TAMES TO A TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL

Senator Aikins—Is Mr. Neelon the gentleman of that name who was a member of the Ontario Legis Ature?
WITNESS—Yes.
To Senator Vidal—I have never been to Thunder
Bay earlier than June, nor later than August.
Senator Vidal remarked that that was a very limed experience.

ited experience.

RIDOUT MCMAUGHAN, brother of the former witness, sworn—I am master mariner of the propeller Dominion. I have been up to Prince Arthur. Landing once, and was at Kaministiquis twice. I had no difficulty in entering the river. I went in ence after dark, when the vessel was drawing 10 ft. 6 in. of water. I think the Kaministiquis is a splendid harbour. I had no difficulty in turning with the vessel's own motive power. Good doeks could be made along the river. I would not consider Prince Arthur's Landing a harbour.

To Senator Macpherson—I have landed cargoes at Prince Arthur's Landing, but before the present dock was put up there. Have experienced all kinds of weather there. The anchorage is good. Our vessel belongs to the same line as the Ocean, the vessel of which the former witness is captain.

Senator Vinal.—Were you employed in carrying steel rails for the Government? A. Yes.

In reply to Senator Vidal, the witness said that when he spoke of Prince Arthur's Lending being no harbour at all, he had reference to the fact that there were no piers. He was not referring to the winds, or to the general roughness of the water.

Senator Vidal said the question of piers was not what the witness was asked about, because the same expense which would make accommodation for forty vessels at the Kaministiquia would make a good breakwater at the Landing.

James McMatcHan, a brother of the two preceding witnesses, sworn,—

To Senator Scott—I am a mariner on board tha

witnesses, sworn,—

Senator Scott—I am a mariner on board the ls the bank suitable for building docks? A.

Yes.
Q. Could basins be made readily? A. Yes.
Q. Do you think a harbour could be built at
Prince Arthur's Landing? A. I doubt very much
whether the Dominion has money enough to build a
harbour there, but a breakwater could be built.
Senator Machierson—Who owns your vessel?
WITKESS—The North-West Transportation Comnany. pany.
Senator Vidal—Who did it belong to when you were up there?
WITKESS—Mr. Neelon.
To Senator Macpherson—I never experienced any
angerous weather at the Landing.

angerous weather at the Lawring.

James B. Lyons, sworm.

To Senator Scott—I am a master mariner. I command the Manitoba. Have been in the habit of ailing to all the landing points on Lake Superior. I have run up the Kaministiquia since 16th August, 573. The Manitoba is 186 feet long and 23 feet seam. Nine feet is the ordinary draft, and she has rone up the river drawing ten feet there.

To Senator Aikins—Our vessel was the first to enter the Kaministiquia, and I got two town lots for being the first. ng the first.
To Senator Scott—I got on to the bar at the

To Senator Scott—I got on the base at the mouth of the river last year. I have got on several times. Took the Ontario up the river drawing 11 feet and a quarter. I had no difficulty in turning. To Senator Vidal—A line has to be thrown out to the dock and the stern kept fast in order to turn. Wirnses here read the remarks on the log of his vessel with reference to the Kaministiquia and Prince Arthur's Landing from 1869 to 1877, as follows: ows :- "1869-Arrived May 18th-Bay full of ice. No ow zero. 1872—Arrived at Thunder Bay May 18th. Could

ice on the river.
"1874—Was the same as 1875. Arrived
May 23. Bay full of ice from Thunder cape to Prince May 23. Bay full of ice from Thunder cape to Prince Arthur's Landing. The Chicora landed her passen-gers at the mouth of the Kaministiquia. "1876.—May 19.—Bay full of ice, went to the ministiquia and discharged cargo. 877—May 21st and October 20th.—No ice in either

s no better when the entrance is once complete.
Q. Is there any difficulty in making the basin? A.
No. I do not think Prince Arthur's Landing could be made equal to the Kaministiquia as a harbour.
Senator Aikins—Do you speak as an Engineer?

Senator Aikins—Do you speak as an Engineer?
WITNESS—No, as a mariner.
Senator MACPHERSON—If it should be reported by
an Engineer that a good harbour could be made,
would you place much confidence in the statement?
WITNESS—I have no doubt that money could do
anything. I believe a breakw ter could be built,
and that a good harbour would then be made.
To Senator Aikins—I think there was a freight
house on the dock at Prince Arthur's Landing in
1873 and 1874. It was not damaged by the storm.
The Manitoba has a less draught of water than the
Ontario and Quebec. That is the reason why the
Ontario and Quebec were not in the habit of going
in the river last year.
The Committee adjourned.
Enquiry into the Kaministiquia land and Neebing
Hotel purchases, met again this morning. Senator
Girard occupied the chair.
Captain Archibad McMauchan, re-called, said
he had sailed into the Chicago River before the bar
at its mouth was removed. The present entrance
to the Kaministiquia was much better than the entrance to the Chicago River was. If docks were
built at Prince Arthur's Landing there would be
considerable undertow, as is the case at Southampton, where the wind has considerable sweep.

WITNESS-NO. Senator VIDAL-What wind is it that produces the ndertow at Southampton?
WITNESS—North-west.
Senator VIDAL—What distance of a sweep has the

WITNESS—NOTIN-West.
Senator VIDAL—What distance of a sweep has the
wind before it reaches Southampton?
WITNESS said it might be 150 miles.
Senator VIDAL said that then there was no comparison between Southampton and Prince Arthur's
Landing, the sweep in the former case being only
fourteen miles, and in the latter 150 miles.
Captain STMs, recalled—He thought there would
be an undertow at Prince Arthur's Landing if docks
were built. When there was an undertow it was
impossible to load or unload from an elevator.
To Senator Aikins—I had to leave the dock at
Prince Arthur's Landing in 1873, because it was very
stormy. Had the docks been higher there would
not have been any danger. In 1873 the Kaministiquia was open at the mouth before the bay was open
to Prince Arthur's Landing.
Hugh Wilson, re-called, said that he was up at
the Kaministiquia at the time indicated, and though
the river was open at the mouth it was not open at
any distance up.

the river was open at the mouth it was not open at any distance up.

ADAM OLIVER, sworn—
To Senator Scott—I am a member of the firm of Oliver, Davidson, & Co. I have been the working partner in the firm, and have stayed on Lake Superior during the summers of the past six years. Our firm has invested in thirty or forty thousand acres of lands up there. We have some land at Nepigon, at the expected terminus of the Pacific Railway. We built a saw mill and planing mill on the Kaministiquia. Our firm owned forty-two lots in the town plot; most of them were sold to the Government. We sold lots to various parties before the sale to the Government in 1875. We sold to Duckworth, of Toronto, O'Connor, and others. The sales were conducted by other members of the firm; I sold one to that Alzewood in August, 1875; it is lot 19 m the Toronto O'Connor, and others. The saies well conducted by other members of the firm; I sold one lot to Hazlewood in August, 1875; it is lot 19 m the Renbroad reserve. He gave \$275 for it. Our firm invested \$9,000 at Nepigon, the idea being that the land would be near the proposed terminus. The survey of the Kaministiquia in 1872 and 1873 indicated the very point at which the terminus was to be located. A couple of years afterwards we bought and there. We invested in lands in Manitoba at the south of the lake, near the head of Long Lake, as they call it.

s they call it.
Senator Scott—You seemed determined to get it Senator Scott—You seemed determined to get to omewhere.

WITKESS, continuing, said—I was one of the ompany who built the Neebing Hotel. The building was carried on under the management of Henlerson, who was a member of the company. An understanding was come to with Henderson (the understanding was signed in July, 1875.) Henderon went on with the building, and the lumber was supplied by our firm.

Q. Have you seen the accounts that have been put n? A. Yes.

A. Yes.

Have you gone over them? A. Yes, and I see
the little discrepancies in them.
Are the prices for articles furnished by your
the same as those charged to other purchasers? can you speak as you retteles charged in the account were delivered.

You speak about discrepancies. Can you expeak about discrepancies. Can you expeak about them? A. It was on this little There is also ain them? A. It was of the first state of the lots. I have no doubt that the goods charged the account were delivered to Henderson. Henerson would send down an order for lumber, and e would send it up. The goods were delivered by

we would send it up. The goods were derivered by our boat crew.

To Senator Vidal—Flannigan was the party who attended to the filling of the orders of Henderson and charging them in the account.

To Senator Scott—We charged a fair trade price for our lumber. I have heard of the error of charging the land twice. I saw it last week in the papers and that was the first I knew of it.

To Senator Vidal—I did not know anything about the charging of the two lots twice. The account of Oliver, Davidson, & Co., charging the lumber and the lots, is in the handwriting of Flannigan, the book-keeper; the entry of the lets the second time in the general account is in the handwriting of Brown.

Senator Aikins—Are you president of the Neebing otel Company? WITNESS—Yes. Q. Did Flannigan act under your instruction in utting the two lots into the account? A. No. putting the two lots into the account? A. No. Q. Did he act independently of you as president of the Company? A. Brown was round the office at the time and he was there when the accounts were

Q. Do you say that Brown and Flannigan made Yes.

Q. Was Brown present when the two lots were charged in the accounts twice? A. I could not To Senator Scott—Henderson was in charge of the building at the time it was transferred to the (Continued n Fifth Page.)

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

OF PRESS IN INDIA. -CENSORSHIP ESTAB-LISHED. One of the most important items of in-telligence brought by this mail is the pass-ing of a measure by the Indian Council for regulating the native press of India. The London Times calls it a bill of "startling vigour;" and indeed its provisions are London Times cans it a bill of searching vigour; and indeed its provisions are summary enough. It provides that where necessary the district magistrate or commissioner of police may, with the sanction f the local Government, require the publisher of vernacular papers to execute a bond undertaking not to allow the future publication of such objectionable matter.
As alternative for the bond, the publisher may enter into a written engagement to submit the proofs of his articles to an aurized officer. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in moving the bill, explained that it only permissive, giving the Government the power to introduce its operation in the Madras Presidency, nor would any Local Government thought fit. pointed out that seditious and writings had greatly in-and had lately frequently taken a course suggesting open resistance ne Government by commenting upon supposed weakness of England. The the supposed weakness of speaker adduced many instances showing the existing law to be inadequate and unsuitable. What was needed was presuitable. Sir ventive, not punitive measures alone. Alexander then drew attention to the opinions expressed by Sir Thomas Munro and the members of Sir Charles Metcalf's Govnent in 1835, and especially Mr. Prinsep's prediction respecting the necessity of controlling the native Indian press. The operation of the bill, Sir Alexander pointed out, was confined to vernacular papers, they alone appealing to the ignorant elasses. It was not needed for papers published in English either by Englishmen or natives, as these were read only by the educated classes, and were mostly local in character. In conclusion, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the great body of the people, but argued that it was unwise to permit sedi-tious writing to excite hatred and distrust

Government among the ignor-In closing the debate Lord Lytton said that under a deep sense of the great responsibility imposed upon him, and whilst all his associations and convictions were on the side of the free utterance of thought. it was his deliberate judgment that the measure was imperatively called for by the supreme law of the safety of the State. His Excellency quoted a large number of the recent utterances of the vernacular press openly maligning the English rule and English race, and sometimes preaching open sedition and combination for the subrersion of the British raj. No Government could possibly tolerate such language circulated among its ignorant masses. The prevention of the evil and not punishment was the declared object of the measure, and it was the duty of the Government to

India at all, it is necessary for the Govrnment to have the means of doing so with a swiftness, an ease, and a completeness which to Oriental minds will seem like a lecree of fate."

THE HEREFORD ELECTION. Still no signs of a Liberal reaction. At Hereford Colonel Arbuthnot, Conservative, has been returned by 1 110 votes, while 1,066 were recorded for Mr. Pulley, who had come forward in the Liberal interest. Colonel Arbuthnot, who is 42 years of age, sat for Hereford during three years of the last Parliament, but lost his seat at the general election. The recent vacancy was used through the retirement of

This bill has been referred to a Select | course of adopting and acting on the adommittee consisting of the Duke of Richard, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, the arquis of Abergavenny, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Ellesmere, Earl Feversham, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Dunsany, Lord ofton, Lord Skelmersdale, and Lord

deputation from the Corporation of erpool has had an interview with the ke of Richmond, to ask his Lordship to ax the regulations on the import of animals, nd specially those coming from Spain and Cortugal, America and Canada. The Duke f Richmond, in reply, said:—The main sature of the bill, the clause which I conider of more importance than any other, is hat which compels animals from abroad to be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Mayor has alluded to American and Can-Mayor has alluded to American and Candian cattle, in which countries he says no disease has been proved to exist. There may be something said for them; but I wish to speak at present of the countries of Europe. The grounds upon which we have gone in drawing up this bill are these: We propose to put the whole trade of producers at home under the very severest and most stringent regulations and restrictions; on the other hand we say to them, "We multiply the contract they have got from the other hand we say to them, "We will not subject you to the introduction of the countries of the Guion line, whose ships have previously been built at Jarrow by Messrs. adian cattle, in which countries he says no cisease has been proved to exist. There not subject you to the introduc-of disease from foreign countries which nsider to be infected. We do not o admit the disease into the country, we will take care that if we put you uch restrictions when gets into ntry that you shall not be subjected ortation of disease from abroad say "from abroad" I do not mean and we trust that the regulations and will be made such as are ed out in this bill. We never inaland to be anything but a part of Kingdom, as most people now the slaughtering of animals Ireland, unless the bill was to such a manner that there isolation and no infected place n in Ireland. As regards Spain al we could not make an excepr favour. Norway is the only Europe from which we have had but the importation was small ay, and we did not think it to make an exception even Speaking on the question of

ing into this country. As to trary they are well employed and scarce. American and Canadian, that is a upon which I would rather not an opinion, because it will come select Committee to which the East a head-dress, and are closely A valuable herd of Highland cattle belonging to the Earl of Lovelace has been
entirely destroyed during the week in his
lordship's park, Horsely Towers, Surrey, e with the resolution voted by the Assembly. The payment is d as a special appropriation dur-

in consequence of their having eaten the cuttings of a large number of yew trees, which abound in the park. resent financial year. the Daily News The Colonial Office has been on a point of the utmost imapoint which the people of aght to know about, and to have in the Imperial Parliament. It a point which the people of ength of its own vote without the of the Upper House? If the secretary should say yes, then saving what may be the imf the fairest and richest o lasian group of colonies. Talk an political corruption. There is backbone of morality in the States ectoria? Well, I shall not say heremay und the scum of the earth, but I shallsay

a people without an equal on the face of the Redditch team had his leg broken, the earth, if, indeed, we except California and some Western States. Everything is subordinated to one great consideration—

Stratford men left the ground with a stratford men left the ground men left the ground men left the ground with a stratford men left the ground me

and some Western States. Everything is subordinated to one great consideration—how to get on? It is it politics you engage in, the query is what can you make out of that line? Is it mining, farming, or lending money, it is all the same—how is the pie increasing? Even parsons here, on accepting fresh charges, don't talk nonsense about greater usefulness or a larger sphere, and that sort of thing. If the screw is larger, that is enough. Sir Charles of Gavan Duffy is known to be heart and soul in this revolution. His training in Ireland more than a quarter of a century ago is keeping him astonishingly. Then there is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking, excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the premier and the promulation of the crisis, the Daily News insists th

18:—Does said Administration command a majority of the Parliamentary representatives? The Governor's main duty, says the News, is clear. He must support the Cabinet by his executive authority. If the ment of penal servitude prisoners have de-termined to hold an inquiry on the spot in-turned to Ontario as a field for the growth termined to hold an inquiry on the spot into the alleged ill-treatment of Fenian convicts at Spike Island, and have requested Mr. Michael Davit to give evidence as to the alleged treatment in English prisons. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has also intimated that a rigid Government inquiry will be held as to the alleged ill-treatment at Spike Island.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has also intimated that a rigid Government inquiry will be held as to the alleged ill-treatment at Spike Island. Ministry is backed by the country, his course is plain; if it is not, the Legislative Assembly may be dissolved, and the true opinion of the electors determined.

To use our Constitutional phrases the dispute in Victoria is between the Lords and the Commons. The head of the Victorian Cabinet, Mr. Berry, is supported by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly, which may be compared fairly with our House of Commons. It represents the pute in Victoria is between the Lords and the Commons. The head of the Victorian Cabinet, Mr. Berry, is supported by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly, which may be compared fairly with our House of Commons. It represents the whole body of electors. There is no reason to suppose that if the Victorian Parliament were dissolved the new Assembly would be of a different complexion. The "Council" in Victoria, which constitutionally is the Second or Upper Chamber, trial a close prisoner. At the Seraskierate was a spike Island.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, telegraphing via Syra, says:—Orders have been transmitted to the Governor of the forts at the Dardanelles that Suleiman Pasha must be sent to Constantinople on board one of the ironclads. It is arranged that the ship shall arrive after sunset, so that the landing of the prisoner may not attract attention. Suleiman will be kept during his tionally is the Second or Upper Chamber, and represents a narrow section of electors formed by a high property qualification, thought fit to reject a measure of the first not fear the result of his trial.

In relation to the importation of butter importance in the estimation of the Minisimportance in the estimation of the ministry and of the electors generally. The question with which the people of Victoria are now confronted is precisely the same as if the Lords had thrown out the Reform British North America, and the United bill of 1832 and defied the country to do States. Kiel butter is considered the best from February to April. From April to its worst. Either the people of Victoria are to govern the squatters or the squatters October, Normandy and Friesland are in good season. From October to November, Ostend butter—which really comes from are to govern the people of Victoria.
The conflict between the two Houses, however, touches a wider and deeper issue Germany—is considered as best. In 1873 than appears on the surface. There are, England imported 1,277,729 cwt., value £6,857,396, and last year 1,620,673 cwt., loubtless, occasions on which an Upper value £9,053,157.

Chamber may legitimately and constitu-

payment of members for the present year the Assembly are about to deal with the

payment of members by a separate bill, which the Council it is hoped will pass, and

THE IRISHMAN IN CANADA.

able and interesting publication.

Palmer.

foreign labourers.

fession in the Church.

dress.

A memorial, to which 401,442 signatures

It is stated in the Agricultural Gazette

that whatever other classes may feel the

In order to show their sympathy with

imitating the Turkish costume in their

The London correspondent of the Glas-

dull times in England there is no super-abundance of farm labourers. On the con-

ANOTHER GREAT EASTERN.

ursued a judicious and moderate

the Lower Chamber.

ionally refuse assent to bills introduced A correspondent of the *Times* describes a new mode of swindling, to which he has nearly becoming a victim. The writer (Mr. E. H. Cousens), when he arrived While y a Government and passed by a majority e small and may be without the support of the country, or the measure may have home from the city on Monday, found that been passed in haste, and it may be well the following telegram had been sent to his house:—" Edward H. Cousens to Mrs. Cousens. Clerk will call at one with to interpose delay before an irrevocable mischief is done. But, although no hard rule can be laid down, the propriety of a small parcel. Give him four pounds for me. Keep parcel closed till I return."
"Fortunately," says Mr. Cousens, "the lady to whom the above was addressed more pertinacious opposition may be brought to a simple test. Is the party in the Upper Chamber able to win a majority in the Lower Chamber, and thereby place had gone out when the party called, which its men in power? If the Council in Vic-toria fails to comply with this rule, its con-duct is unjustifiable. No portion of the he did twice. I need scarcely add that I had not sent any telegram."

been of necessity refused.

The Times remarks:—"The powers conferred by the bill are immense. They are considerably beyond those employed by he French Empire even when the Parisiral of the Consideration of the reasons for the consideration of the cons the French Empire even when the Parisian press was chastened by M. de Persigny. It might be desirable in some cases to leave be certain outlet for discontent. But, if it s necessary to check the literary sedition if India at all, it is necessary to the content of the literary sedition in the cesspool of the house which Mestag occupied, cut up into no less than 153 pieces. The pair were both addicted to habits of intemperance. Mestag's defence is that his wife fell out of bed one night when she was intoxicated, and killed herself and killed herself and killed herself. bers, which has been the immediate occapublicly known he endeavoured to make away with the remains. The evidence is sion of the crisis. Sir George Bowen, the Governor, with the sanction of the Audit entirely against the accused. Commission, has signed warrants for the

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

The War Feeling-England Ready-Cana dian Horses—And Canadian Volunteer

Sporting and Political Gossip—Mr Gladstone and the Liberal Party, &c. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.1

has left the parties to fight out the controversy, and while giving the legitimate support of the Executive to the existing Cabinet, has abstained from taking sides. LONDON, Tuesday, March 19. When Johnson asked Boswell, in Green wich Park, what he thought of the sylvan As the party in the Council hostile to Mr beauties around him, the great man's toady Berry are unable to form a Ministry with majority in the Lower Chamber, the Govsaid they were very fine, but not equal to ernor has followed the Constitutional Fleet street; and he excused his bad taste by the anecdote of a fashionable man who. when his attention was called to the fragrance of such a spring evening as this in "Ulster Scot," in one of his late letters the Belfast Weekly, says:—"I have the country, declared his preference for the smell of a torch in a London play-house. been favoured with a copy of 'The Irish-Possibly had my own tastes been equally man in Canada'—a large volume of 690 pages, brought out in splendid style of art vitiated the interval between this and my last letter would have been shorter. Strollby the eminent publishers, Messrs. Samson, Low, Marston, & Co., of London. The ing after sundown in early March, be the lane ever so winding, or the footpath and book is intensely interesting, abounding in graphic sketches of many Ulster families, stile ever so seductive, is an abuse of good things; and ten days' influenza sending the who have risen to opulence in Canada. I things; and ten days' influenza sending the feel sure it will be widely read in this brains to zero, the pulse to boiling point, country. Mr. Davin has furnished a rare and racking every bone in one's body, is a country. Mr. Davin has furnished a rare punishment that should prevent any repeable and interesting publication." time. In London I find the busy hum of men greatly increased in the last month, and town is rapidly filling for an early season. In Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Govan, the political and journalistic world all is dull. After a storm comes a calm. From Philip drunk to Philip sober the change is prosaic and depressing. For weeks, in fact months, we have all been on the tip-toe of expectation, and now the show has gone by, and we relapse to the level of ordinary flatfooted bipeds. Every morning used to bring its sparkling bowl of excitement, but now the telegrams are but water bewitched usly been built at Jarrow by Messrs. limp, unprofitable disquisitions on the terms of peace, and on the probability of PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. the Berlin Conference. Many good judge profess to think that every hour increases the chance of England going to war. If the state of feeling in the country at all The Lord Mayor has presided at a public meeting in the Mansion House, London, convened to promote the holding of a great agricultural exhibition in London next year, elps the Government to come to a conagricultural exhibition in London next year, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The Glasgow tural Society of England. The Glasgow by this time. John Bull is ready to fight, Herald hopes the exhibition will be made an international one. made up his mind. Jack's alive in Lon don too; and Jack is the playful, light The masons' strike is over, the masters

The masons' strike is over, the masters having won the day through importing sides east of London Bridge, and with oreign labourers.

Whom you pass an hour on your way to and from the Tower of London. Sala has deat the Master of the Rolls, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

scribed him as a festive creature who is continually drinking grog with the Port admiral, execution hornpipes with the first Lieutenant, slaying half-a-dozen have been attached, has been presented to the Queen, protesting against auricular confession in the Church.

The description of the Church of ound note Love, liquor and glory; king and country, that is his creed, and the Rt Hon. W. H. Smith, Strand, is exactly the sort ciman to make the most of his enthusiasm at the present juncture. Mr. Smith's Mr. Joseph Arch is to be put up for Mr. Joseph Arch is to be put up for Hon. W. H. Smith, Strand, is exactly the well; but people have a way of believing that the best proof of ability to look after that the best proof of ability to look atter public expenditure is previous success in looking after the home shop. The zeal-ous haste with which all the six millions are being expended before the 31st March has prevented Canadian dealers from being allowed the chance of furnishing a contingulation of the chance of the chan gent of animals for cavalry purposes; but those now bought will only be a flea-bite

by very prominent men to secure a great Agricultural Exhibition in London next year. It is not to be International and insured to the International and International Agricultural Exhibition in London next on the guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

It is said, says the *Echo*, that when the year. It is not to be International, so far Duke of Sutherland was making arrangements as to who should be invited to the as present developments go to show, but our agent should be early on the spot to bespeak admission for Canada. It is the form of exhibition in which we could take banquet at Stafford House in honour of Baker Pasha (Mr. Valentine Baker), it was decided after consideration, that the most prudent course would be not to invite part with advantage, Live and dead ock, and all sorts of produce, implements, d vehicles should come over. Thousands ladies.
Catalogue of a day's football casualties at Redditch, between the Redditch Club and the Stratford and Leamington Clubs:—One stock, and all sorts of produce, implements, and vehicles should come over. Thousands of pamphlets could be distributed among a class not otherwise approachable. The

Sir Garnet Wolseley in Portman-Squa A Sketch of His Brilitant Career. The London World of the 13th has the following:—In a comfortable mansion of the old-fashioned type, just outside the busy turmoil of Oxford street, yet within busy turmoil of Oxford street, yet within easy reach of the best that this best of cities contains, England's youngest, but not the least promising or noteworthy, general has fixed his home. Sir Garnet Wolseley lives in Portman-square when the Empire is tranquil and the world at peace, when no vigorous administrator is needed for a distant province, when no small war imperatively calls for prompt treatment, when no great one summons our best and bravest soldiers to give their whole energies to the service of the State. He is here, so to speak, at single anchor, with portmanto speak, at single anchor, with portman-teaus packed and war-paint always fresh, ready to go anywhere and undertake any-thing, however weighty and responsible the task. And yet this house—which, without a moment's hesitation, he would leave at the call of duty—is of a kind to tempt a man of less eager and adventurous spirit to make it his Capua, and to pass within its walls a life not of stirring usefulness, but of inglorious ease. From the threshold throughout it is an artisticallyspeaks of a refined lady's governing hand. The spacious entrance hall—room rather wherever he finds it, and utilises it to the than vestibule, and of dimensions rarely seen in a London house—is carpeted with Persian rugs its woodwork is an admirable tint of reddish brown; under the stairsubject. The suspicion prevails that the sporting baronet is paying off a grudge. He was in the diplomatic service when a lad; but his propensities were so fast that he had to be dispensed with, and the individual he blamed for his dismissal was the present Lord Lyons' father. The member for the family borough of Tamworth has a cough and ready about the always as case, which closes in the view, is an al-coved recess full of good blue china. Good plaques hang about the deep wide hearth, on each side of which are the quaintly-

for the family borough of Tamworth has a rough and ready eloquence that always ensures his being listened to. He is personally popular, and has long ago abandoned the reckless habits of gambling on the turf and elsewhere which marked his earlier career; but he is a Ministerial impossibility, and will never play a leading part in the political world of which his father was the political world of which his lattice was so bright an ornament.

It is very gratifying to note the effect produced in English society by the readiness with which Canada volunteered assistance in the event of war. Socially our table and the social pour companies. stock is very high just now. Commercially, too, as time kills off original holders of our railway stock, we are gaining favour and credit. Yesterday's announcement of an improvement of \$11,000 in the week's earnings of the Great Western made quite
a flutter in the city, it being regarded as
evidence of better rates and a
revived movement of freight. Canada, however, is altogether too quiet in the part she takes here.

While other colonies never lose an oppor-tunity of blowing their horns, we are no more to the fore than in the old days when the late Mr. Dixon had his little office in the Adelphi. Ginx did much to discredit a desirable notoriety. Activity and readiness to seize opportunities are matters independent of dollars and cents. Mr. Anand s as different from Sir Julius Vogel
se Holonbarnes from Opportunities are matters inteturn from Ashanti; and the quiet sangfroid with which he received the unwelcome intelligence was one among many inas Holophernes from Queen Catharine, or Falstaff from King Lear.

Last night I paid a visit to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to see the continuation of the pedestrian contest there going on under the auspices of Sir J. D. Ashley.

end of six days. Last night the leading man who had done 84 miles in 16 hours, was a 46 year old the named "Corky," a London east-ender. O'Leary, the American, was going strong and well, while Hazael, the champion ten-mile runner, had shot his bolt at the end of fifty miles, which he completed in about twelve hours. The survivors of to-day's break-downs will survivors of to-day's break-downs will prohably see the tussle to the end, and the prohably see the tussle to the something to be something to the something that the foot of the man and the foot of the ma was a 46 year old veteran, happily named "Corky," a London east-ender. oining by illness, as also was his old rival Crossland. Last year O'Leary did 520 miles in the six days, and it is generally conceded that the walkers are bound to private sauctum are numerous red-leather despatch-boxes, filled, doubtless, with the beat the runners. There is no branch of sport in which such improvement has been made as in pedestrianism, and the perform-ances of old-time heroes like Captain Barclay and Ross are quite placed in the shade by modern athletes. Sir J. D. Ashley, when an officer in the Guards, and better red tape or stereotyped methods of pro-cedure. He will tell you that on the Red known as "Jigger Ashley," was himself the fastest sprint runner in the service, River expedition, when every one was compelled (accept strong black tea as their but his portly frame has grown to dimensions which make it hard to recall him in his slender days. Next week I shall only stimulant, and he found it impossible hope to be present at the Liverpool to drink it and smoke as well, hope to be present at the Liverpool to frand National, and to send you an he gave up tobacco without a account of what is really the only steeple. account of what is really the only steeplechase, properly so called, in England. The
fences are very big, and only a real good
one can get over the 41 miles at the rate of
or physical exertion; and on great occaions when it has been indispensable to respeed now-a-days adopted. Last week the victory of the ex-flat racer Hesper in the main awake and on the alert for many con-

secutive hours, he has found it the most effectual plan to light cigar after cigar and smoke steadily all the night through. This International hurdle-race at Croydon was a great triumph for Captain Machell, and with the possible exception of Lowlander I suppose such a hurdler as Hesper never suppose such a hurdler as Hesper never was stripped. Colonel Boulton, of Cobourg, has a horse by Hesper's sire Speculum, and the blood should be very valuable if the colt has grown at all since his first appearance at training quarters. At the Oxford athletic games yesterday the mile was done in 4.33, the cricket ball was thrown nearly 120 and 21 ft. lin. was the long into the 120 yds. 21 ft. 1 in., won the long jump, and the standard generally was high.

The termination of the masons' strike after a run of eight months has left the cantankerous trowellers exactly where they were. The men are to be allowed by they were. The men are to be allowed by they were they were to be allowed by they were the men are to be allowed by they were the men are to be allowed by the is to be noted in the clear calm eye blue, not cold, but steady, penetrat the high and mighty brethren who lord it over them to take 9d. an hour if they can't get 9½d. Could folly go further? It is only to be hoped that seeing this result other Trades' Unions will be slower to spare light frame and brisk active step; spare light frame and brisk active step; above all, in the strong voice, its tones quite suave and courteous, but tinged with the decisive authoritative utterance of the organise strikes. The 39 Canadian masons ho were brought over by the Association of Masters all joined the strikers directly they arrived here; but the German consoldier accustomed to command and to be unhesitatingly obeyed. His youthfulness is perhaps his chief and most noticeable gent took a more practical view of making hay while the sun shone. Exactly trait. It gives the lie direct to, and makes site me as I write, a house is going up trait. It gives the lie direct to, and makes falf Moon street entirely in the hands Half Moon street entirely in the f German workmen, and it is not unin-already his still abundant hair; and it is to be discerned by all who observe him of German workmen, and it is not uninclosely in the bias and processes of his doing things. They don't even circulate doing things. They don't even circulate mind, in his opinions and in his acts, no their great flat bottle of beer without gentle mind, in his opinions and in his acts, no less than in his outward man. He is estable for the new school, and they ininterchanges of politeness, and they invariably give the mortar boy a swig. They are quiet, well-behaved, industrious Iney are quiet, well-behaved, industrious fellows, more courteous and refined than practical effect to the most recent improvements in warfare, to assimilate and adapt British workmen, the majority of whom, himself to the newest theories and the newest combinations. Still more does he identify himself with the new men, with businesslike talent is a godsend to Dizzy just now. Perhaps others could do as just now. Perhaps others could do as persisted in, and the agitator's chief object earnest and consistent endeavours a will then be gained. Any real good he can new era of efficiency has been commenced for the army of this country. Sir Garnet Wolseley is the centre of this band, do his cause can be done better out of Parthe sun of a solar system, surrounded by their light and colour from him, but without losing their own individuality and special attributes of worth. Among these—the men who rallied round him from the be no necessity to re-vote such of the six millions as are unexpended at the end of the month; though I do not think the difficulty he had in getting them would be repeated.

You will have noticed the effort made by very prominent men to secure a great Agricultural Exhibition in London 2015. wich despite all remonstrances, and seek a than Coloness Greaves and T. D. Baker; no soldiers more gallant and forward when there is fighting to be done than Colonels McNeil, Evelyn Wood, or Baker Russell, the bold defender of Abracampra; Colonel Colley, whether as diplomatist, soldier, or administrator, has given already full earnest of the career that is before him; misprint, and to-day's letter from the ex-Premier is an indignant denial of his being in receipt of a Cabinet Minister's pension. There are to be some new bishoprics, Newcastle, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Southwell, to be carved out of the too

plethoric proportions, of Durham, Chester, Ripon, Lichfield, and Lincoln, and, thank

heaven, they do not yet elect their bishops

QUARTZ.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

Cecil Russell, and a dozen others—have given him their best efforts in the past, and would to morrow make any sacrifice, throw the highest appointments on travel a up the highest appointments, or travel a up the highest appointments, or travel a thousand miles to rejoin him, and fight under his orders again.

There is something of the spirit which attached the soldiers of the Tenth Legion to their Cæsar in the devotion which Sir Garnat, inspires in all who have east in Garnet inspires in all who have cast in their lot with his. This is partially to be explained by the subtle charm of manner that soon wins over those who are thrown much in his society; it is impossible to be uninfluenced by the eager chivalry showing itself in avery gesture and every expression. uninfluenced by the eager chivalry showing itself in every gesture and every expression, stirring the pulses of all other soldiers, setting them the highest example, and nerving them to the fullest endeavour. But the uncompromising loyalty of his followers and friends has a still deeper root, and is due no less to their earnest faith in his future and his powers, than to his own grateful and ungrudging recognition of their help. Never has chief been more ready to acknowledge the assistance he has received from others, to admit the obligations under the Minister of M which he has been laid; never has successful commander been less selfish in regard to the distribution of honours and rewards. It has ever been an abiding principle with him that the labourer old throughout it is an artistically-planned abode, furnished and de-corated with the charming taste that creaks of a refined ledy's coverning band its full meed of reward. And he is above

big difficult emprise. It may be that his popularity lies rather among the juniors than a number of valuable old portraits the seniors of the service. The wise old hang upon the walls, and among them are trophies of arms, Kaffir assegais, and cowhich shields. Many other memories of the stirring scenes through which Sir Garnet has passed are to be found scattered here and there up and down the house. In the delightful dining-room, whose wall-space and dado of various tones of olive-green which represents the landing of the Red River Expedition at the first portage, where the water had for a space to be perfore abandoned for the land. To the left of the picture are crowds of boats and cances; to the right, the tumbling rapids; behind all, rows of primæval pines and the rosy clouds of a new world dawn. In the drawing-room sagain, amidst cabinets filled with old china and Salviati glass, amidst tapes try, hangings, and Chippendale chairs, china and Salviati glass, amidst tapes-try, hangings, and Chippendale chairs, china and Salviati glass, amidst tapes-try, hangings, and Chippendale chairs, are more quaint chairs, the badge of African royalty, with other treasures from Coomassie, here a splendid silver box Coomassie; here a splendid silver box richly chased, there a child's rattle, covered with beaten-out plates of thin red gold. value highly his shrewd intellect and his There would be many more choice curiosi-ties, but for the hard luck which robbed Sir Garnet of all his belongings when the natural capacity for affairs. But he is above all things a soldier; high military command is his chief aspiration, military renown his dearest dream. And it cannot be denied that he has already displayed the more lavish style of representation bere, but it seems to me that expenditure grievous injury, was communicated to the grievous injury was communicated to the grievous injury as he travelled up to the communication of this disastrous fire, which are already to the many of the gifts of a born leader of men. The expedition to the Red River may have

utmost of his power. He could welcome

and give employment to the subaltern who

beat him in the competition for the Wellington Prize Essay, and he has nothing but

good to say of officers, more of his own rank and standing, who have succeeded in any

difficult emprise. It may be that his popularity lies rather among the juniors than

Pantechnicon was burnt down. The news of this disastrous fire, which did him such London, on the very day of his triumphant been a bloodless campaign, but it was sur-rounded with innumerable difficulties. His small force was in a measure amphibious, having to move by sea and land. It was not easy to keep it supplied, so great was the length of its communications; yet from first to last there was no hitch, and the whole affair brought out into strong relief.

The Guelph Mercury explains that woman termed a Nassagaweya beggar, who was lately negotiating for a farm who was lately negotiating for a farm. come intelligence was one among many instances of his imperturbable good-humour. Yet in that fire he lost much which neither time nor money could replace—a valuable military library, slowly and carefully collected in many years; treasures and trophies from many lands, Burmese and Sir Garnet's powers of organization and administrative skill. It was the same, but intensified a thousand-fold, in the Ashanti campaign. Here house which Mestag occupied, cut up into no less than 153 pieces. The pair were both addicted to habits of intemperance. Mestag's defence is that his wife fell out of bed one night when she was intoxicated, and killed herself, and the seventeen to distributed among the first three. The and killed herself, and the seventeen to distribute the seventeen to distribute the men "go as they like," and the winner is heaven the men to distribute French bronze figure, a Grenadier of the Old Guard—which Sir Garnet himself chief command to the capture of Coomassie, picked up when visiting the ruins of the conflagration, and which stands on the newel at the foot of the hall-stairs. enterprise, its moving spirit and strong backbone. He never quailed or lost his head even when met by repeated disa head even when met by repeated disap-pointment; when most harrassed by a de-pressing and indeed lethal climate his pluck never deserted him. Sir Garnet is self-reliant almost to a fault; but those who believe thoroughly in themselves have made substantial advance towards making others believe in them too; and Sir Garothers believe in them too; and Sir Gar-net's consummate self-possession and self-confidence have ever reacted favourably upon all around him. These have been shown no less in the stout-heartedness-which supported him in the long struggle with papers; for the heaviest portion of his day's business Sir Garnet transacts at the India Office, where he spends six or seven hours every day. But here in his

against the trying administrative conditions of the Ashantee war, but also in the more physical and more acute dangers of the actual fight. At Amoaful, for instance, his private sanctum are acute dangers of the Ashanico most important papers, though in the first he opens, close to the lid, lies a case of cigarettes. The General is, and has usustant papers agreat smoker; but he is no the company of the Ashanico physical and more acute dangers of physical and more acute dangers of actual fight. At Amoaful, for instance, his staff found him cheery and good-humoured, even when matters looked ugly and great even when matters looked ugly and great issues hung by thread; at those who issues hung by thread; at those who came, as relays of messengers did to Job, with news of fresh disaster, he only laughed, bidding them stay away till. they could show a pleasanter face. This faculty of high courage, combined with emergency, augurs most strongly Sir Gar-net's probable success as a commanding general in the days to come. Yet with this coolness he has much dash and elan when there is a scope for their employment; and a quick eye for the changing fortunes of a fight, a ready apprehension of the meaning of an enemy's movements, a full acquaintance with maneuvres on a large scale, although he has never yet had the advantage of manipulating large bodies of men. But one of his strongest points is his sound, practical mind. He is the smoke steadily all the night through. This only on an emergency of course; at ordinary times Sir Garnet does not know what it is to have a sleepless night. He has the faculty of sleep, moreover, at odd hours and places, can snatch forty winks laying his head among the despatches and minute papers on his official desk, or can take a refreshing nap in the cab which whirls him along the noisy streets. It would be difficult to find a man more absolutely free from what is commonly called 'nerves.' Indeed, in every movement and in every line he displays the superabundance of health and energy that is in him. His physical vigour is to be noted in the clear calm eye of blue, not cold, but steady, penetrating, establish the point to be proved. This may be read in every line of those exhaustive and well-considered papers on military subjects which appear from time to time in the time in the most thou

of the day, yet more in the plain-spoken home truths and sensible language of his Soldier's Pocket-book, which is now generaly accepted as a text-book by the service at large.
In his present post at the Indian Council, Sir Garnet Wolseley has been gathering together great stores of information and experience, which cannot full to be of incalculable service to him should Fortune land him later on in high Indian command. sentially a general of the new school, an exponent of the newest ideas, eager to give home. The recent appropries that he home. The recent announcement that he will be the Chief of the Staff of any expeditionary army sent from our shores has taken no one by surprise. It is a post he is peculiarly well fitted to fill. and a prompt straightforward method of despatching it; he is deeply versed in the doctrines of the new science called military logistics, which may be taken to comprise all matters relating to the well-being of an army and the management of all corretions. army and the management of all operations of war; above all, his ready tact, his hrewd judgment of men's characters, and his knack of inspiring them with enthusiasm and of attaching them to himself, constitute him exactly the proper person to give that strength and coherence to the general staff of our army which it hitherto has invariably lacked.

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE. To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,-The substance of a cor n the last number of Nature may prove of in the last number of tractive may into a importance to your medical readers. A correspondent of that journal saved the life of a terrier, which had been poisoned y the sixth of a grain of strych injecting, under the animal's skin, forty five grains of chloral in solution. and indefatigable officers in the whole corps of Royal Engineers. Men like Butler of the Great Lone Land; Redvers Buller, who has just gone to the Cape; Lord Gifford, the fiery and intrepid young scout; Henry Brackenbury, Maurice, Dalrymple, Yours, &c.,

nel Home is one of the most scientific

Toronto, March 29.

The discovery of coal on the mainland, British Columbia, up the Fraser river, is creating quite a stir thereabouts. It is said that some of the \$10 Consolidated Bank bills, which were stolen from the bank before being signed, have been

passed off in Kingston. "Therain," says the Courrier du Canada, "is now about to uncover the goodly piles of steel rails in which three millions corroding monuments of the Premier's in

The Port Dover Independent says :- "It is expected the H. & N. W. R. Co. wi proceed at once with the completion of the road to this place. The slide which cause so much uneasiness, has stood the test o spring without any evidence of the embank-

Hon. John McMurrich and Capt. Douglas, of Toronto, have had an interview with the Minister of Marine in respect of wrecking in Canadian waters. They connded that the recently issued order is too stringent, and would practically prevent immediate relief being given in many cases.

The Minister promised to give their reresentations his best attention

A Winnipeg despatch says that a depu interviewed Lieut.-Governor Cauchon, to not be justly treated regarding their reserve. They were apparently satisfied with the interview, for paraded the town, carrying the Union Jack, beating drums, and singing. Hon. M. H. Cochrane and Mr. Simon

tephens, the President of the Bank of ntreal, one of his chief associates in the

purchase being Hon. Donald Smith, the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company." Scarcely do our most prominent political eaders receive more mention in Western Ontario papers than does Widdows, the ex-Franciscan monk." He appears to pervade the entire Peninsula, and to be in everal places at once. How long he can continue to work the ground he is now going over remains to be seen, And there is a "Bulgarian monk" also on the war path, up north. He is a splendid shot, and easily beats all the local celebrities in that blows he will probably offer his services to

The Guelph Mercury explains that the woman termed a Nassagaweya beggar, and who was lately negotiating for a farm in that township, offering to pay \$2,000 in six or seven years. She has been peddling ware through Nassagaweya and adjacent townships, and had saved some money; also assisted her. It is said that the sam woman had a legacy left her. t is not at all strange that she should want to buy a farm and be able to pay for it too.

There are pretty good indications of a considerably improved American demand considerably improved American demand for Canadian lumber the approaching season. Should the anticipation be realized it will be a proof that the "depression" has about passed away from the States, though it still remains in Canada. Meanwhile, we continue to pay toll into while, we continue to pay toll into-Uncle Sam's treasury, towards the payment of the American war debt, so much on every bushel of grain and every thou-sand feet of lumber that we sell to our neighbours. Deficits have not been known in Washington lately, though we have them

now every year at Ottawa. A St. Paul despatch of the 27th to the Western Associated Press says: "Mr. William B. O'Donoghue, the brains of the Riel insurrection, died at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city on yesterday afternoon. O'Donohue was Secretary of the Treasury under Riel, and took a very active part i the military operations under Riel, and was generally considered the real moving spirit in that movement. After its failure, and a perfectly cool head at moments of great failing to receive pardon, as Riel and other leaders in the movement, he returned to Dakota county and commenced teaching school, which he followed until compelled by consumption to take to what proved his death-bed in St. Joseph's Hospital." We have received copies of papers from

T. H. McKenzie, Esq., whose many friends will be pleased to learn that he has arrived safely at his destination in South Africa.

The following is from the Capetown (South Africa) Standard and Mail of the 2nd February :- "Mr. Thomas H. Mc-Kenzie, of Hamilton; Ontario, arrived by the Asiatic on Tuesday, and proceeds to Port Elizabeth to-day. This gentleman intends establishing an extensive wool business in the Eastern Provinces, and will endeavour to advance the interests as well of Canadian shippers who wish to dispose of their produce in South-African markets." We hope to welcome our old friend back to Canada again before many months. Dundas True Banner.

The Buffalo Express has the following words of comfort for Canadian manufacords of commercial country of raw pro-nets of farm, forest, and sea. The United ducts of farm, forest, and sea. States is a country of manufactures. A reciprocal free interchange across the borwould in the nature of things be mutually advantageous. It would be to the profit of the owners of our mills and shops to receive Canadian wheat and lumber free of duty, though of course still more to that of the Canadians to have our markets thrown open to them. The old treaty was unduly favourable to Canada, in permitting her to impose duties upon our manufactured goods, while we received her raw materials free, but a new treaty would naturally, because of the experience with the old, be more carefully and intel-Reciprocity to a dot; but the thing generates into one vast lunatic asylum Our people want to manufacture for then

the languishing condition of the shipbuild-ing trade there says :—"Instead of 200 or 300 men being busy plying the implements of their trade in building new vessels, there is but a tithe of that number now on the pay roll, but with the revival of trade and change in the fiscal policy of the Government, there is no reason why this famous establishment should not be as prosperous as ever. Owing to the proscriptive policy of the United States, no American vesse can receive repairs in a Canadian shipyard without having to pay heavy tonnage duties to that Government, which are so high as to virtually amount to a prohibition. Then again our shipbuilders have to pay 17½ per cent. duty on nearly all the raw material they use, with the exception of pitch and oakum, and no Canadian vessel can make a transfer to sail under United States colours. But the case is far different with regard to Canada. Though the raw material has to pay a duty of 174 per cent. coming into Canada. vet a ship can The medical faculty at Oxford has ceased and be transferred to an owner in Canada o exist.