the inspection and criticism of exacting tourists, Niagara bids fair to continue for some years to come

THE MECCA OF SIGHT-SEERS

nd wonder-seekers. The water above the Falls has lost none of its violence. It comes down the rapids with a tremendous rush, and leaps into the abyss with the customed vigour. But once the huge volume rears up on the edge of the cataract, like a horse taking a fence, its roar ceases and it falls over, dumb and dead. It falls into the embrace of King Frost, from which there is no escape. Huge icicles hang from the stupendous cliffs. Vast pyramids of ice adorn the shelves. The bottom is ice in Mosaic. You have seen on a cold day how the beard and moustache even of an old man is turned white with the frost rime that forms on it. So with these falls—the white sheet of summer is pure ivory now; and the utterance of the water is choked by the ice tangles that cover the mouths of the cataract. Once in a while a huge icicle falls with a crash, and the echo repeats the catastrophe with marvellous fidelity. Save this, there is a grim silence. The human voice, that in summer time is lost in the roar and tear, now sounds deep and clear, and the echo gives it back in thunder tones. The spray is purer and whiter than in summer, and the mist that rises therefrom as fine as incense. The trees on each bank catch it as it descends, and retain it, frozen and beautiful, on their branches. To see the falls in this weather, is to view Samson with his hair cut and his strength abated. There is

A MOURNFUL QUIETNESS

where the roar of thunders sounded; and a deadness where giant life prevailed. The Indians used to say that the falls spent the winter time in refreshing themselves and gathering strength for the summer, hence winter was their friend and ally. Dean Stanley, who visited Niagara a few months ago, said of the sight that then presented itself:—"In that memorable hour—memorable in the life of every one as the moment when he first sees the pyramids of Egypt or the Alps of Switzerland—when I stood beneath the cataract of Niagara I is seemed to me that I divined what it was not an unapt likeness of the fortunes of America. It was midnight; the moon was full, and I saw from the vast bridge which spans the river the ceaseless contortion, confusion, whirl and chaos which burst forth in clouds of foam from that central chasm which divides the American from the British dominions; and as I looked on the ever-changing movement, and listened to that everlasting roar, it seemed an emblem of the fermenting, perplexing, bewildering activity, the ceaseless, restless, beating whirlpool of existence in the United States. But into the moonlight sky there rose a cloud of spray twice as high as the falls themselves—silent, majestic, immovable. That silver column, glittering in the moonlight, seemed an image of the future of American history—of the upward, heaven-aspiring destiny which should emerge from the distractions of the present." To-night this silver column rises perhaps like the Pillar of the Cloud far into the heavens, its head high up in the azure, and its base resting on ice mountains and valleys of ice, huge crevasses and gorges through which the imprisoned water has forced itself. Beneath lie the evidences of

A TITANIC BATTLE.

Boulders of stone and masses of ice, fir trees torn from the shore, and huge rocks that seemingly have been upheaved during the contest, from the lower depths, stand in confusion and chaos, monuments of the intensity of the struggle between the elements. The curling eddies of the stream, the violence and power of its foaming waters, its tempestuous waves and leaping crests, hurrying on their course, overwhelming in their fury everything which dares to give resistance—the river is one which inspires awe in the breast of the onlooker, and causes him to shrink and wonder at the helplessness and insignificance of man. The bright sea green waters dashing to an apparently immeasurable depth over the precipice at the Falls, and breaking into spray on the rocky bed below, the heavy foam dancing away on the heaving and convulsed current to the accompaniment of the roar of the cataract, are sufficient to make the most unimaginative pause and cause them to realize how grand and complete is this most wonderful work of Nature. Now, when the ice-king has grasped in his freezing clutch the waves and the spray, and has spread out his wonders on rock and tree and branch until their dazzling beauties almost confound the wayfarer with their variety and brilliance, is the time for lovers of the artistic to view the mighty grandeur of the scene. From the whirlpool to the falls the face of the rock on either side of the river is hung with

VARIEGATED ICY STREAMERS

of blue and yellow and white, according to the colouring which the exudations of the rocks impart. Long arms of forbidding icicles reach down over the cold stoney surfaces and dip their chilly fingers in the tide as though the snow banks on the tops of the cliff were holding out a hand of welcome to the masses of ice which float idly by. From Clifton up to the Falls the rocks on either side are faced with glistening ice which has formed from continual drippings from the banks, and looks like columns of shining metal. Just below the bridge which stretches across the chasm at Clifton,

AN ICE BRIDGE

has formed and passengers pass safely across from the Canadian to the American shore. To reach the bridge it is necessary to decend the bank by a sloping road which is covered with snow and ice—and very fatiguing the process is. The ice on the river at this point is thick and strong, being wedged together by frequent slides. Indeed so long as the lower end holds, the pressure of the current on the upper part will keep the ice compact and give firm walking. Looking from the bank near the bridge the people crossing look like pigmies pursuing a toilsome course among gigantic ice boulders. In the vicinity of the Falls, spray is flying in all directions and so copiously that a few minutes' walk is enough to coat the pedestrian with icy armour, until it is difficult to distinguish him from surrounding objects. The fir trees, of which there is a luxurious growth among the *debris* at the bottom of the canon and on the banks, are coated with ice, and stretch out their frozen limbs to rattle in the wind with a weird and startling murmur. From the chasm come up

CLOUDS OF SPRAY,

which at times completely obscured the waterfall. Viewed from the Canadian shore the American fall is far the most beautiful. The dark waters come foaming and roaring down, filled with fragments of ice from the lake above, and plunge into the abyss, scattering spray and ice in all directions. At the bottom of the fall the ice has formed in immense mounds, which daily increase in height and breadth until now they stand out in formidable picturesqueness. The Canadian falls are a mass of beauty. Ice on all sides—on the banks, the trees, the rocks, and on fences and houses, the wind engendered in the chasm [illegible] it settles in a white frost, [illegible] of fantastic patterns out of the surrounding objects. The waters roar and foam and dash over the precipice, and as they break into waves at the bottom they build higher and higher the ice caves which go to make Niagara such an attraction for travellers in the winter.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are here to-day. Some days ago an agent of their Excellencies came here and engaged the entire Prospect House for the Vice-regal party. Their coming was known, to but a small number, and when the special train which conveyed them arrived at Clifton, very few in the throng at the station were aware that the Governor-General and his royal consort were come to gaze on the beauties of the falls. They arrived between three and four o'clock, and conveyances being in waiting, they drove to the Prospect House, which is a short distance from the Falls. In the first sleigh were his Excellency, the Princess, Captain Chater, aide-de-camp, and Col. Gzowski, in Excellency's body-servant riding with the driver. In the second sleigh were Lady MacNamara, Col. Littleton, Hon. Richard Moreton and lady, and Hon. Chas. Harboard. The third sleigh contained the servants and the baggage. Mr. Isaacs, the proprietor of the Prospect House, had luncheon awaiting the party, after partaking of which they retired to their respective apartments to prepare for a walk which the Princess proposed. About an hour after their arrival the party were on the road. The Princess was attired in a black dress, black velvet jacket trimmed with fur, a dogskin cap, and black cloud. In her hand, which was encased in heavy fur gloves, she carried a black cane with a silver head. Lady MacNamara was similarly attired. The gentlemen, with the exception of Col. Gzowski, who wore a heavy walking coat, were attired in Red River overcoats with hoods, and fur caps. Starting from the Prospect House, the party walked up and admired the Falls and rapids above. The next halt was made at the tower erected at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, to permit his Royal Highness to obtain an extended view of the rapids. The tower was locked, and the party made a short stay. They then passed along the road through the Street property, from different eminences on which the party had excellent views of the Falls and the rapids. They returned to the Prospect House by way of the Chippawa road, having tramped about four miles. On their return the party stopped in front of the museum of Mr. Saul Davis to view the Falls. The spray was blowing heavily, and the ladies seemed uncomfortable, though the Marquis, lost in admiration, did not seem in any way perturbed. The Princess and Lady MacNamara turned their backs to the storm, when his Excellency playfully placed his back against theirs and held out the skirts of his coat as if to protect the ladies from the storm. The party then made their way to the hotel.

LOSS OF LIFE AT A FIRE.

Two Children Burned to Death at Kingston—Several Storekeepers Lose all their Goods.

KINGSTON, Jan. 22.—This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in Thomas Johnson's bakery, on Princess street. Johnson, with his family, lived in the upper part of the building. The flames had made considerable headway before discovered, and two little daughters of Johnson's, who slept in the third story, could not be rescued, and were burned to death, the other members of the family barely escaping with their lives. The building was totally destroyed, and the premises adjoining, occupied by Geo. Brown, badly damaged. The following is the list of losses:—Johnson lost everything he possessed, including a considerable sum of money. He has a policy in the Etna for $600. Wm. Jones, butcher, estimated loss, $150; no insurance. John Hawkins, shoemaker, lost everything, including his furniture; no insurance. Philip Becker, workman in the piano factory, also lost his furniture; no insurance. Geo. Brown, grocery and tavern keeper, a total loss, with his furniture. Mr. Brown's loss on the buildings is estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000, on which he has not a cent of insurance.

As soon as possible after the fire had been extinguished, the firemen commenced digging for the bodies of the two children, and, during the morning, succeeded in finding the charred remains of both. An inquest was opened this evening.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly 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 swellings of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumours, piles, dysentery, and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, 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. All medicine dealers sell it. Price 25c.

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 is blown in the bottle, and take no other.

Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Eclectrized.

☞ We are glad to learn that the "PAIN-Killer" is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never-failing cure for pain, and is a medicine that no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*

A Calcutta despatch says a Russian steamer is reported to have made its way up the Oxus beyond the Afghan frontier.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

Flight of Yakoob Khan From Cabul.

Attempted Assassination of British Officers.

CANDAHAR, Jan. 8.—General Stewart has received intelligence that Yakoob Khan has fled from Cabul.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Jellalabad despatches report that the Khan of Kumur, supposed to be the most influential leader of the frontier tribes, has come into the British camp. It is generally believed Yakoob Khan is disposed to treat for peace.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A telegram from Candahar, dated the 8th January, says the troops of the advance guards of General Stewart's and Biddulph's forces have filed out of the Cabul gate of Candahar, crowds lining the streets and covering the roofs. Not a shot was fired prior to entering the city. It is reported that anarchy prevails at Cabul.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Candahar despatch of the 10th of January, says Major St. [illegible] in the street by a fanatical native, but not wounded. The man was arrested. A Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery was severely, and two others slightly, stabbed by a religious zealot, who will be hanged to-morrow.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Manitoba Legislature meets on the first of February.

A new cotton mill is about to be established at Coaticooke.

Francis Fortune, aged 100, died at Little Bras d'Or, last week.

There were 78 interments at Montreal last week, and 22 deaths from small-pox.

The Episcopal Methodists of Ottawa are arranging for the erection of a union church in Centre Town.

A State dinner will be given by the Governor-General on the 13th prox., for which invitations have already been issued.

Numerous complaints are made of highway robberies on farmers coming to Quebec to market along the neighbouring country roads.

There was a large muster of the Victoria Rifles for snowshoe parade at Montreal on Saturday. They presented a remarkably fine appearance.

The various educational, engineering, and other exhibits of the Province of Quebec sent to Paris from the city of Quebec, arrived back on Sunday.

The mother of Mr. Alonzo Wright, M. P., Mrs. Louisa Wright, perhaps one of the oldest settlers in the Ottawa valley, died on Saturday at the age of 82.

While the Victoria Rifles were out on snow shoes at Montreal on Saturday afternoon they were sketched by Mr. Sydney P. Hall, artist of the London *Graphic*.

It is probable that an effort will shortly be made to secure the enlargement of the Parliamentary reading-room at Ottawa, which is very much cramped at the present time.

The books of the London Colonization Aid Society are now open for signature by intending emigrants, and also by those who wish to aid the movement by subscriptions.

The first shipment of Canadian cattle *via* Halifax was made in the Allan steamer Caspian, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon. The shipment was witnessed by a large number of people.

It is said that the Pacific railway sections for which tenders are now being advertised, will be let at the earliest possible moment. The delays which have already occurred are said to be owing to the fact that the specifications were not ready.

An unknown lady, described as a religious maniac, who refuses to speak a word, was discovered in St. Roch's church, Quebec, on Friday, partially nude and busy with her devotions. The doctors cannot understand her case, and have sent her to the Marine Hospital.

Hotel thieves are busily at work at London. Knapp's, Hodgins', and the City Arms hotels have been burglarized in succession. Several of the rooms in each case were thoroughly ransacked and small sums of money taken, together with any portable articles of value found.

The Montreal *Post* says that a private letter which has been received there states that notwithstanding the refusal of Bishop Gillooly to act as successor to the late lamented Bishop Conroy, the Bishop of Elphin has changed his mind, and will arrive in Canada at an early date.

An epidemic resembling the scratches is alarmingly prevalent amongst horses in the country about Belleville. It is of a malignant character, as some men who have carelessly handled animals so affected have their arms swollen to an enormous size, and one of their number is not expected to live.

It has been noticed recently that the death rate from diphtheria in proportion to population in the country districts of Nova Scotia is much larger than in the city. There can be little doubt that the want of good drainage which characterizes almost all country towns is largely the cause of this difference.

It is expected that the Bishop of Maine, U.S., will attend the consecration of the Bishop-elect of Montreal, the Very Rev. Dean Bond, in St. George's church on Saturday, but it is feared that one of the Canadian bishops, the venerable Bishop Bethune, of Toronto, will not be able to be present on account of illness.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tupper, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Aikens, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Sir Edward Selby Smyth and the officers of the Governor-General's Guards, the Dragoon Guards, and the Ottawa Field Battery were among those who were present at the Princess Louise's "at home" on Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday night Andrew Atchinson's house, on the 12th line of Brooke, was entered while the family were from home, and between $25 and $30 in cash stolen. On the same night Peter Rennie's tailoring establishment, in the Village of Watford, was entered, and four or five pieces of French coatings, six pieces of fancy tweeds, and an overcoat, valued at about $100, were stolen.

The Montreal detectives have been informed that there are two young men in that city flooding the pawn-shops and cheap stores with all kinds of dry goods at prices for which they cannot be legitimately sold. One of the men was arrested but gave proof that he bought them from Toronto. He was then released. The detectives are of opinion that some one in Toronto is suffering.

Among the appointments made by Mr. Mowat and his colleagues is that of a musical professor for the reformatory at Penetanguishene, at a salary of $450 a year. No doubt the young fellows will enjoy the amusement provided, and will expect to be furnished with instruments on leaving the institution. It is somewhat improbable, however, that the prisoners will permanently abandon the jimmy for the violin. Perhaps Mr. Hardy could give the public some information respecting the appointment.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

INTERVIEW OF MANUFACTURERS WITH MINISTERS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—To-day the third meeting of the Manufacturers' Associations took place with Ministers. What passed at the interview can only be stated in general terms. The gentlemen who formed the delegation presented their case in detail. They had taken the trouble to first come to a common definite understanding among themselves as to the needs of the industries they were interested in. Each trade had framed its own case and presented its own claim to consideration, but instead of there being confusion and conflict of interest, what was most striking was the harmony, unity and friendliness of the deputation. They had struck a common measure for their common needs. The case as presented to the Government was elaborately prepared and as perfect as possible in all the details. The delegation to-day, as yesterday, expressed their satisfaction at the reception they had received at the hands of the members of Ministers, several of whom were present. The gentlemen of the deputation say that they found in the Government a reasonableness which their experience of Governments had not led them to expect. Ministers seemed disposed to take unusual pains to get at the real wishes of the delegation and the real needs of the country. On their part Ministers have in some cases expressed gratification at the good sense and moderation of the deputations, and surprise at the great industry and skill with which the whole question of Protection had been worked up. Whatever may be the result of these discussions, it is certain that now for the first time in the history of the country the business men and the Government have met on ground which can be occupied without conflict by both. It would be a very unlikely circumstance if the propositions so formulated by the deputation should be accepted in their integrity by the Government, but the gentlemen who formed the deputation were assured that their representations have not fallen on deaf ears, and that the Minister of Finance has a mind capable of seeing their side of the question. Some of this lake so are your father's stores. You may always drink and never exhaust or diminish them. And do not grieve for the loss of your lands, for your father has yet plenty in Canada which he will give to you, together with implements of husbandry when required." In order to make the union strong and abiding, a silver chain was given to us to signify that it must shall not affect it, and that by links which could not perish we should become attached to the Sovereign and people of the Empire. To assure us that our protectors and governors should always be accessible, a wampum belt was given with the seal of the Government at one extremity and the houses of the Indians at the other, the strings of wampum hanging from it signifying the lights which should always show us the way to those who has charge of our rights. Father, as Christians we certainly believe that the Great Spirit witnessed and approved the contract made between your children's ancestors and the representatives of the British Crown, and as firmly do we believe that the same Almighty and Benevolent Being witnesses, but does not approve of, the manner in which the latter power has fulfilled its part of the engagement. Your children still possess the silver chain and wampum belt. They see the same sun rise and set. They observe the rivers flow on in their course, and the grass continue to grow as of old. They also know that the British Empire is still in existence, and they sincerely pray that it may long be permitted by Divine Providence to maintain its exalted position among the nations of the world, and that the illustrious head and governors thereof at home and abroad may enjoy every blessing. But they are nevertheless painfully sensible that their presents of clothing have for some time been stopped, and no equivalent has been granted them. Father, your Indian tribes enjoy a handsome annuity, paid to them in money, your children, if only for the money themselves, would be entirely destitute. Father, we left our cherished hunting grounds when a numerous and powerful people. We accepted the terms of the contract, and so freely did ye shed our blood in the cause we embraced, that many, very many of our best warriors perished. Nor was it in the revolutionary war alone that we showed our fidelity. During the war of 1812, 1813 and 1814 your children were actively engaged under Generals Procter, Drummond and Brock at Detroit, Moraviantown, Niagara, Queenston, Oswego Chippewa, Black Rock and Fort George, in which actions they suffered severely, and at the close of the war were ordered by the authorities to return to Munsey town and Moraviantown and make future provision for their families. The rebellion of 1837 and 1838 also witnessed your children in arms and ready to support the cause of their Queen. Father, your children have every hope that your accustomed regard for them will not fail, and that your kindness in reference to what they deem a just request will be immediately available. And renewing our attestation of loyalty, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) WAUBUNO, Chief.
C. N. STORETISH,
F. G. WAMPUM,
Secretaries of the Moravians of the Thames.

His Excellency replied verbally, stating that the Indians would always find in him a true friend and that due weight would be given to any representations they might make. A written reply was promised. The chief was warmly welcomed and departed well satisfied with the reception he had received.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE BLOWN UP.

The Alleged Work of Indignant Scholars who Wanted the Building for Dancing.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—There has been some disagreement between the trustees of the school-house at Cariboo gold mines and a number of the young people of that community. The young people wanted the school-house to practise dancing in, to which the trustees objected. It was thought the matter rested there, but about nine o'clock on the 16th instant a keg of powder was placed in the room and the school-house blown up.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

Bismarck Appeals to the Farmers for support in His Fiscal Reforms.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Berlin correspondent says Bismarck has published a letter appealing to the agricultural community of Germany to afford him a united and vigorous support in his work of fiscal reform. He refers to the new duties to be levied upon imported corn and cattle, and expresses the opinion that such taxation is an unavoidable necessity.

Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be Christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how *loud* they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

STILL THEY COME.—Dr. H. EN. ESSE, Kincardine, considers YELLOW OIL as staple an article as he has in his store, and as sure to sell as tea or sugar. JAS. BOBBIN, Bobbinton P.O., writes:—"We have used HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL, and find it answers every purpose for which it is recommended." There is nothing better for burns, bruises, scalds, etc.; no better liniment in the world. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson, proprietors, Toronto. For sale by all dealers.

AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

Petition of the Delawares to the Governor-General.

UNFULFILLED TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Chief Waubuno, of Moraviantown, in the County of Kent, chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, was in the city to-day for the purpose of presenting an address to his Excellency the Governor-General from his people. The address was presented at the Governor-General's office in the eastern departmental block, at 11.30 a.m. The chief, who appeared in full Indian costume, with war paint, etc., was introduced to his Excellency by Mr. Vankeughnet, Deputy Superintend