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*THE WEEKLY MAIL* forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the other Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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# The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 391. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

### How Loyalty is Manufactured in Russia.

### THE ADVANCE UPON CABUL.

### Russia's Activity in Fomenting Outbreaks in Afghanistan.

**Revolt at Herat—The Liberal Leader at Newcastle—Bismarck at Vienna, etc.**

[SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

THE ADVANCE UPON CABUL.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Lord Lytton telegraphs that in pursuance of his instructions, he has recalled al the available troops from Ghuzni, in Turkestan, and that those, with twelve regiments of other troops, accompanied by a suitable force of artillery, are concentrating upon Cabul.

LOYALTY TO ORDER.

Yesterday the Czar rode in an open carriage through Livadia, accompanied by a small escort of mounted troops, amid crowds which lined the streets. There was what passed for popular enthusiasm, but reports state these demonstrations were manufactured to order, and extraordinary precautions have been taken to make this apparently adventurous drive on the part of the Czar quite safe. Lines of police agents and other Government officials, in plain clothes, extended on both sides of the streets, through which the Emperor passed, and it was even rumoured that care had been taken to post Government agents in every room overlooking the routes, so as to prevent any attempt to shoot the Emperor through the windows as he passed.

THE NEW AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

A despatch from the Viceroy of India announces that he has notified the Ameer that British troops are now marching on Cabul to his relief and asking him to co-operate to the extent of his power in facilitating their march through the country. It is understood this forward movement in great force is with the purpose, if possible, of serving a crushing blow before the winter sets in, and before the Afghans have time to effect a complete organization. The British troops are within a short march of Kaisi, about 40 miles from the capital.

THE HAND OF RUSSIA.

The news from Afghanistan this morning is of a most alarming and gloomy character. No reasonable doubt can longer be entertained that the hand of Russia has been busy in fomenting all the recent outrances, which have caused the expenditure of so much blood and money by England.

THE OUTBREAK AT HERAT:

A despatch to-day announces an outbreak at Herat, the Russian key to Afghanistan, of a revolt which is plainly to be used as a pretext for Russian occupation of that city. The outbreak was well planned. A desperate resistance was made, but the revolt was so far successful that both the civil Governor and the military chief were killed, and anarchy now prevails. The news excites the most gloomy emotion here.

THE LIBERAL LEADER AT NEWCASTLE.

The Marquis of Hartington, member of the House of Commons for Radnor, spoke at Newcastle to-day, in reviewing the policy of the Government, he said that it had been a failure abroad and had done nothing at home but increase the burdens of the country. He repudiated the idea of offering concessions to the Parnell obstructionists. He said that the Liberals would be found to have a policy when getting into power.

A MISSION FROM THE AMEER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Simla states that a special mission from the Ameer is now on its way to the Indian frontier to seek an interview with Lord Lytton. The object of this movement is believed to be to induce the latter to abandon the advance on Cabul. In view of the doubt entertained of the Ameer's loyalty to the British this mission is viewed with distrust, and the opinion is openly expressed by the commanders of the English forces and others, that it only can be explained upon the theory that Yakoob Khan is in secret league with Russia, and is thus seeking to gain time. The division under Gen. Bright, already arrived at Ali Kheyl *en route* to the present headquarters of the Viceroy. The feeling among the English troops is strongly against granting any concession of the kind which will probably be demanded by the Ameer.

THE SAFETY OF THE PASSES.

LONDON, Sept. 21. — The *Standard's* Lahore correspondent telegraphs that the Afreedis have signed a fresh agreement to ensure the safety of the roads through the Khyber, Kotal and Michni passes.

ENGLISH HORSES FOR AMERICA.

Two Clydesdale stallions were shipped for America on board the steamer Spain for breeding purposes, and the steamer Britannic took three brood mares and two foals for New York.

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN ASIA IN THE RECENT WAR.

From the reports furnished by the different army divisions to the staff of the Russian army, it is learned for the first time how enormous were the losses sustained in Asia during the recent war. The figures for exceed the numbers hitherto assumed. The storming of Kars in particular appears to have worked dreadful havoc in the Russian ranks. The total actual loss is as follows:—Officers dead, 453, or 4.3 per cent. of the whole number; wounded, 1,663, or 15.8 per cent.; missing, 18, or 0.17 per cent.; total, 2,139. Men, dead, 14,690, or 2.92 per cent.; wounded, 51,332, or 10.5 per cent.; missed, 4,456, or 0.89 per cent.; total, 70,478. This total is divided between regulars, irregulars, and militia. If it be borne in mind that in Asia particularly a number were placed *hors de combat* through sickness, who are not included in the above return, it will be admitted that the losses of the Russians during the campaign referred to are almost unparalleled.

CATTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRIA.

The Bavarian Government have forbidden the importation of Austrian cattle into Bavaria by way of Switzerland, on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease among cattle in the latter country.

RUSSIA'S CORN SUPPLY.

A report from Odessa to the Foreign Office says:—"For the English market, Russian corn cannot, under the present system of cultivation, contend with American, notwithstanding the low value of the rouble and the low freights. There is a stock on hand at Odessa of upwards of 100,000 qrs., and there is much corn in the country waiting for better prices. Holders, however, cannot afford to wait much longer. The objection in the English market to South Russian corn is the unfit condition in which it is too often shipped. Under corn can be produced cheaper and brought to Odessa in better condition, the cost of transport and paying on board reduced, South Russian corn will soon be longer, except in exceptional cases, find a market in England and Western Europe, being unable to compete with American, Indian and Austrian corn. During the past year, for instance, owing to the depreciated value of the rouble, purchasers in England had to pay only one pound for what at the normal rate of the rouble they would have to pay one pound seven shillings and sixpence. Yet, even thus, the Americans were able to undersell the Russian corn."

CETEWAYO SENT TO CAPE TOWN.

A Cape Town despatch says Cetewayo has been sent to Cape Town by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

A great land meeting was held at Limerick Junction yesterday. It was a very orderly affair, notwithstanding the enormous crowd in attendance.

A BRITISH CONVOY WAYLAID.

A despatch from Allahabad says the Bogols waylaid a returning British convoy four miles east of Shutargardan, and killed off with forty-seven mules after killing the guards and sixteen muleteers.

ADMIRAL INGLEFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock has been definitely named as the officer who is to succeed Sir Edward Inglefield in the command of her Majesty's ships on the North American and West Indian station. Sir Leopold is an old Arctic explorer, and a very popular officer in the branch of the service to which he belongs.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

A despatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck is expected to return to that city from Vienna on Thursday. Among the provisions of the new Austro-German alliance completed in the conference between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy are the lowering of the railway rates and duties on merchandise passing between the two countries. These arrangements will go into effect on January 1st. The commercial side of the new alliance, which is all that has so far been authoritatively made public, is regarded with intense interest in St. Petersburg, as being the only outward and visible sign of a military and political combination of a character menacing to Russian designs on the map of Europe. The action of Prince Bismarck is commented upon in all circles in Berlin as being a bold and necessary check to the unbridled ambition of Russian diplomats.

FAILURE OF A LONDON GRAIN FIRM.

It is reported that an important London firm engaged in the California grain trade has failed.

THE AFGHANS CONCENTRATING.

A despatch from the viceroy of India says the Afghans are concentrating at Kuzki.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

The *Daily News* this morning says that Prince Bismarck has proposed a plan for general disarmament.

## CETEWAYO'S CAPTURE.

### Assembly of the Wise Men of ululand.

**The Terms of Peace Proclaimed.**

CAPETOWN, *via* St. Vincent, Sept. 2.—When Cetewayo was captured he was utterly prostrated, and his followers were too weak to resist. The King and his followers were taken to Ulundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to escape. Six were successful, but the other five were shot. The king will be taken to Maritzburg, and from there to Greytown.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Capetown despatch, Sept. 2nd, says operations against Chief Secocoeni will be resumed. General Wolseley goes to Transvaal on the 5th, when all the troops will be withdrawn from Zululand except some small columns engaged in pacifying the north-west.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Further particulars of the capture of King Cetewayo have been received. It was somewhat by accident that the capture was effected. A patrol of Laing's Dragoon Guards scouting in the heart of the Niceme forest fell upon his trail, followed it up, and found him to earth. Finding himself surrounded and resistance being altogether impracticable, the African monarch advanced to the captain of the patrol and tendered him his surrender. He was in a greatly exhausted condition and bore on his person evidence of much privation, suffering, and mental disquietude; but he maintained remarkable self-composure, and in offering his surrender said he had no doubt his captors would extend to him the right of a royal prisoner of war. All the important Zulu chiefs have now surrendered, or made their peace with Sir Garnet Wolsley, and the task remains of perfecting by wise civil measures what has been accomplished by this long, disastrous, and costly war.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 2.—Cetewayo will come here immediately to await the orders of the Home Government. His capture has a quieting effect among the natives, and danger of rupture with the Pondos has passed away. A final assembly of the great chiefs, councellors, and people of Zululand was to be held at Ulundi to-day, when the terms of peace were to be proclaimed, and each of the chiefs selected to rule over the territories was to sign an agreement. According to this agreement each undertakes to forego the importing of arms from any quarter whatsoever, and importation of merchandise from the sea-coast is also forbidden. The making of war and succession to chieftainship will be subject to approval of the British Government. When British subjects are accused of crimes, trial and sentence will depend on the Resident's approval. The alienation of land will be absolutely forbidden in all respects. These chiefs will be sovereigns, each in his own territory, which will not be compelled to admit missionaries and the prohibition of the alienation of land will not be relaxed in favor of grants to missionaries. The British Residents will be instructed to advise the chiefs, but to exercise no authority over them. If the chiefs disregard the terms of the agreement, Residents will report their conduct, but will have no power to give orders. The course of the White Umvalosi river, from Kambula Mountain to the sea, will divide the northern from the southern Residency divisions. Many of the Chiefs receiving territories are representatives of another tribe, who are subjugated by the Zulus, and they rejoice at the recovery of their independence.

## ANDRASSY AND BISMARCK

### A Mutually Satisfactory Conference at Vienna.

### AN AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—The Austrian press give Bismarck a hearty welcome, not only as a great statesman, but as a warm friend of Austria.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The German newspapers without exception hail Bismarck's visit to Vienna as the surest guarantee of European peace.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A correspondent at Vienna says it is understood the conference between Bismarck and Andrassy was mutually satisfactory. The question of a written or unwritten alliance is immaterial, because the conference really resulted in the sealing of previous negotiations. An agreement has been made that Germany and Austro-Hungary shall firmly support each other in every event. Count Andrassy was authorized by the Emperor to declare at the beginning of the conference the unwillingness of the Emperor to conclude a defensive alliance. Bismarck, in an interview with the Emperor, stated that the Emperor William had authorized him to make a similar declaration.

A despatch from Vienna says the conference between Bismarck and Andrassy has resulted in an agreement that German and Austrian interests in all pending European questions are identical, and that the condition of Europe is such as will leave no doubt that the two empires will be able to assert these interests peaceably.

Bismarck and Andrassy made an arrangement concerning their respective tariff regulations and means of communication between Austria and Germany. Bismarck visited the Papal Nuncio here.

A Vienna correspondent has good reason to believe Count Andrassy received the assurance of English sympathy with the understanding arrived at with Germany. The Emperor Francis Joseph in an audience given Bismarck said Baron Van Haymerle would maintain friendly relations with Germany.

## TRADE IN ENGLAND.

### Activity in the Pig Iron Market.

**The Situation in the Cotton Districts—Strike in the Iron Trade.**

GLASGOW, Sept. 24.—The pig iron market is active, and prices are higher than at any time in the past 18 months. The revival is almost solely due to large orders from America.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Notices of a 5 per cent. reduction in the wages of cotton operatives at Wigan, affecting 10,000 persons, expires to-day. The question of a strike has been referred to the parent union at Manchester. Work will be suspended until the decision. The operatives at Ashton ballot to-day to decide whether they will continue on strike. The mill owners at Oldham declare that the short time movement has reduced the price of raw material at Liverpool.

The workmen at Conset, Jarrow, Stockton and Hartlepool have struck against the award of the arbitrator in the great dispute in the north of England and Cleveland iron trade.

The men of the North of England in the iron trade have protested against Dale's award and demand his resignation.

The strike of colliers in Staffordshire has been ended by the masters yielding to their demands.

## LABOUR IN ENGLAND

### Extension of the Troubles in Lancashire.

**Collapse of the Nailmakers' Strike—Destitution at Middleboro'.**

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The labour troubles are increasing. The Bedford mills, at Leigh, have been closed. Seven hundred operatives are rendered idle. The Preston Spinning and Manufacturing Company, running 45,000 spindles and 750 looms, have commenced to run on the short time system.

There is not the least indication of a settlement of the present strike. At Mossley the number of strikers is increasing daily. By the end of this week it is expected, with two exceptions, every mill in the district will be closed. The spinners of Hyde will meet shortly to discuss a reduction of wages and decide whether there shall be a stoppage of the mills throughout the district.

A panic has been created in Glossop by the announcement that Summer's mills employing 3,000 hands will shortly be closed. Wood Bros.' mills employing an equal number of hands are about to start running on short time. As Glossop is entirely dependent upon the cotton trade all classes express the gravest concern.

It is not considered that the operatives of Oldham will resist the reduction.

The strike of nail makers has collapsed. The operators of other districts refused to join the strikers of Bromsgrove.

The Staffordshire potters have resolved to resist a reduction of wages.

It is estimated that 3,000 persons are now utterly penniless in Middlesborough. Ship yards, blast furnaces, manufacturers of straw and leghorn hats, millinery, etc., have failed; liabilities $87,000.

## THE AFGHAN REVOLT.

### Particulars of the Outbreak at Herat.

**A Holy War Proclaimed—Attack on a British Camp—The Ameer's Conduct.**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.—The Viceroy of India has received a letter from the Ameer, dated Sept. 16th, enclosing a report from his brother, Ayoob Khan, about the outbreak at Herat. Three regiments participated in the mutiny because they had been ordered to march to Kohistan, where disturbances had occurred. Ayoob Khan asks to be allowed to resign his command. The Ameer hopes shortly to regain control, when he will exhaust his resources in maintaining faith with the British.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Particulars of the outbreak at Herat state that the troops of the garrison plundered and burned the Governor's house and murdered the commanding General who was a friend and supporter of the Ameer. The affair throws suspicion upon the loyalty of Ayoob Khan, brother of the Ameer.

A Lahore special says that the Afghan tribes occupying Gundamuk threaten Dakka. The Cabul rebels are levying forced loans on merchants.

A correspondent at Ali Kehyl reports that an important Embassy has arrived from the Ameer of Afghanistan, bringing assurances of his fidelity.

A holy war is being preached in the Khorst Valley, and among the Mongolians. Great preparations are being made by the rebels, and vigorous resistance may be expected at Cabul.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A correspondent at Allahabad reports the camp of the 72nd Regiment at Shutargardan was attacked on the 19th inst. A few casualties are reported.

A Calcutta despatch says the Government is not satisfied regarding the Ameer's conduct. The Ameer has caused the execution of the commander of the mutineers. Residents will report their conduct, but will have no power to give orders. The course of the White Umvalosi river, from Kambula Mountain to the sea, will divide the northern from the southern Residency divisions. Many of the Chiefs receiving territories are representatives of another tribe, who are subjugated by the Zulus, and they rejoice at the recovery of their independence.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

### EUROPE.

A Rome despatch says it is reported that negotiations with Germany have abruptly terminated. Gen. Falk laws will remain intact. The Pope is not well.

In the Kieff districts of Russia, which are generally fertile, the price of wheat and rye per 30 pounds weight, which was 80 and 50 copecks respectively in 1878, is now 125 and 75 copecks.

A despatch from Dublin says a considerable portion of the Irish harvest is irreparably lost, but it fine weather should continue two or three weeks there will be a very large amount saved.

A meeting on the land question was held at Tipperary, Ireland, on Sunday. Eighteen thousand people were present. Resolutions were passed, calling for an abatement of rents, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary system.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, the leading Home Rule member of the House of Commons, County of Cork, has written a letter refusing to participate in the proposed Irish National Convention. He proposed the establishment of a convention to discuss the land question only.

Stringent rules are published in Russia to be observed by the universities. The students are forbidden to belong to societies of any kind, hold meetings, complain of, or openly disapprove of any of the existing regulations, give private lessons or have their lectures printed.

A Vienna correspondent reports that in consequence of the bad harvest and numerous floods, the distress in parts of Hungary threaten to become appalling during the winter. Temes Banat district is threatened with famine, and some of the inhabitants are preparing to emigrate to Servia.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* reports that the Russian grain export has decreased 12 per cent. as compared with last year. The imports are considerably larger. The harvest was good in few districts and middling in most. The farmers are suffering heavy losses from the cattle plague.

Recent fine weather has enabled the farmers in the southern and midland counties to harvest their grain. Oats are excellent; wheat is fair; barley in some places is abundant, and potatoes are good. Crops on poor and low lands are disappointing, but there is no danger of famine or any form of universal distress.

It is stated Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, has gone to Balmoral, and though it is said his visit is merely on routine duty, it is thought he can only be absent at such a critical time for success, originally expressed, have been displeased, and I am now enabled to state with much satisfaction, that the present Exhibition stands second to none of the former shows of the Association in the excellence of the display of the great and varied resources of this Province, and in the number of the valuable prize list, and the awarding of these Dominion medals, other pleasing features in connection with this show require to be noticed in the special prizes which have been munificently given by his Excellency the Governor-General and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. The important objects for which those valuable prizes were offered clearly indicate the high appreciation in which the distinguished persons in the rearing of higher breeds of stock, and in the treatment of their diseases. It is also a pleasing recognition on the part of the Dominion Government of the courage, but also to identify themselves with the agricultural institutions of this country.

RURAL SHOWS.

The subject of the future of this Association is of vital importance to the progress of agricultural pursuits in this country, and is being discussed somewhat generally from various standpoints as to the propriety of maintaining it as a permanent institution in the Province of Ontario, or if it shall be made to succumb to the local interests and selfish desires of the several cities that are setting on foot projects that have a tendency to cripple its resources, and for obtaining Government aid to assist them in advancing what are now termed district or central exhibitions. Were it not for this parent Provincial Association, fostering and promoting as it has the great agricultural and mechanical industries of Ontario since its first organization some thirty years ago, it is not to be supposed that the present standard of excellence in thoroughbred stock and improved system of farming, now so apparent in Canada, would at the present day have been reached. No one will for a moment deny that the greatest possible boon to the farmer has arisen through the instrumentality of the annual shows which have been held, and the liberal prizes which have been given from time to time from the funds of this institution. It does appear somewhat suicidal to the interests of the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, that almost simultaneously with the holding of this Provincial Exhibition, there should also be held in Ontario one Industrial show at Toronto, Central Exhibitions at Hamilton, at London, at Guelph, and elsewhere. Whilst these may be patronized somewhat largely by the inhabitants in their more immediate neighbourhood, they ought not on account of their local interests and jealous rivalry, which evidently exists, be permitted to lessen the importance or jeopardize the success of the original and parent agricultural institution of the Province. It is questionable whether this state of things should be allowed to continue, and whether legislative action should not be resorted to by which judicious arrangements should be made for the proper control of these rival shows, so as not to impair the great usefulness and Provincial celebrity of this Association. It is to be regretted that a very important feature for the advancement of the agriculturist has not been carried out this year as usual. In order to husband the funds of the Association, it was held to be wise not to make the ordinary premium for ploughing machines. This, I fear, will have a tendency to operate injuriously. Of all the callings which are productive of wealth to the husbandman, that of the superior ploughman stands pre-eminent. It ought, therefore, to be considered in the light of wisdom to do all in our power for the advancement of this important work by creating competition and by awarding prizes for excellence in the use of the plough.

THE MANITOBA EXHIBIT.

This is the first occasion in which the youngest of our sister Provinces has made an exhibit in connection with our Association. The display from Manitoba must be convincing in itself of the agricultural wealth, and of the other varied resources of that Province. The show of cereals, of all kinds of roots and vegetables, of the products of the mines, the forest and the fisheries, claim for Manitoba the foremost place for the intending emigrant, where, from the richness of the soil, happy homes can soon be made, and agricultural wealth speedily obtained. Great praise is due to the zeal and energy put forth by the people of Manitoba in gathering together the rich products of their country, and transporting them such a distance, and placing them in competition with the older sections of the Dominion. The admirable spirit which has been shown by the Agricultural Association of Quebec in so laudably giving as they have done their support to this Exhibition, and in foregoing the right of holding a show in their own Province entitles them to our warmest thanks, and it is most desirable that this friendly union of feeling should continue in the future for the advancement of the agricultural interests of both Provinces.

THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

Remarkable commercial results, in which the Canadian farmer is deeply interested, are now taking place between Canada and the Mother Country, which no one now listening to me could have anticipated a short time ago. The traffic in live cattle has already attained wonderful dimensions, startling both to us and the people of Great Britain. This is but the beginning of a trade that must enrich us and benefit them. The same is equally true with regard to horses. Cavalry officers, and others acquainted with the subject, have noticed the adaptability of our Canadian horses for military purposes, and, in fact, their suitability for general use in England has now become established. Not only is there a wide field open to us in the Old Country, but the demand in the United States for all the superior classes of these animals is steadily on the increase, much to the benefit of the Canadian producer.

OUR BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

The failure of the harvest in Britain will afford an outlet for the abundant crops with which we have been so highly favoured during the present season. This necessity being our opportunity will necessarily bring to this country increased prosperity.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The market for our dairy products although it has been singularly depressed of late, has nevertheless, within the past few days, recovered itself. The upward tendency of the cheese market has relieved the minds of many of our anxious farmers, and we hear that some have already reaped no scanty harvest

THE FRUIT CROP.

Our horticulturists are not unlikely to share equally beneficial results. The failure of the harvest in Britain has been followed by a similar falling off in the fruit crop. If we may judge of the superior description of our fruits in the Horticultural Hall to day, sufficient proof is not wanting to justify us in concluding that a steady foreign demand will be made for this now famous product of Canada.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

No branch of industry has made more progress among us than the manufacture of agricultural and labour-saving implements, but for them our truly bountiful harvest at home could not have been satisfactorily garnered, and the excellence of the Canadian agricultural implements is now appreciated, not only in Britain, but also in most of our sister colonies. I trust that our Canadian manufacturers may always sustain the pre-eminence to which they have attained.

THE FISH DISPLAY.

The novel and interesting exhibit of living and preserved fishes forms no insignificant feature of this Exhibition. Although this may be the first display of the kind brought prominently before the notice of the public, the importance of the science of the natural and artificial propagation of the fishes of the country has nevertheless become fully recognized. The rapid development of this enterprise in Canada has given an impetus to fish culture throughout the world. This industry necessarily becomes the work of the Government of this country, on account of the immense areas of water which cover this Dominion. It is nevertheless peculiarly adapted for application by farmers and others who may have living water on their preserves for affording to them an additional luxury for their tables, and providing a supply in our markets of an eagerly sought for article—wholesome fish food.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Indications are not wanting at the present moment to show that the sad commercial depression which has so long overshadowed our own and all other countries is about being removed. The revival of trade in the United States and elsewhere must necessarily advance our prosperity. (Cheers.)

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS,

who are at present in this country seeking information in regard to the means that may be instituted for relieving the agricultural distress in Great Britain, will no doubt, from the practical knowledge they have already obtained, make a report not unfavorable to Canada as being a suitable home for the British emigrant. (Cheers.)

ADVANTAGES OF A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

In connection with our present great exposition, I desire to put forth a suggestion that a Dominion exhibition would be a benefit to our Canadian agricultural interests. This might be held every fourth year. Legislation might be obtained to restrain all central or industrial competing shows for that year, and Government aid might be properly given to the several local exhibitions during the intervening years. (Cheers.)

IN CONCLUSION.

I shall now conclude by intimating to you with much regret that other duties will prevent my further connection with the Board of Agriculture. I now desire to thank you for the patient consideration you have given me, and your Council, also for the honour it conferred upon me in electing me President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

The PRESIDENT further mentioned that the Veterinary College of the Province was progressing very satisfactorily.

On motion of Mr. Rev. Dr. BURNETT, seconded by Mr. Brown, the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the President for his address.

Messrs. John Cavers, of Galt, and Erastus Jackson, of Newmarket, were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

On the order of business coming on the place at which to hold the next exhibition,

Mr. RYKERT said an attempt had been made by Toronto and Hamilton to centralize the exhibition, to which he was opposed. He favoured the peripatetic system, under which it would go to Hamilton next year. The Ameer would move:—"That in the future the meeting the practice of holding the Exhibition in different parts of the Province shall continue."

Mr. DYMOND said he would second the motion, but he could not agree with the statement that Toronto desired to centralize the show. Guelph and Toronto had local exhibitions, and if they had not Toronto, the Queen City of the West, have its local show? He was a director of the Toronto Exhibition, and he could say that Exhibition was by no means started in opposition to the Provincial Exhibition.

The motion was carried.

Mr RYKERT moved that the next exhibition be held at Hamilton.

MAYOR ROACH, of Hamilton, gave the necessary guarantee that the building accommodation should be sufficient, and promised the erection of a hall for machinery, a dairy building, and an art gallery.

The motion was carried.

Mr. YOUNG, M.P., moved that the exhibition be continued open for two weeks next year, the mechanical portion of the exhibition to be open during the two weeks, and the stock to be present during the latter week.

Hon. David Christie seconded the motion.

The motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned.

## THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

**Appointment of a General Manager.**

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—This afternoon Mr. C. F Smithers, joint Manager of the New York agency, was appointed General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Smithers began his banking career in the Bank of British North America, entering the service of that institution about the year 1845, and after several years of faithful work, he accepted the position of Inspector of the Bank of Montreal in 1858, with which institution he continued his connection until 1863, when he accepted the managership of the Montreal agency of the London and Colonial. Upon the closing up of the Canadian business of that bank, Mr. Smithers re-entered the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1869, as Manager of the New York office, and has continued to fill that office down to the present time with the exception of a short period, during which he engaged in the broking business in New York. Mr. Smithers will enter upon his new duties in the early part of October, although Mr. Angus will continue the responsibility of the management of the Bank until the close of the half year, October 31st.

## GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Discovery of the Precious Metal on the Nashwaak River, York County.**

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 23.—Gold has been discovered on the Nashwaak river, York Co. A party numbering five persons went up the river about forty miles from Fredericton to the spot whence specimens had been brought. The country is wild and wooded, and a vein of quartz runs down to the bank of the Nashwaak. The party found on examination that the vein towards the river was crumbly, and there among the sand saw shining grains of yellow metal. The party then began to search on the surface and found two dozen grains of pure gold, varying in size from a mustard seed to a swan shot. The land on which the gold was found belongs to Mr. A. Gibson, and he has taken immediate steps to put a quartz crushing mill up. The gold region is about two miles below the Napadoggin stream, and there is every reason to believe that quartz rich in gold extends through a wide track. The quartz was shown experienced gentlemen, who pronounce it richly loaded with gold. The grains picked up were valued at $10.

## FALL FAIRS.

**Exhibitions at Whitby and Cobourg.**

WHITBY, Sept. 19.—The County of Ontario Agricultural Society's exhibition opened here to-day. There was a large attendance, and the number of entries exceed those of last year by about 500.

COBOURG, Sept. 19.—The annual fall show of the Horticultural Society was held in Victoria Hall on Wednesday last, both afternoon and evening. The display of fruit, plants, ladies' articles, etc., was very excellent one. Although not so varied and profuse as in former years, some of the articles shown were really fine.

## THE CANADIAN INDIANS.

**The Tribes in the Saskatchewan Suffering from Hunger.**

HUMBOLDT, N.W.T., *via* Winnipeg, 21st Sept.—Col. Osborne Smith's party passed here, 140 miles from Battleford and 80 miles from Fort Carlton, today, *en route* for Battleford. The destitution among the Indians is very great. Several slight breaches of the peace have occurred, but nothing very serious as yet. The buffalo are not coming in, and it is feared the winter will be a hard one among the tribes. Colonel Smith is pushing on to Battleford with all possible haste, in order to equip companies of infantry at that point. The traders throughout the Saskatchewan valley report that the Indians are suffering terribly from want of food, but so far they have not made any hostile movements.


**As a general thing Ladies who** make any pretentions to refinement desire to have *soft white hands*. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and have long since discarded the use of all others.


Count de Bury has been elected by acclamation a councillor of Ward 5, Portland, N.B., in the room of James F. Fellows, of hypophosphites fame, resigned.

## WELCOME HOME.

### Return of Sir John Macdonald from England.

### FRIENDLY RECEPTION AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The steamship Peruvian arrived this morning at 8.30 at Point Levis, having on board Sir John Macdonald, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. J. B. Robinson, and five English delegates invited by the Canadian Government to visit and report on our unsettled land. When the steamer rounded the point and fired her guns, the Government police boat, with a committee of citizens composed of Hon. Messrs. Garneau, A. P. Caron, M.P., Charlebois, President of the Club Cartier, T. C. Casgrain, Vice-President, Wm. Sharples, Robert McGreevy, Joseph Hamel, P. Tourangeau, R. Alleyne, Q.C., and John Costigan, M.P., who, being in Quebec, was invited by the committee to be present, put off from the Queen's wharf and made the Peruvian at Point Levis. The committee went on board the steamer, when Hon. P. Garneau welcomed Sir John Macdonald, and tendered him a public dinner in the name of the citizens of Quebec.

Sir John Macdonald after shaking hands with the committee and acknowledging the welcome, said after his long absence from the capital, it would be necessary for him to proceed there immediately. He felt coming back to Quebec was like coming home. The old city was full of recollections for him. He had met with his first successes here, and his Quebec friends had always assisted his Ontario friends in making him what he was. It would give him great pleasure to accept the dinner they had tendered him, and if they would give him a fortnight in which to attend to affairs of State, he would be happy to come down to Quebec on any day in the following week that they might determine on.

Sir John Macdonald then went on board the police boat, crossed over to Quebec, and drove immediately to the residence of Mr. A. P. Caron, M. P., where he will remain and rest himself until Tuesday morning, when he will leave for Ottawa by special train, and will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, Madame Robitaille, Mr. A. P. Caron, M. P., and a few other friends. This afternoon only a few of his most intimate friends were admitted to see Sir John, and from what can be learned his journey to England has been a brilliant success, and will have a lasting effect on the future of Canada.

Sir A. T. Galt and the five English delegates did not stay over in Quebec, but proceeded by train with the other passengers going west. Hon. J. B. Robinson stays in Quebec for a day or two.

## AD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

**Three People Lose their Lives Near Bruce Mines.**

OWEN SOUND, Sept. 21.—The steamer Northern Queen arrived here early this morning from Sault Ste. Marie and local ports. She reports a sad boat accident between Bruce Mines and Thessalon river, by which it is supposed three persons were drowned, namely, Mr. Geo. Chisholm and his second son, of Bruce Mines, and Mr. Cooper, of the Crown Lands Office, Toronto. It appears that Mr. Chisholm and his son were engaged to take Mr. Cooper to Thessalon river in an open boat. Several days elapsed, and no tidings of them being received, a tug was sent in search, when Mr. Chisholm's trunk and the oars and rudder of the boat were found on the beach about half way between Bruce Mines and Thessalon river. The boat has not yet been found, and as she was heavily ballasted with stone, it is presumed she sunk, and that the three occupants were drowned. The weather was very stormy at the time.

## LATEST HOME NEWS.

It is stated that a manufactury of brass goods is to be established at Moncton, N.B.

A Battleford letter says the Indian cannibal named Swift Runner was sentenced to death on his own confession.

A farmer from the Eastern Townships was yesterday swindled at Montreal of $235, by a confidence man.

The entries for the Nova Scotia exhibition closed on Saturday. About 3,000 articles are entered for competition.

Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican nominee for Governor of New York State, was once a telegraph operator in Montreal.

The entries for the Nova Scotia Povincial Exhibition now number 2,500. Many more are expected before the books close.

It is stated that a number of American capitalists will establish a line of steamers between Montreal and Cape Vincent next season.

The recent gold discoveries in Queen's County, N.S., have led to search for ore in all parts of that county, resulting in the discovery of both iron and copper ore.

It is stated that M. Say, a wealthy French gentleman, and father of the French Minister of Finance, is about acquiring the Douglass property, on the Beauport road, Quebec, with the intention of coming to live in Canada.

The Colonization Aid Society of London, having been refused assistance by the Ontario Government, are talking of calling a mass meeting to consider the advisability of seeking assistance from the United States Government, and settling in the far West.

Among those on board the steamer Lily, which sunk between Edmonton and Victoria, Manitoba, were Lieut.-Governor Laird and suite, Mrs. Forget and the Rev. Mr. Walton and family. The Governor's party procured small boats and rowed 300 miles to Battleford.

The receipts at the masonic fair in St. John, N.B., last week aggregated over $5,000.

The City Council of Belleville have appointed a special committee to endeavour to influence the Government to construct the Murray canal.

A sad accident occurred at Collingwood yesterday afternoon, in which a young man named