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SEEDS

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WILLIAM RENNIE,
Seedsman, Toronto, Canada.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 107, Section 34, the creditors of JANE McCASKILL, late of the Township of York, in the County of York, spinster, who died on the seventh day of November, A.D., 1879, and all others having claims against, or being interested in, the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver, on or before the First day of April next, to Frank Madill, of the Village of Beaverton, in the said County, Solicitor for William McCaskill, Administrator of said estate, the full particulars of the claims or interests, a statement of their accounts, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; and in default thereof, and immediately after the First day of April, 1880, the assets of the said, the late Jane McCaskill, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims or interests of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or interest notice shall not have been received by him or his said Solicitor at the time of distribution.

FRANK MADILL,
Solicitor for Administrator.

Dated at Beaverton, this 23rd day of February, A.D., 1880. 413-3

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act to amend the Act passed in the 40th year of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act respecting the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company," being chapter 73.

MURRAY, BARWICK & LYON,
Solicitors for Beaver Insurance Company.

Hurrah for Manitoba!

THE NEXT EXCURSION TRAIN FOR MANITOBA

WILL START ON

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH 1880.

For particulars apply, enclosing 3 cent stamp, to

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MANITOBA LAND OFFICE, 406-28
64 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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MONTREAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.00 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of twenty cents per line; prominent rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and 2½ cents each additional word.

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 outer Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

The Publisher of *The Mail* will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in, legal or other advertisements beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 416. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional word, 2½c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

A NUMBER OF FARMS IN Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, Flos; send for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE —Counties Wellington and York. ROBERT CONWAY, Auctioneer, Eramosa post-office; or W. H. BEST, Barrister, Toronto. 393-52

PROTON—LOTS 34 AND 35 IN 4th concession, 193 acres good land, well timbered. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE — FIFTY ACRES, 1½ miles east of Oakville; 8 acres orchard, 4 strawberries. For particulars apply to W. WASS or W. BLACKWELL, Oakville. 415-1

334 ACRES—NEAR BERKELY station, township of Holland, county Grey; 150 cleared, balance hardwood. JOHN FORMAN, Port Perry.

A CHOICE FARM AND cheese factory for sale or to let; 265 acres; 160 meadow, near station and village. BLAKE & LEITH, Solicitors, 56 Church street, Toronto. 415-tf

50 ACRES — THE SOUTH-east quarter of lot 11, con. 2, East York; log house, small frame barn, young orchard. For particulars apply to J. S. LLOYD, York Mills. 414-3

FARM FOR SALE—FARM LOT 39 and 40, 1st con. S. D. R. Glenelg, County Grey, 150 acres; 65 cleared; good log buildings; 5 miles from Flesherton station; well watered. For particulars apply to ROBERT MACDONALD, Priceville. 415-4

FARM FOR SALE IN THE Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln, 4 miles east of the City of St Catharines; 150 acres; good land; good buildings, on the stone road leading to Hamilton. Apply to JAMES DURHAM, Homer.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 5, E. H. St. Caledon; 100 acres; 80 acres cleared and nearly clear of stumps; comfortable dwelling and log barn; immediate possession. J. CAUSTIN, Dominion Bank, Toronto.

RARE OPPORTUNITY — TO rent—200 acre farm, highly cultivated, on Niagara river; good orchard and buildings. Apply Box R., Thorold, Ont. 415 3

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE in the Township of Innisfil, County Simcoe, 100 acres, 95 cleared; first-rate buildings, good creek, and well fenced; good orchard; three miles from Lefroy station, on the N.R.R. Apply to A. Johnston, Churchill P.O., Ont. 416-3

FARMS FOR SALE—A FULL description of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEO. B. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, London, Ont., or to our Branch Office, Temple Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto. 391-52

FOR SALE — FARM OF 200 acres, on the Governor's road, at Eastwood, four miles east of Woodstock; close to the village, church, store, telegraph, and Great Western railway station; extra large brick house; fair buildings; 40 acres of hardwood; good soil; easy terms; immediate possession. Enquire of MURRAY, BARWICK & LYON, 50 King street east, Toronto, or on the property. 416-3

FARM FOR SALE — IN THE Township of Orillia, the west half of lot 12, in the 5th concession, 100 acres; soil, rich clay loam; 35 acres cleared; 7 more chopped; a young orchard and well watered; six miles from the Town of Orillia, and two from Uhthoff, on the Midland railway; immediate possession given. For terms apply to JAMES OVEREND, Hampshire P. O., Orillia. 416-1

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED and fifty acres—Part of lot 7 and south half of 8, con. Sydenham, about 50 acres cleared, well fenced, and under good cultivation. School, post office, and church convenient. Also, 100 acres, ½ lot No. 6 on the 2nd con. Derby; about 45 acres cleared and under good cultivation, with house and frame barn; five miles from Owen Sound. Can work reaper on either farms. Apply to HOUTH & HALL, P.O. Box 130. 416-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a farm—Six acres of garden land, beautifully situated about half a mile from city limits, adjoining the village of Parkdale. Well stocked with fruit of all descriptions. The buildings, which are all new, consist of a rough cast cottage, large barn and stable, three hot-houses, heated with hot water. Two wells and tank, board fences, and shade trees all around. Apply to W. H. CUFF, St. Lawrence Market. 416-1

1,700 ACRES OF THE BEST pasture land in the Dominion for sale, all in one block, situated in the County of Kent, ten miles from the town of Chatham, the best business town in Canada; all fenced, water forever, being bounded on the north by Lake St. Clair, and on the south by the River Thames. On this farm was pastured, during the season of 1879, 635 head of cattle, and there will be this season over 1,000 head pastured. I have the highest testimonials from all who have had cattle on it last year, and will give names and address if asked for. This farm gives early feed; cattle do well from the first day of April, as grass starts early, and grows very fast. This would be a fortune to any person feeding cattle for the Old Country market, as it will give heavy feeding for not less than 1,700 head of large cattle; or for a gentleman who wishes to invest his money in a safe and paying business, no chance in Canada will pay better. I will satisfy any person that this farm will pay at least twenty per cent. clear profit on the outlay. No large gang of men required. Only one man needed to keep the gate locked and salt the cattle. Not one death, nor one escape last year. I want $20,000 for the whole property, and will take any good paying property to the value of $10,000 as part payment, the balance in easy payments. Apply to JOHN NORTHWOOD, Farmer, Box 845, Chatham. 415-2

Farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word, 2½c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

IMPROVED FARMS WANTED to advertise with others in the Old Country. Send full particulars, on forms supplied, to ADAMSON & CO., Hamilton. 405-1y

IMPROVED FARMS WANTED for insertion in third catalogue for distribution amongst British emigrants. Farms supplied on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS PURCHASED — PERSONS having improved farms for sale throughout Ontario will find purchasers by sending particulars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto. 390-5 y

Farmer's Seed for Sale.

Advertisements of Seed for Sale or Wanted, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional word, 2½c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

SEED BARLEY—A QUANTITY of six-rowed barley; price same as Toronto highest quotation for No. 1. Address Hartwell Farm, Marden Post Office, Guelph, Ont. 416-2

SEED OATS — A LIMITED quantity of Early Swiss and Brown's Early White seed Oats for sale. The Early Swiss yields largely, and are a fortnight earlier than any other variety grown in Canada. Prices, free on cars in Toronto, Swiss Early, $1.50 per bushel of 34 lbs.; Brown's Early, $1 per bushel of 34 lbs. Bags 25c each. Address STEELE BROS. & CO., Seed Merchants, Toronto. 413-4

Live Stock for Sale

Advertisements of Live Stock for Sale or Wanted, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word, 2½c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

THREE DURHAM BULLS FOR sale—respective ages two years, eleven months and four months. For pedigree and price apply to ROBT. VANSICKLE, Bartlo 416-3

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and child. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of the medicine, if timely used.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Confirmation of the War-like Reports.

THE CELESTIALS IN AN ANGRY MOOD.

The Muscovite Forcing Japan to Declare War.

CONDITION OF THE MIKADO'S FORCES.

Russia and England Fighting Over the Shoulders of China and Japan.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU,
LONDON, March 17.

The despatch from the *Herald's* correspondent at Shanghai, which related to the belligerent mood of China, receives confirmation from despatches in the London press, and especially from the telegrams which the Berlin and Vienna correspondents send to the *Standard*. The latter says that Russia is preparing to fight China in alliance with Yashkend, and that a proclamation has been issued at Kashgar asking the people to bear patiently the yoke of China, until the Czar is ready to re-establish the independence of the country. The *Standard* says that Russia is forcing Japan to quarrel with China on the Loochoo question, and that the Mikado is on the point of sending his ultimatum to Pekin. It is also stated that China has raised from her own people $80,000,000 for war purposes. The Berlin correspondent of the same paper attributes the perverse course of China to British influence. The *Morning Chronicle* prints a despatch from St. Petersburg, saying that Russia is concentrating vessels at Petropanlovski as a menace to China. It is known that the Mikado of Japan is issuing fresh edicts for the reorganization of the army on the European plan, including coast defences and general military service. He is also convoking the Japanese Senate, and has ordered the creation of a National Assembly. The *Morning Post*, in a leading article, views the Chinese question as fraught with grave anxiety.

JAPAN'S ARMAMENT.

Little doubt is felt in London that Russia and England are striving to foment war between China and Japan, England backing China in the hope of weakening Russia, Russia backing Japan as a defence against the aggressions of China. Japan has a good army, trained in the principles of European warfare. She has several ships, and in naval equipment stands far ahead of China. The Japanese Cabinet is showing a strong warlike spirit and a yearning for adventure. The Federal forces, with the Damios and their retainers, have given place to an Imperial army. The provincial troops that rarely saw service beyond their own city, have been concentrated into a standing host. The German system of army organization has been introduced. Every adult Japanese is liable to conscription, and must serve for three years with the regular militia. The drill masters are mainly German. The commissariat is organized on a French model. The field hospitals are in every way admirable. The navy includes ironclads and cruisers. It has arsenals for the equipment of marines. Its seamen are regularly enlisted. Its officers are drawn from a naval college at Yeddo. Its harbours are unequalled for size and security. In spite of these war clouds from Japan, the Chinese General at Kashgar has given orders restricting Russian merchants from crossing the frontiers save for sixty days in the year.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

The Government of the Czar has directed the Governor-General of Western Siberia to send 5,000 men into the Kuldja district by forced marches in view of the concentration of Chinese troops. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* alludes to the gravity of the situation, and to the rumour that in consequence of Chinese menaces, Russia abandons the Merv expedition, taking measures to employ the Mahommedans of Central Asia against the Chinese of Kashgaria. The Ameer of Bokhara declares his readiness to join the expedition against China. The Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that Russia will not enter into negotiations with China untill the Chinese give them guarantees that the new arrangement shall be final, and the signature of the Plenipotentiaries shall not be ignored.

AMERICA'S MEDIATION.

There is little doubt that, at least on the side of Japan, war would have been precipitated last summer but for the accidental presence of the ex-President of the United States, and for the counsels by which he strengthened the peace party. Indeed, unless American diplomacy intervenes, and the American Government mediates, there is a prospect of a bitter, barren, and cruel war between China and Japan, weakening both countries, retarding their civilization, and leaving them exhausted, at the mercy of European Powers, who covet their independence.

AN ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Terrible Accusation Against a Belleville Insurance Agent.

BELLEVILLE, March 16.—A case of interest, amounting to a local sensation, has occupied the Court of Assize during the day. It is that of Palmer v. Solmes, in which P. H. Palmer, insurance agent, sues R. C. Solmes for damages, for slander caused by the assertion that plaintiff and his daughter had been living together incestuously. The parties, who all reside in this city, are related to each other, are prominent church members, are wealthy, and have been very intimate for years. The lady in question was married to the late James F. Mendell, and some years after his death to Dr. W. J. Palmer, formerly principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, but from whom she separated last year, and is residing with her father. From the position which the parties occupy, great interest attaches to the case from a local point of view. The evidence taken seems that Mr. Solmes made the assertion, which is the ground of action, to Mr. S. D. Farley, who reported it to the plaintiff, who caused his attorney to notify Mr. Solmes of the entry of an action against him. Farley, as a relative and mutual friend, did not believe the story, but ceased to invite Solmes and Palmer to his house. He tried to effect a settlement of the difficulty, but although each professed a desire for an amicable arrangement when separate, they could not agree when brought to the point. Other witnesses also testified to Mr. Solmes having talked with them on the subject, he saying that he had heard the story from others. The defendant swore that he first heard the story from Mrs. Lydia Solmes, an aunt to both parties. This lady testified that she had told Mr. Solmes, but that the subject was one of common rumour. Several witnesses for the defence testified to having heard the rumour several years ago. The case was given to the jury about six o'clock, and a sealed verdict has been returned.

A Pastor's Troubles.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 16.—At a quarterly meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's church last night, resolutions were passed regretting the annoyance and misrepresentation to which their pastor, the Rev. M. W. McLean had been subjected because he did not participate in the revival services lately conducted in this city by the Rev. W. Hammond, and cordially endorsing the action taken by Mr. McLean, and tendering to him their loving and sincere sympathy in the position in which he was placed.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—In the collar-and-elbow wrestling match between McMahon and Dufour for the championship of the world, up to the 6 o'clock, neither contestant had gained a fall. There was great excitement.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

China Preparing for War with Russia.

French Jesuits Contemplating Flight to Spain.

Success of General Melikoff's Government.

MARSHAL CAMPOS ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND DR. RUSSELL.

RUSSIA'S POWER OVER PERSIA.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU,
LONDON, March 12.

The *Herald* correspondent at Madrid telegraphs:—I hear to-day in aristocratic and clerical circles that the French Jesuits have intimated to the Primate of Spain that they intend to seek refuge in this country if they are expelled from France. They took the first steps last summer to increase their already flourishing schools in several Provinces of the Peninsula, and after the Carlist war they obtained possession of their founder's house and convent at Loyola in the Basque provinces, whither he was carried after the siege of Pampeluna, and where he first determined to put aside worldly things and make his pilgrimage to the convent of Montserrat. They were expelled from Spain in 1770 by the Bourbons, but were tolerated again after the war of independence. In the present century they were again expelled and again returned after the restoration in 1874. To-day the Spanish Jesuits probably number more than two thousand, including priests, scholastics, and brothers.

In the Senate yesterday, Marshal Campos read the despatches which he had sent from Havana to the Madrid Government before his recall to Spain. In these he had insisted upon his recall unless lower taxes and tariff duties and treaties of commerce, with America in particular, were granted in obedience to public opinion, and the grievances of Cuba were afterward redressed. Amid profound sensation, he read a second despatch in which he warned the Madrid Government that unless these reforms were soon carried out Cuba would become African by the war of races, or American, on account of its commercial interest. This speech has caused even more excitement than did the reduction of expenditure and taxation conceded yesterday by Senor Elduayen, the Minister of the Colonies, in the Cuban Budget of 1880 and 1881. These reductions, made at the request of the Creole members, amounted to five million dollars.

LONDON, March 14.

The *Herald* correspondent at Madrid telegraphs:—Most of the European Powers, and also the United States, have accepted the invitation of the Spanish Government to a conference, which is to be held in Madrid next June, and is to determine and fix the rights of protectorate exercised by the foreign Powers over the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco, very often indeed far beyond the rights conferred on them by Treaties. Morocco will send a delegate, and the treatment of the Jews will also be examined. Most of the powers are inclined to name their resident Minister in Madrid as their representative in the Congress. Spanish opinion is very jealous of foreign predominance in Morocco, and views with especial disfavour the great influence enjoyed at the Court of Tangiers by the British Minister. This question is exciting public attention to an unusual degree.

A great banquet was held yesterday by the principal West Indian members of Congress belonging to the Liberal party, and by the leading Democratic statesmen. It was here decided to form a large association to agitate in favour of free trade and social reforms in the Colonies and at home. The association held its second meeting to-day in the Alhambra Theatre, which was densely crowded. Many Liberal orators spoke in favour of the movement. Senors Moret and Labra surpassed themselves in fervour and eloquence. They argued that Spain is before all an agricultural and mining country, and that her energies should be concentrated on the production of those commodities for which her soil is best fitted. Prohibitive tariffs are passing out of date, and the knell of Protectionism has been sounded. The mountains are to be clothed with new verdure, the science of modern agriculture to be universally taught, the mines to yield four-fold, smuggling to be eradicated, and a commercial millennium, headed by Senors Moret and Labra, is at length to dawn for Spain. Meanwhile a prodigious sensation has been caused by the pronunciamento against the Cabinet that has just been issued in the Senate by Marshals Concho and Jovellar, Generals Saez Valmaseda and Rigueloe, Admiral Pavia, the Duke de Tetuan, and other officers of Colonial experience belonging to the Conservative party.

IMPOVERISHED TURKEY.

INAUGURATION OF A RIGID SYSTEM OF ECONOMY IN THE SULTAN'S GOVERNMENT—REDUCTION OF THE GRAND VIZIER'S SALARY.

LONDON, March 15.

A Constantinople despatch says a scheme of domestic economy which has been for some time under consideration, has at last matured in the issuing of a firman by the Sultan, reducing the salary of the Grand Vizier from three thousand pounds per month to two hundred pounds per month, and the salaries of the other ministers in proportion. This decided and radical step has created much excitement in official circles, but is generally approved as a necessary preliminary to an abatement of extravagant expenditures. Under the present arrangement of the divan of the Sublime Porte, the Grand Vizier is no longer the influential and important dignitary he once was, the functions formerly vested in him being in the hands of the Minister of Interior, and the Vizier simply filling the comparatively ordinary part of a household officer. In his firman announcing the reductions, the Sultan says it is his purpose to cut off rigorously all items of cost whose existence has burdened the annual budget, and to rid it as rapidly as possible of all purely ornamental expenses, which have hitherto rendered Turkey a mere monetary football in the exchanges of Europe. He also states that he has become thoroughly awakened to the necessity of developing the home industries of the country, and he confidently invites the co-operation of foreign capitalists in making the experiment.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU,
LONDON, March 13.

The *Herald* correspondent at Rome telegraphs:—The visit of Ismael Pasha to this city has excited a great deal of interest. The carnival being over and Nordenskjold gone, Rome had settled into its normal Lenten dullness when the ex-Khedive arrived at the Hotel Bristol, with his suite and Prince Hassan. No political significance was attributed to his visit. He has spent the fortnight in viewing the monuments of the Eternal City and in receiving the calls of distinguished Italians and foreigners who knew him in the days of his prosperity. But gossip, which is never long idle in Rome, insists that he has come to avoid a suit brought against him by the municipal authorities of Naples. Polygamy is a statutable offence according to the provisions of article 1999 of the Penal Code, and the harem, which the Khedive has made no efforts to conceal, in his villa at Posilipo has grown to be a scandal to respectable Neapolitans, who are circulating a petition against the dark-eyed beauties of Egypt. Be that as it may, it is certain that Ismael Pasha leaves on next week for Paris, and the ostensible reason of his departure is that he is about to arrange his pecuniary affairs.

The religious world is much distressed by the death of Father Giovanni, the Capuchin Friar, who was one of the most celebrated tenor singers in Rome. He was not only remarkable for the beauty of his voice and the purity of his method, but there was a religious fervour in his execution of a mass that brought tears to the eyes of worshippers, and placed the Father in rivalry with the master singers of the past. The Pope has expressed lively regret at the good friar's death.

His Holiness to-day received the new bishops and an ecclesiastical deputation, and a second oblation was brought him from the Count of Chambord. His health continues to be good, and though he is rarely seen beyond the precincts of the Vatican, the *Aurora* gives us assurance that there is no reason for disquietude.

As for political matters, they are completely stagnant. An interpellation was made in Parliament to-day on the foreign policy of the Government. It was headed by Signor Crispi, who is showing a bitter animosity to every measure initiated by the right, and was supported by Signori Visconte Venosta, Marselli Bonghi and Della Rocca. They say that Crispi has an eye to the Ministry.

REBELLIOUS BASUTOS.

THREATENED DISARMAMENT OF THE NATIVES OF BASUTO LAND—AFFAIRS BECOMING CRITICAL AND AN INSURRECTION PROBABLE.

LONDON, March 15.

Advices from Basuto Land, by way of Cape Town, state that affairs are growing critical, and the Colonial Government will insist upon disarming the natives, who evince a growing indisposition to submit to authority. The restlessness of the Basutos dates back to 1866, when they were obliged to conclude a peace with the Orange free state by ceding a large portion of their territory to that Republic, and that they have apparently been only awaiting their time to strike a blow for the independence which they wholly lost in 1868, on the occasion of the annexation of the remainder of the territory to Natal. It is believed that the Basutos having been told that the late Zulu war was unpopular with the English people are inclined to accept that rumour as a sign that no serious opposition will be made by the Colonial Government in case they now make an attempt to regain their former political tribal union. In military circles in South Africa, it is felt that while the safety of the neighbouring provinces may require the disarming of the natives, a military movement to do this is almost certain to be followed by a widespread and bloody insurrection.

GEN. MELIKOFF'S POLICY.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS DISCONTINUED—GREATER FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—MORE LENIENT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

LONDON, March 15.

A St. Petersburg despatch says everything tends to show Gen. Melikoff does not depend entirely on harsh measures. The system of wholesale arrests has been discontinued. There are individual arrests under special circumstances, but they include nobody of note. The signs of the times are noticeable in greater freedom of the press. The *Strano* dwells on the harsh treatment of students. The *Golos* quotes the *Strano's* article, and urges that the young men be treated with more consideration.

THE REFUSAL TO EXTRADITE HARTMANN.

Two officials of the Russian Embassy at Paris are expected at St. Petersburg today, with documents explaining the refusal to extradite Hartmann, from a legal point of view. The Russian Government will be guided in its further conduct regarding the matter by the contents of these papers.

SOCIALISM IN POLAND.

A Warsaw telegram says the police surprised a meeting of Socialists there, captured two civil engineers, a medical student and thirteen artisans.

M. DE FREYCINET'S FIRMNESS.

ARTICLE SEVEN AGAIN REJECTED BY THE FRENCH SENATE—THE AMENDED EDUCATIONAL BILL CARRIED—EXISTING LAWS RELATING TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES TO BE ENFORCED.

PARIS, March 15.

In the Senate a debate took place on the second reading of the Ferry Education Bill. M. Pellatin moved that clause seven be re-inserted. Premier De Freycinet said, despite our wish for conciliation, we have not again brought forward clause seven in a new form, because we think the original draft was already compromised, that clause having been rejected. It only remains for us to apply the existing laws. M. Pellatin's motion was rejected by 149 to 132. The entire bill, as amended, was adopted by 187 to 103. In consequence of M. de Freycinet's firm declaration, it is probable the Left will renounce their intended interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. A meeting of the Left Centre resolved to demand the application of the existing laws to religious confraternities.

PARIS, March 16.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Left introduced an interpellation asking the Government what course it will pursue relative to unauthorized religious confraternities. The Premier emphatically repeated the declaration of yesterday, that he would apply the existing laws. He demanded complete liberty of action. He would always be ready to render an account of his acts. He asked for a complete vote of confidence by a large majority. A motion was introduced by the Left expressing confidence in the Government, and relying on its firmness to enforce the laws against unauthorized congregations. The motion was adopted by 338 to 147. The Extreme Left abstained from voting. The minority were all members of the Right. The Ferry Educational bill, as amended by the Senate, was then adopted.

The Senate to-day passed the bill embodying the postal money order convention with the United States.

The Chamber of Deputies has fixed the duty on cereals and corn in grain at 60 centimes. Maize is exempted from all duties.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU,
LONDON, March 16.

The *Herald* correspondent at Shanghai says:—I hear, on the best authority, that the China authorities have condemned Chung How, the late Ambassador to Russia, to death. He was originally suspended on the pretext that he had returned without Imperial permission. The Six Boards and the Nine Courts and other judicial authorities at Pekin, were instructed to enquire into his conduct while conducting the mission, and particularly into the question whether any part of the five million taels, to the payment of which he pledged the Imperial treasury, had found their way into his own pocket. His stipulations were recited by the Board, and held by them to be unpatriotic and prejudicial to the dignity of China. Shrewd judges believe that the Emperor has been advised that the Kuldja indemnity is too great, and that the best way to avoid paying it, is to withold the ratification of the treaty. Chung How is made the scapegoat.

THE BLAST OF WAR.

The decision that reaches me to-day carries with it grave complications between China and Russia, for the Czar will [illegible] the Envoy. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. A sudden warlike spirit seems to have gained possession of the Chinese people. On all sides there are symptoms of a coming struggle, before which all the wars of the Empire will fade in insignificance. The green banner army is being carefully trained in European tactics, their spears and matchlocks are being replaced by rifles. The bamboo lances of the cavalry are giving place to orthodox sabres of English troops. The Governor-Generals of the eighteen Provinces of the Empire have been charged with special military commissions, and new powers are conferred on the members of their staff. A general inspection has been ordered by the War Minister, the accounts of the War Department overhauled, and the defences of the coasts strengthened. A number of foreign drill-masters have been brought to Tientsang, which is the principal garrison town of the Empire. Preparations being already made for calling out the irregular volunteers, who are only mustered in the gravest times. The Flowery Land has awoke from its torpor, and seems determined to take a foremost part in the stirring events of the time.

WOLSELEY AND RUSSELL.

OPINIONS AT THE HORSE GUARDS AND IN PALL MALL—A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION DEMANDED—SIR GARNET'S NEW POST.

LONDON, March 16.

At the Service clubs the theme of conversation and general topic is the row between Dr. Russell and Sir Garnet Wolseley. At the Horse Guards it is fraught with considerable displeasure to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is a great personal friend of the former, and in Pall Mall the opinion is that the scribe is so thoroughly posted that even if he were in some slight error, which all think he is not, he would not be the one who would come out second best. With the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and many others of nearly equal calibre who place implicit reliance in Dr. Russell's statements, there is every desire for a full investigation.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is not expected to commence his duties of Quarter-master General on the head quarters staff until the autumn, possibly it may be later before he takes his seat at the Horse Guards. All look upon the appointment as a most fitting one and in everyway adapted to the young General, who has proven himself in many instances before, independent of his other qualifications, a splendid theorist in army matters.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

DOUBTS AS TO THE SHAH'S POWER TO ADHERE TO ENGLAND'S CAUSE.

LONDON, March 16.

Many Persian travellers who know the Shah are very dubious as to the propriety of relying too implicitly upon his strict adhesion to the British cause. Setting aside the question of the course he would pursue were he left to himself in respect to England, it is held that Russia can at any moment bring to bear such an overwhelming influence upon Persia that the latter would hesitate in taking any step which had the least semblance of being offensive to her powerful neighbour. The whole of the Russian press has not hesitated boldly, which now they only briefly hint, to point out the potential influence of her power which might at any moment be brought to bear upon Persia by the appearance of her large army in the Caucasus and her warships in the Caspian Sea. Notwithstanding all this, it is urged by others that should the moment arrive when Russia should attempt aggrandizement, England will not hesitate to support Persia in preserving her territorial integrity.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A Couple of Scotchmen Flogged for Destroying Domestic Happiness.

An Explanation Demanded by the Consul at Galveston.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 16.—Matthew and David Dow, Scotchmen, settled in Bell county, and commenced teaching the doctrine of sanctification, and thus destroyed the domestic tranquillity of a number of families by arraying wives against husbands. A party of men, on February 10th, flogged the Dows, and ordered them to leave the country. The British Consul at Galveston has demanded of the State Department to know what action has been taken to punish this outrage on British subjects. The Acting Secretary of State replied that the local authorities were ready to act upon proper affidavits. A writ of lunacy was sworn out against the Dows. They were declared insane, but the superintendent of the asylum at Austin denied them admission, and they met here and remain quiet.

A FORGER'S WEAKNESS.

He Ruins Himself by Helping Others.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—William Hilton, formerly Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester railroad, confesses he issued forged paper amounting to $80,000, purporting to be endorsed by Wm. Slater and Lyman Cook. His operations had been going on over two years. Hilton was a prominent temperance worker, and Superintendent of the First Universalist Sunday school. He says he got heavily in debt through assisting and endorsing for others. His notes were endorsed by Slater & Cook, prominent manufacturers. In 1878 he became so weakened by the strain upon him, that he commenced to forge the names of Slater & Cook to notes to raise money to take up old notes. Unscrupulous brokers charged him exorbitant interest. Finally he could go no further. The amount of the forgeries is not known. Hilton placed it at $80,000, but it is thought it will go higher than that. There are now outstanding against him notes to the amount of $40,000 bearing genuine endorsement of Slater & Cook, which are secured by Hilton's property. Hilton says none of the money has been used for vicious purposes. He says his weakness for helping others has been the cause of his ruin. No arrest yet.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET

Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THREE MILLION POUNDS DEFICIT.

Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure for Next Year.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget, showing the revenue this year would yield £2,195,000 less than estimated, leaving a deficit of £3,356,000. The Chancellor said the Supplementary Estimate would have further increased the deficit to about five millions, if all the money asked for under these Estimates had been spent, but, on the contrary, their amount was more than covered by savings in other branches of expenditure. The deficit is, therefore, only £3,340,000. The cost of the Zulu war was £5,138,000, nearly all of which had been defrayed by England. The Estimates for next year are:—Expenditure, £81,485,000; revenue, £81,560,000. Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to alter the probate and administration duties in a manner which will increase the surplus to £557,000. He also proposes to make co-operative stores liable to income tax, though the exemption in favour of industrial and provident societies will be continued. Eight millions in Exchequer bonds are now out. Six millions of these will be converted into terminable annuities. Of the yearly fund necessary for the payment of these annuities £1,400,000 will be raised by a new sinking fund, and £800,000 by increasing the permanent charge of debt. This will absorb the increased surplus £775,000 and the proceeds of the income tax on co-operative stores, leaving a surplus of £178,000. It was remarked that most of the Home Rulers were absent from their seats when the Budget was presented.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech explaining the Budget, states that he was obliged in consequence of the early dissolution of Parliament, to present the Budget before the close of the financial year. He had taken great pains to make the estimates for the unexpired portion cautious and safe. The eight millions of Exchequer bonds before referred to, were issued on account of expenditure for preparation during the Eastern excitement, and the cost of the Zulu war. He had no intention to submit a vote for contribution from this country towards meeting the expenses of the Afghan war. He declared the result of the six years tenure of office by the present Government would be a reduction of the funded debt by £20,342,000.

The Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain has issued the following violent manifesto to the Home Rule Associations and the Irish people of Great Britain:—

Lord Beaconsfield has issued in the guise of a letter to the Viceroy of Ireland a declaration of war upon your country and your friends. The Ministry is seeking to obtain a renewed term of office by sowing discord and hatred between Englishmen and Irishmen and Lord Beaconsfield's vicious manifesto directly appeals to the worst passions and prejudices for the purpose of stirring up Englishmen against the Irish nationality. The Ministry neither knows, nor cares, how to relieve our distressed fellow countrymen. Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy has been an inglorious and disastrous failure. Vote against him as you would against an enemy of your country.

Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian says:—

In the electioneering address issued by Lord Beaconsfield, an attempt is made to work upon your fears by dark allusions to repeal of the union and abandonment of the Colonies. Those who endangered the union with Ireland were the party which maintained the ascendancy Church, unjust land law, and franchises inferior to ours. As for the Colonies, Liberal administrations gave them popular responsible Governments, undertook to defend Canada with the whole strength of the Empire, and organized a great scheme for uniting the several settlements of British North America into one Dominion.

The present Ministry neglected home legislation, aggravated public distress by continued shocks to the confidence of the country, and augmented the public expenditure and taxation. Abroad, the Ministry have endangered the prerogative by gross misuse, weakened the Empire by needless wars, disheartened it in the eyes of Europe by filching Cyprus from the Porte under a Mediterranean treaty, aggrandized Russia, lured Turkey to dismemberment and ruin, and loaded India with the cost of unjustifiable war. The Ministry have done nothing to improve our social condition. You are promised the advantages of ascendancy in the councils of Europe. The word "ascendancy" is best known to us by its baneful connection with the history of Ireland. I must assert the co-equal rights of independent allied Powers, but in the mouth of the present Ministry the claim is ridiculous.

KEARNEY FOUND GUILTY.

Condemned to Six Months' Imprisonment.

The Fire-Eater Surprised and the Citizens Gratified.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—There was a large attendance at the Sand lots yesterday. Kearney took an entirely new departure. He said the objects of the