MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Building Completely Levelled to the Ground.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 11.—At ten minutes past four o'clock the inhabitants of the city in the vicinity of Donaldson & Patterson's poiler shop on Indiana street were suddenly startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake. startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake, and thousands of people immediately started in all directions, confused as to where the sound came from. It was discovered that the large buildings occupied by Donaldson & Patterson on Indiana street were completely levelled to the ground by a frightful explosion of a gigantic boiler. The wreck was complete, and many of the buildigs near had been crashed into by the flying debris. For a while it seemed as if the people were too excited to do anything. the people were too excited to do anything, and the by-ways and thoroughfares adjoining were being choked by the fast increasing crowd. Hundreds of labourers and ironworkers from Tifft's foundries and other establishments rushed into the wreck and began to null away the mass of follows: pull away the mass of fallen walls, &c., to find those who might be injured or dead. Suddenly there was a cry of the discovery AN AWRUL SIGHT.

mmediately across the street from the boiler-shop two bodies were found that had been blown entirely through a wooden shed and torn into a terrible mass of mangled flesh. one portion was discovered to be the remains of Robert Patterson. For a time it was thought by the excited people that the other body so cruelly torn was that of his partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered. torn was that of his partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered to be that of William Gibson, a young boilermaker, who lives on Hamburg street, between Perry and Fulton. Several more bodies are supposed to be under the debris, and the men who are pulling away the wreck momentarily expect to be horified by the sight of some dead comrade. The firm of Donaldson & Patterson made a specialty of testing boilers by steam. Two pieces of the boiler were thrown crashing through the roof of the Wells elevator. The shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway. The ex-Wells elevator. The shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway. The explosion occurred while a large boiler was being tested. John Forest, a labourer living near by, and whose house was wrecked by the explosion, says he heard first a hissing sound as if the steam had sprung a leak, and then a low, heavy, rumbling as of an underground explosion, and then his house was shaken from foundation to roof, the windows were driven an, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When he thrown violently to the ground. recovered the men were carrying the body of John Britz into his woodshed. Britz was broken, blackened, bleeding, and feebly moaning. Miss Fenton, who lives in an adjoining house, said the first sound she heard joining house, said the first sound she heard was a hissing, then came a roar, and their house was covered with flying timber, which smashed every window and shattered the house. In Tifft's boiler shop, separated from the wrecked premises by a humble beer-house kept by John Bagley, the sky-lights were blown in and every window demolished, but no one was hurt. All concur that there were

TWO DISTINCT SHOCKS. arated by a brief interval. An old lady, separated by a brief interval. An old Iady, whose name could not be extracted from her, said she was passing along Ohio street when she heard the explosion and saw something fly across Indiana street amid a shower of timber. She probably saw the bodies of the unhappy proprietor Patterson and Willie Gibson (the latter a handsome young Scotchman) being blown across the street clean through the planking of the shed adjoining Deck Bros. brass works. Patterson's body could not have been worse mangled had he been in a powder explosion. He was a mass of torn flesh, entralls, brains, hair, blood, and blackened clothing. His head and his boots lay in a confused mass, an awful and blackened clothing. His head and his boots lay in a confused mass, an awful wreck of manhood. Willie Gibson lay on a heap of snow further inside the shed. He was not nearly so much mangled, nor had he, like Patterson, left a torn handful of his flesh upon a projecting splinter of the crashed planking.

A HEARTLESS CROWD.

Crowds, mostly curious, whom a single policeman strove in vain to keep back, pressed around to feast on the hideous spectacle. The same thing was to be seen in rear of Forest's house, where John Britz was moaning his life away. It seemed impossible to make the crowd stand back and give the dying man air, and there were some who were brutal enough to jest in presence of this untimely destruc-

on.
"Give him air," shouted an officer. "Oh, what does he want of air," retorted one of the crowd. "He's done with wind, ain't he," and there were a dozen in the crowd base enough to laugh. There were hundreds base enough to laugh. There were hundreds of women about, and curiously enough most of them seemed to regard the whole business as a good show. Said one of them to a reporter:—"There's a fellow lyin' around there in the alley, and you'd swear he was a nigger, his face is burned that black," and black indeed was the poor face, with the eyes burned, the mouth widened to an awful gash, and the nose crushed in, and the hair dripping with clotted blood. Some kind hand had covered the face with a quilt.

are Robert Patterson, blown across Indiana street through a shed; William Gibson, a caulker, blown across the street through the shed with Patterson. Engineer Chadwick was blown across the street; John Langefield, boilermaker, lives on Shumway street; John Britz, boilermaker, lives at 36 Peckham street; a young man, short are stout, with black moustache, apparently 28 years of age, clothes torn off, unrecognized; a boy, upper part of trunk and head crushed, unrecognized; Bob Maxzech, blacksmith, 36, of Peckham street, shoulder and arm bruised; Eric Rupert, Eric street, boilermaker, leg broken. Carl O. Voltz's legs were blown off, and he was removed to the hospital legless and shricking in most exeruciating pain. Wm. Gnoor's right foot was smashed. The sheriff, coroners, and chief of police and firemen were at the scene at 4.20. The shock of the explosion released the horses of the steamer Perry, and they rushed pell-mell to their positions through the firemen sitting around the house, who were stunned by the shock, and could not for a moment leave their chairs. The corpses and remains were sent to 66 Peckham street; a young man, short and shock, and could not for a moment leave their chairs. The corpses and remains were sent to the morgue at 5.15 p.m., and the injured taken to the General Hospital. The cries of the latter were heartrending. [The engineer, Chadwick, lay on the floor of Deck's shop rolling from side to side in mortal agony till death relieved him, and he was removed. While attention was being given to the dead, dying, and wounded, Mr. Donaldthe dead, dying, and wounded, Mr. Donaldson appeared on the scene, and with tears streaming down his cheek took his stand in a dazed manner in the centre of the ruins. About two hours before the explosion he went over to Somerville's livery stable on the Terrace, and was there when he heard of it. The information that he received appalled him, but when he appeared on the grounds the sight that met his gaze almost distracted him. When questioned as to the cause of the explosion, he was only able to say that an old boiler of the tug Mary E. Pierce was being tested, and that about twenty-five boiler makers were in the building. the dead, dying, and wounded, Mr. nakers were in the building.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsame, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, brenchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York World complains that the English free-traders take their revenge on English free-traders take their revenge on American protectionist producers by raising an outcry against American pork. Perhaps they regard protectionists as hogs. Or it may be that the Cobden Club are afraid of catching the hog cholers. If the latter be the case, that protectionist Cobdenite, Gartield, must be in great danger of infection.

The London Daily Telegraph says: "For aught science can tell, trichinesis may be as aught science can tell, trichinosis may be as common just now among European swine as among those of the United States and Canada." Considering that not a single case has been reported in Canada, it is very possible it may be just as common in Europe as in this country, but we are very much inclined to think it is more so. A well-informed paper like the Daily Telegraph should know better than to mix our country up with the United States in mix our country un with the United States in such a connection.

We are glad to observe that some of our Reform contemporaries have become conscious of the fact that it is a mistake to decry their own country while exalting the United States. The Waterloo Obronicle calls attention to the fact that no more than twenty head of cattle perished in the North-West Territories during the severe snew of the past winter, whilst the death-rate in the Western States reached 30 per cent. This is a very strong point in favour of the adaptability of our own country for atock-raising purposes.

Life among the cattle in Colorado must be very enjoyable. A very large emigration should at once take place to that region. Perhaps Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie will kindly exercise their good offices to that end. An
editorial item in the Chicago Tribune says:—
"A gentleman just arrived in the city from
Colorado gives a deplorable account of the
distress in the grazing regions. He declares
that be has seen a thousand head of cattle
that perished from exposure and hunger out
of a single herd," Facts like this speak for
themselves.

Referring to the report of the Agricultura Commission, the Stratford Beacon thinks there is good reason to believe the Commisthere is good reason to believe the Commissioners have been led astray as to the quantity of uncleared lands in the different courties. It would appear as if the Commissioners and jumped at the conclusion that all lands returned by the assessors as "not being under cultivation" at the time of making the assessment must necessarily be uncleared land. The fact was that the land not free from stumps was invariably entered as "uncleared" with a view to keeping down the assessment. In that respect it may, we think, be correctly assumed that the figures given by the Commission as to the extent of cleared land in the province are far wide of the mark.

and a real service would be done to the country if information were gathered showing exactly where it did exist, and to what extent. Resolutions asserting an individual has told a falsehood prove nothing.

A short time since we noted the peculiar

and a real service would be done to the country of information were gathered showing exactly where it did exist, and to what extent. Resolutions asserting an individual has told a falsehood prove nothing.

A short time since we noted the peculiar proceedings of a Devonshire farmer, who had become enamoured of the beauties of the Colorado beetle, and who was only prevented from smbarking in a small way in the progastion of pototes bugs by the interferson of title law. An illustration of how much muschief may be worked by indulgence in such assentiaties comes from Australia. Not a great many years ago some enthusiastic fixton carriact thither a small collection of rabbits, just to remind him of home, and perhaps as an experiment in acclimation against them. This war habeen surthing but completely snocessful, as the rabbits brede conveniently in the low, impassable scrub, and then come out to feed on the farmers crops in the neighboughood. The struct, belongs to the Government, which is now called upon to put down this unisance. The Australiaps naturally do not. Sanche-Panze like, invoke blessings upon the emigrant who invented rabbits. They feel more inclined to marshal an army of kangaroos against the fields and gardens of Old Englands. But the kangaroo, though an animal of good get up, falls far behind the impretentious rabbits to far as an appetitie for "green things growing" is concerned.

There cannot be a doubt that the American provision trade has had a severe blow dealt it to the called the called the called the present remaining in bond under the three cannot be a doubt that the American provision trade has had a severe blow dealt it to the called the called the called the present remaining the called the called the trade of the grinding in bond under the present remaining to the content of the promoters of the meeting it might be in place for him to explain why it had been asked for. The question was rather what should be cruded into such a bill, that as one of the promoters of the meeting the interfere

There cannot be a doubt that the American provision rate has had a severe blow dealt it by the crising trichinosis sears. But the presentance of it, at least in Grand Britain, who are and to be tuning it for speciality on the present regulations. It was felt that the presentance of it, at least in Grand Britain, who are and to be tuning it for speciality on the present regulations. It was felt that the presentance of it, at least in Grand Britain, who are and to be tuning it for speciality on the present regulation. It was felt that present regulations are called a form of the present regulations in the second of indicent assaults made against Dr. Wash-she from concurring with a least American beginning to the second of the second of

FARM NOTES.

street car companies.

A New York paper complains that the practice of putting salt on the street railway tracks in vogue in Brooklyn gives horses sore heels.

Peunsylvania farmers, in Washington county, are scattering sheaves of wheat along the hedges for the benefit of the suffering partridges.

A large number of sheep are dying in the vicinity of Eganville, and no one can explain the disease. They get suddenly weak and refuse to eat, and die in a few days.

It has been ascertained that unscrupplious

refuse to eat, and die in a few days.

It has been ascertained that unscrupulous dealers in live stock are buying scrub sheep from breeders about London and selling them in the Western States as prime stock.

The London Market Committee held an investigation last night on the subject of rings on the market. It is charged that the fees are farmed by a syndicate of aldermen.

A Wilberforce farmer went to Portage-du-Fort one day last week in the rain, but before he reached his destination a sudden change in the weather took place, and his clothes being saturated with water became frozen so stiff that they had to be cut off.

Mr. Simon Kelly, of Sebastapol, who left

that they had to be cut off.

Mr. Simon Kelly, of Sebastapol, who left seven weeks ago with his family for Dakota, has returned a sadder but wiser man minus the sum of \$600. He does not speak highly of that country, but he is quite satisfied during the rest of his natural existence to live and die on the old homestead on the Opeongo.

Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, a missionary at Whitefish Lake, N. W. T., about 120 miles west of Edmonton, stated to a reporter that west of Edmonton, stated to a reporter that he has grown grain and vegetables on the same land for twenty years, and it shows no sign of giving out, and that anything grown in Outsign on the research there.

in Ontario can be grown there. Mr. J. C. Garner, who has just returned to London from Kansas City and the Far West, gives a discouraging account of things out these. He says hundreds of young men who went there are glad to get one meal a day, and lots of educated men are labouring as hotel swabs. All the talk with them is to go east, but they have not the means to do it.

east, but they have not the means to do it.

I once spent two or three days in the township of Lauark, in the eastern part of Ontagio, some thirty or forty miles from Ottawa. New Lanark is full of two things—Paisley weavers and rocks. There is perhaps not a township, equally well settled, as rocky, in the whole province. A clerical friend of mine in the township told me of one of his neighbours, a Jedburgh man, who "moved in" some years ago in the late autumn (with snow on the ground). He did the best he could all winter, in a log shanty, with boards nailed up in'a sloping fashion, or some other makeshift, for a regular roof. He was determined to have a stone chimney built as soon as spring came, and have his log house put in better shape. All winter he was wondering "if there wad be stanes ensuch on ma lot to big a chumla." His neighbours all told him there would be plenty of stones. But to every caller he was always speaking of his wish, that "there micht be stane ensuch on ma lot to big a chumla." When spring came, and the snow got thinner (it had probably been three feet deep ner in the contraction of the probably been three feet deep ner in the probably been three feet deep ner in the contraction of the probably been three feet deep ner in th

manel, which would have been exactly equiva-ent to 50 cents a barrel on flour, and would have left Canadian millers on a fair foot-ing with these over the line. As it was, there was a margin of 20 cents against them on every barrel of flour. If the present duty on wheat was to remain in force, he was prepared to see that on flour rated to 75 cents or \$1 per barrel. (Hear, hear.)

Some approhension having been expressed out the ill effects of any sudden change in the existing regulations.

Mr. LUKES agreed to incorporate in his motion a provise to the effect that it would not be desirable to have any changes come into operation until the ist of June next. He also agreed to strike out the word "Canadian" before "flour."

Mr. Knowlfor then withdrew his amendment, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President, Mr. David Plewes; Vice-President, Mr. McLaughlin; Treasurer, Mr. Baird; and Secretary, Mr. S. A. Wills (secretary of the Corn Exchange). A Committee of Management was also appointed, consisting of Messra. Lukes, Asa Hall, John Spink, David Moore, G. W. B. Snider, R. A. Jones, Chisholm, Warcap, Neelon, Gibbs, Rogers, and Blain. Messra. Lukes, Neelon, Gibbs, Plewes, Baird, Watts, Rogers, and Scott were appointed a deputation to proceed to Ottawa and lay the resolution above-passed before the Government, and it was arranged that they should leave Toronto rext Monday. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE MILLERS AND THEIR CRITICS. To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,—As your numerous milling readers may not be aware how the Globe has criticised their late action, I desire to address a reply to the editor of that paper through your

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir.—As might be expected, the public are presented this morning with your criticisms on the course taken by the millers at their meeting held in this city on the 9th inst., and, as intimated by one of their members when the question of admitting the members of the press was referred to, that however faithfully the reporters might do their duty, their actions (the millers') would be not only severely criticised but probably misrapresented to its utmost limits,

I am sorry that this course has been fully verified in the criticism above referred to.

You charge the "baker's dozen of millers" with extreme selfishness, and that their ob-To the Editor of the Globe.

You charge the "baker's dozen of millers" with extreme selfishness, and that their object is to crush out all the country millers who are not in a position to import wheat for the purposes anticipated.

This, sir, I cannot admit. I ask, who or where are the country millers who are now supplying the home trade with such flour as this change is anticipated to meet who will not be in a position to avail themselves of the opportunity if so inclined? Country millers were at the meeting, and were solicited to take partinits proceedings, and yet made no protest, as the resolution carried unanimously. If there has been any selfishness manifested on this occasion by the millers it has not been directed toward crushing out or injuring any in this country, but rather toward the millers of other countries.

be furnished with any evidence to that effect.
You also charge the millers as being sneaks, cowards, and fools, who are hastening their destruction by a saturation of their own folly.
Sir, on this charge I decline any controvarsy, as the general supposition may be that the ruler of a planet should have a vivid re cognition.

There is another offence, and the most important of any that you have charged the millers with: that is, "That the grinders in bond are persistent, fraudulent swindlers, and, moreover, that a complaisant Minister of

millers with: that is, "That the grinders in bond are persistent, fraudulent swindlers, and, moreover, that a complaisant Minister of Customs is cognizant of the fact, by considerately tucking away in pigeon-holes the bonds given on imported wheat, and in a spirit of refreshing accommodation forgets all about the transaction."

Sir, this is a very serious charge to make, and I presume you would not do it unless you had undoubted evidence wherewith to substantiate the same.

As for the Minister of Customs alluded to, he may not think it worth while to reply or defend himself against such attacks, probably from his being so much used to such flagellations; but manufacturers and honest millers are not justified in being assailed in this manner without any remonstrance being made.

Therefore I ask you to furnish evidence that the millers connected with the association may have an opportunity of clearing themselves from such grave accusations.

Yours, &c., 'WILLIAM LUKES.'

Toronto, March 11.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

URBEC AS THE WINTER PORT, HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS,

Meeting of Ouebec Merchants to Consider the Matter.

MR. SEWELL EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

Local Governments.

Quebec, March 12.—An influential trade meeting was held yesterday in the Board of Trade rooms to consider the question of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, and Mr. E. D. Chambers acted as secretary. Mr. Sewell gave a reason of his past labours in connection with the scheme, and went on to state thatit is the ice floos between Quebec and the Gulf which enables us to navigate the river in winter. He had see the Allan vessels come into Halifax in winter opvered with ice, sometimes with twelve feet upon their anchors. This can never be the case in the river, while the water is covered with ice. The floes prevent any danger. There is no fog or any impediment, and, in fact, there is less difficulty in winter than in summer. He saw several navigators present and challenged them to say that he was wrong. People might speak of the Polynesian, a line vessel of 4,000 tons which was, unable for twenty-one days to get out of the ice, though commanded and manned by an admirable captain and craw. This was all very true, but Captain Brown had but sevan cighths of an inch of iron between the bottom of his vessel and the ice, and any continued pressure would have been suicidal. He showed that it was necessary to have vessels for winter navigation so constructed that every ugch of steam may be put on and the ice and other obstructions the better cast aside. Yankee fishermen with little craft of 50 tons cash crossed from Gloucester to Seven Islands, Newfoundland and Labrador, in the months of December, January, and February, returning with cargoes of frozen herring. Capt. Bragg, of Newfoundland, annually sailed from the Gulf of St. Julien in a little vessel of 50 tons, traversing the whole Gulf in the months of February and March, and passing through the Struits of Belle Isle. It was, he said, a great blot on the escutcheon of the people of Quebec to allow a single hour to pass without making some effort to secure so great a boon as this navigation of the St. Lawrence would confer upon the eith and district. If vessels we QUEBEC, March 12 .- An influential trad

jumped at the conclusion that all lands are provided or done of his neighbours, and that the fire observed that a least one of his neighbours, are the township to do mot one of his neighbours, as the time of making the assessors as "not being under callevalum," at he time of making the assessors as a "not being under callevalum," as the time of making the assessors as a "not being under callevalum," as the time of making the assessors as a property with a visw to keeping down the assessment, as a property with a visw to keeping down the assessment, in that respect it may, we think, he correctly assigned that the figures given by the Constitution of the contract of the provision are far when the contract of the provision, are far when of the mark.

Figury Mr. Crump, he has raised a verticable bothage the property of stones. But to every caller be was undertained to have a side of the mark.

Figury Mr. Crump, is British copinal at Philadelphia and "sentured, upon information furnished horizon to be a property of the contract of the probably been three feet deep, in the contract of the probably been three feet deep, in the contract of inform his Government of hory and the contract of the contract o ocean, and too often become sick and disabled at the first. He would now tell them what he had done at Ottawa. He had seen the Premier for about half an hour, and that

gentleman appeared to grasp the scheme at once. His only objection to the scheme was asking too much. Ha (Mr. Sewell) left this for others to judge. He did not think he had, and he pointed out to Sir John that it required a large amount to tempt capitalists to embark in any hazardous undertaking. Sir John had acquiesced in this, but told him he had come up too late in the session. Mr. Sewell had said that he had believed it of no use to be in Ottawa before the settlement of the Pacific matter; besides which he pointed out to the Premier the difficulties he had even then met with in his efforts to obtain interviews with merchants. Sir John had agreed that Quebec was to be the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific, and had acknowledged the importance of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, but had not promised anything. All the Ontario and the western men at Ottawa were impressed with the importance of the subject if practicable. On this latter point he had, of course, no doubt. He had made quite a one-sided offer to the Government, asking for nothing if his scheme did not prove perfectly satisfactory. He had proposed in writing to undertake a line of winter steamers between Liverpool and Quebec, the first steamer to leave Liverpool in January next, and to continue running between the two ports all winter. In the second season two steamers were to be put upon the route, and during the third winter there was to be a weekly line. Unless the mails were as rapidly and as regularly delivered by this line as under the existing winter arrangement he did not desire to make any change at all. People might say he would go over to England and waste time and money, and that he would be unable to get capitalists interested in such a scheme. But he believed differently. He considered John Bull just as speculative as the Yankee, when a good thing was shown him and he had on doubt of his ultimate success. Should the worst come to the worst, he hoped no one was so visionary as not to see that he must at least extend the pr

the western portions of the Dominion." Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Woods, seconded by Mr. E. H. Duvil.

"That a petition be presented from this meeting to the Dominion Government praying that such assistance as may be necessary be given to any line of steamers that may undertake the performance of the service of navigating the St. Lawrence from Europe to Quebec during the winter months." Carried.

The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE COMING DRINK—KAOKA:—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, aleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digostive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all inst-class grocers and druggists.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA.

There are 140 cases of smallpox at St. Alexis,

Owing to the bad roads wood is very scaro A glove factory will shortly be established at Victoria, B.C.

A movement is on foot to incorporate an electric light company in Halifax.

Sixteen Canadian artillerymen will leave Montreal in June for Shoeburyness. A watch stelen at Ottawa in 1878 has been returned to its owner through a priest.

Mr. Baby, of the Inland Revenue office at Belleville, is to be transferred to Brantford.

Men are being hired with difficulty at Ot-tawa for the timber drives at \$22 to \$30 per Voting on the Canada Temperance Act will take place in Annapolis county, N.S., on the 19th of April.

A new organ with twenty-six stops is about to be placed in Christ church, Belleville. It will be opened on Easter Sunday. The libel suit Huntington v. the Gazette Printing Company was argued in the Court of Appeals in Montreal on Tuesday.

A St. Regis Indian who has been soliciting charity at Ottawa states that there is much suffering among the Indians of his tribe. The Customs and Inland Revenue vaults at Belleville were opened on Saturday, and the books and papers were found to be all safe.

The Canada Temperance Act will come into force in the county of Queen's, Nova Scotia, on and after the day when the licenses A return of the vacant houses at Ottawa

for February, 1881, shows a decrease of eighty-one as compared with the same period last year. The sensational rumour published in some of the papers that a merchant at the Carp had levanted after seducing his sister-in-law is unfounded.

The late storm has been the severest known in Gloucester county foreyears. All the roads in the country are blocked with snow, and travelling is suspended.

It is understood that arrangements are nearly perfected which will result in the establishment of an extensive carpet manufacture at St. Catharines.

tory at St. Catharines. The prospects for the St. Croix, N.B., cotton mill are brighter than they have been at any time, and the erection of the mill may now be regarded as assured.

now be regarded as assured.

The investigation of the charges against the principal of the Brantford Blind Institute has been adjourned to Toronto, till a day yet to be appointed by Mr. Langmuir.

It is said that the Quebec Government have decided to appoint two emigration agents at Sherbrooke, one speaking the French language and another English.

A local detective, known as "the Baby," was on duty all day on Friday at the Ottawa post-office. He was very reticent about his work, which is said to be important.

The Perth by-law, granting a bonus to the

The Perth by-law, granting a bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa railway has lapsed, work not having commenced in the county according to the terms of the agreement. At the municipal contest held at Bowman-ville on Friday for councillor for the West over the Grit candidate, Thos. Yellowless.

No mails have arrived at Winnipeg from

Ontario for a week. The blockade at Chicago is the worst experienced since railway communication was established with Manitoba. The mayor of St. John, N. B., has called a meeting in response to a requisition by 400 citizens to consider the desirability of forming a society for the prevention of cruelty to

animals.

Smallpox has entirely disappeared at Bersimis, Que. During the winter there were four deaths, viz., three children and one woman. The disease did not reach the shanties.

L'Evénement of Quebec has been authorized to deny the rumours that the Redemptorist elegymen in charge of St. Patrick's church were about to be removed to make room for others of the same order.

On Saturday morning Judge Ross gave decision in the cases of Aldermen Lewes and Coleman, of Ottawa, sustaining them in their seats with costs against the relators, which will amount to about \$300. The men on section 33 of the Welland canal

The men on section 33 of the Welland canal (Bannerman & Co.'s works) struck on Thursday morning for eleven shillings per day. Work was resumed at noon, the contractors complying with the men's request.

It is stated in Montreal that the members of the Pacific railway syndicate have ordered a quarter of a million dollars' worth of railway cars, half a million railway ties, and made their first purchase of steel rails in England.

It is said that there are no less than fourteen unlicensed groggeries in full blast on the Bonnechere, sixty miles above Eganville. The proprietors have been selling for years, and think they have a right to do so.

Nominations for the vacancy in Cariboo

Nominations for the vacancy in Cariboo were held on Saturday. The candidates are Messrs. Ball, Reid, Monroe, and Greig, all Conservatives. The canvass is more personal than political. Polling takes place on April

than political. Polling takes place on April 1st.

News has been received from France of the complete organization of the Union Sucrière Franco-Canadienne, for the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Lower Canada. The first of the company's factories will be erected at Berthier.

The British Columbia House on Friday discussed a motion to insert in a private mining bill a clause to prevent the employment of Chinese. It is opposed as unconstitutional, and is being pressed as a test. The question is still pending.

A dezen or so of roughs forced their way on Wednesday night into a number of houses of suspected reputation in St. John's ward, Quebec, one after another, breaking furniture and creating a general panic. No arrests have been made.

The great military review which was to have been held at St. John, N.B., on the Queen's birthday has been postponed until Dominion day. It is altogether probable that R.R. H. the Princess Louise will be back in time to be present.

the hog question.

EUROPE.

It is opposed as unconstitutional, and is being present day as the employment of Chinese. It is opposed as unconstitutional, and is being pressed as a test. The question is still pending.

A dozen or so of roughs forced their way on Wednesday night into a number of houses of suspected reputation in St. John's ward, Quebec, one after another, breaking furniture and creating a general panic. No arrests have been made.

The great military review which was to have been held at St. John, N.B., on the Queen's birthday has been postponed until Dominion day. It is altogether probable that R. R. H. the Princess Louise will be back in time to be present.

Corporal Mortimer, of the Royal Artillery, has disappeared from Halifax with about \$90 He had been entrusted with to pay his company. A gunner of the same corps has also descreted, and it is supposed both have gone to Boston together.

A huge bear weighing over four hundred good for the control of Belleville. The animal was discorred in his day by two men, and after a desperate struggle was dispatched with a pick, handspike, and an axe.

Rev. Mr. Syvert, of Hull, wrote to the Ottawa Free Press hast tevening in effect that some miscreant threw a stone, weighing 2½ pounds, through the window of the mission-house whilst the evening service was in progress. No one was injured.

Mr. John Monro, of Westminster, thought the saw a strange dog in his straw stack a few days ago and threw a pitchfork at it. It

The following shipments of goods were billed from the Great Western freight sheds at London for Winnipeg on Monday night.—One car of horses, one car of settlers' effects, one car of buggies and buck boards, and one car of harvesters, binders, mowers, and hay

The Chatham, Ont., Council has decided on replacing the present volunteer system by a paid fire department. The Fire, Water, and Gas Committee, with the mayor, are to proceed to Windsor and Detroit to gain information as to the working of the paid system in those places.

tion as to the working of the paid system in those places.

Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., was at Belleville yesterday looking into the requirements of No. I company, loth Battalion, who were burned out on Friday morning last. He inspected the premises proposed to be occupied by the company, and expressed himself as being pleased with their adaptability for military purposes. The officers and men were assured that the Government would at once issue arms, clothing, etc., to replace those destroyed by fire.

A letter has been received at Ottawa from

Issue arms, clothing, etc., to replace those destroyed by fire,

The new Government building at Belleville will be of stone, and will front on Bridge street.

Railway ties and cedar posts are being shipped in great quantities from Kemptville to the United States.

The Stormont Cotton Company are giving out contracts for an addition to their factory that will cost \$400,000.

Two hundred and fifty men are now daily employed at the car works at London, and more hands are wanted.

The subscription started in aid of the new Manitoba College building reached in two days canvass over \$4,700.

A new organ with twenty-six stops is about to be placed in Christ church, Belleville. It will be opened on Easter Sunday.

UNITED STATES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has reported affirmatively the Act for the corporal punishment of men convicted of beating women. ment of men convicted of beating women.

The Wisconsin Legislature has defeated, by a close vote, the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments to the State constitution.

Ten thousand dollars has been sent by the members of the St. Nicholas Society of New York to the Transvaal committee in Holland.

The Illinois House has by 56 to 51 defeated the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

The bill to submit the prohibition question to the people of North Carolina is law. The election has been ordered for the first Thursin the State.

lay in August. Mark Twain admits having made \$125,000

out of his lectures, but makes no promise of restitution. This shows what a calleus moral ondition persistence in lecturing may bring a man to a mag to:

Affairs at the Westboro, Mass., reform school are in a most deplorable condition.

Insubordination is increasing, and fifteen within a week have escaped, though most have

been recaptured.

The lower House of the Michigan Legislature yesterday passed a bill—evidently aimed at the Grand Trunk—requiring roads running through the State to have their general offices in the State.

The authorship of the celebrated Morey letter forgery is said to have been traced. It is, however, a suspicious fact that a hundred dollars are still requisite to make the discovery a perfect success.

The imports at New York during Fabrus.

The imports at New York during February were \$34,157,000, or six millions less than in the preceding February. The exports were \$28,136,000, or four and a quarter millions more than in the preceding February.

Thus far this month three times as many immigrants have landed at New York as during the corresponding portion of last month. It is estimated that the immigration will reach half a million during the current year.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has been preaching on the blessings of a contented spirit. He says it is a glorious thing to be estisfied with what you have. Most people would be in that happy frame of mind with something less

on the blessings of a contented spirit. He says fit is a plotrous thing to be estisfied with what you have." Most people would be in that happy frame of mind with something less than a hundred million dollars.

At the Flushing, L. L., Baptist church, on Monday night, the Rev. Mr. Fenton, a stranger, denounced Freemasonry. All the leading members of the church belong to the fraternity, and several left the church, one calling the preacher a liar. There was great excitement.

At the Whittaker court-martial on Thursday an expert, Prof. Southworth, testified that the microscope disclosed that Whittaker had written many words of the letter of warning upon that letter sheet, as if practising, and rubbed them out before he finally wrote the warning letter.

At Palestine, Ohlo, thirty-one ladies have been arrested charged with creating a riot against a saloon-keeper named Long. Palestine is now a total abstinence place, the liquor business having been destroyed by the female temperance league, of which the arrested ladies are members.

Mr. Sohwab, leader of the New York Socialists, told a Times reporter on Monday that there are those in the United States who should heed the warning of the Czar's death. He said he referred to the heads of the American monopolies, like Vanderbilt and Gould, who were oppressing the people.

The Chicago Board of Trade committee investigating the charges of hog cholera report that in 1876 the percentage of deaths was 17, and last year only 6. The past twe years have been unusually healthy. The farmers, owing to their ignorance of cholera symptoms, call all diseases cholera. No trichina is reported.

Mr. Parnell's mother, at a Land League meeting in New York on Monday night, said she expected to hear of the arrest of her son and daughter in England, and in that case would go to Ireland herself and take their places, and see if the daughter of 'old Ironsides' and the granddaughter of Washington's aide-de-camp would be arrested.

The secretary of the Illinois Board of Health states that in 186

EUROPE.

Medical.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S FAVER SEIN DIS

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Pro It Stimulates the Ptynine in the f which converts the Starch and Suppr food into glucose. A deficiency in Foo courses Wind and Sourcing of the food stomach. If the medicine is taken, is ntely after enting the fermentation of prevented
It acts upon the Laver,
It acts upon the Lidneys,
It ness upon the Lidneys,
It Regnintes the Rowels,
It Purifies the Ridod
It Quiets the Nervous System,
It Presentes Bigostion,
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorated
It carries of the Old Blood and makes ness
It opens the pores of the skin and induses
lealthy Perspiration, Heatiny Perspiration,
It neutralizes the hereditary tains, or poises in the blood, which generates Scroftlia, Erraipelas, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no suries comployed in its manufacture, are the second of the property of the most delicate babe, or by and seed and seeble, our any being required in consistent directions.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. I took one bottle of the INDIAN RIO
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I see
mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver O
plaint.
E. D. CURL.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH. CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat?
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time bore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNE

IM now Well and newson.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Que
Cher Mousieur, Dopuis pres de quatre
l'étais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec
tendence a la Consomption. Le ne pouvai pre
rien mange, ne pouvant répose ni jour nir
rien mange, ne pouvant répose ni jour nir tendence a la Consomption. Je ne potivat presegrien mange, ne pouvant repose al jour ni nul l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere eta decade de la Consomption. Je fui conseiller a me servoir de votre ELOOD SYRUP, ét après e nvoir depense trois petites bouteilles seniemen e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je pos dire presque guerl. Vous pouvez vous servir d'mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le contin de ma lettre. Vetre tout devoue Servir.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Si l'on decise also de la continue de ma lettre.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies on informition en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUS de la GROOD SYRUS de la COLONIA DE LOCALITA DE LA COLONIA DE LA CO

PAINS IN THE SIDE. PAINS IN THE SIDE.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, SIMCOS Co., On.

I had to quit work for two weeks owing a pain in my side one bottle of the BLOOD SYR! has removed it. It is wonderful for giving appende.

CHAS. DRADMAN HEART DISEASE CURED.

CRAMP IN STOMACH
Cross Hill, Waterlee County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomac and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BIROS SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANGY LEI
CURES RHEUMATISAL
ROTHWELL Kent Ca. Ont.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDL BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumstism, and it cu me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable in DIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cure up of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine alled.

Sciatic Rheumatism
I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing refleves me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now from pain, can sleep well and have gained sever pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay, Sincoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Hallfax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU!
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best medicine in the country.

MRS. ROWAN. Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WestPoint, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN-BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Nervous Headache, and have derived great benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter,

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 22, 1872.

Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for year with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad an could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent William Dier, for a bottle of year RNDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to sathat it saved my life. I am completely cured and feel like a new man. Last week my so was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK,

DAVID BLACE,

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspessia

Ster all other medicines failed. I advise a

similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Cas.

Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect. I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

AMSS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE,

Dear Sir.—I had been under the doctor's hand almost continually for eight years, this responds a physician After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP to a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all m work. I truly believe it was the means of sating my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hampton, Durham County Ontario.
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and billousness fi
10 years. I had to give up work. I produce
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it as
tsgenuincomachcleanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. B. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Righty.

Nackawick, York Co., N.B.

Dear Str.—My wife has used your INDLE
BLOOD SYRUP with the most benefold result
on the recommend four medicine too high
EARRISON CLARE