is not a drop of blood in my veins an my father's or my mother's side that is not Celtic. Talking of the loyalty of the High-landers, the monarchical spirit of the Celtic race, whether it be Irish or Scotch, is celebrated in the Dominion. I have the pride to say that my grandfather—the father of my mother—was loyal to the Stuart race. At the age of fifteen he was a cornet in Lord Elcho's Horse, and fought in the battle of Culleden. (Cheers.) It is a dangerous thing to attack Highlanders. I hear that somebody told Mr. Cartwright. there were 500 Highlanders coming up to see him to-day. If so, it must have rather disturbed his sleep, I think; but we do not use a double barrelled gun to shoot flies. I think Mr. Cartwright did not fully realize when he was insulting the Highlanders he was rather putting his hand into a hornet's nest, and if he finds it sore and swollen he has to thank himself for the sting. (Cheers.) He should have remembered what "The MacNab" said on being charged with throwing a man, who had in sulted him, over a bridge into the water. "Why I didn't think that any man would have ventured to affront MacNab on a bridge, if he didn't know how to swim." (Laughter and cheers.)

The company after the regular Highland Laughter and cheers.)
The company after the regular Highland

The Promised Liquor Bill.

Hon. Mr. Scott has introduced the Hon. Mr. Scott has introduced the promised liquor bill in the Senate, and explained its provisions. It confers power on any county or city to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. For medicinal purposes, the certificate of a dostor is required; for sacramental, a clergyman; for mechanical, a sworn application certified by two justices. On the certified application of one-fourth of the registered voters of a county or city, the Governor-General issues a proclamation in the Gazette stating that after sixty days a plebiscite will be taken after the manner of the Dominion elections by the Sheriffs or other persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council. If a majority of the electors vote in favour of the law, it comes into force on the expiration of the licence term, so as to avoid conflict between local and Dominion jurisdiction. The law once in operation in a county or town, it stands for three years absolutely, and is then repealable only on application and by election as before. The vote will be by ballot with heavy penalties against corrupt practices. with heavy penalties against corrupt practices. The expenses will be borne by the

Dominion.

Mr. Scott explained the new liquor bill at length in the Senate on Friday, and Saturday's Mail contained a full report of his speech. The prohibitory sections are the 94th and 95th. The 94th is as fol-

Act comes into force and takes effect in any county or city, and for so long there-after as the same continues in force there-in, no person, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for bona fide use in some art, trade, or manufacture, under the regulation contained in the third sub-section of this section or as hereinafter authorized by the fourth or by the fifth sub-section of this section, shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pre-tence or upon any device, settle or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give, to any person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage, and part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating.

2. And neither any licence issued to any

listiller or brewer-nor yet any licence for distiller of brewer—nor yet any hoence for retailing on board any steamboat or other vessel, brandy, rum, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors any steamboat or other vessel, wine, ale, any steamboat or other vessel, wine, ale, beer, portee, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors, but not brandy, rum, whiskey, or spirituous liquors—nor yet any other description of licence whatever—shall in any wise avail to render legal any act done in violation of this section.

3. Provided, always, that the sale of inwas alive. oxicating liquors for exclusively sacra-mental or medicinal purposes, or for bona fide use in some art, trade, or manufacture, shall be lawful only for such druggists and and as shall be lawful only for such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Municipal Council of the county or city; such sale for sacramental purposes to be made only on the certificate of a clergyman affirming that the liquor is required for such purpose; such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, and to be made only on the certificate of a medical man affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein, and when such sale is for its use in some art. trade, or manuto make person named therein, and when such sale is for its use in some art, trade, or manufacture, the same to be made only on a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace of the bona fides of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant, that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation; and it shall be the duty of the druggist of the certificate and tion; and it shall be the duty of the druggist or other vendor to file the certificate and keep a register of all such sales, indicating the name of the purchaser and the quantity sold, and to make an annual return of all such sales on the 31st day of December in every year to the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue division the county or city is situated.

4. Provided, always, that any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city, may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufacturd thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than nuch dis he coule

at, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same be-yond the limit of the county or city, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a lt. as every

time.

5. Provided also, that any merchant or trader having his store or place for the sale of goods within such county or city, may thereat keep for sale intoxicating liquor, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time.

In any prosecution against a distiller, brewer, merchant, and trader under this section, it shall be incumbent on the defendant to furnish satisfactory evidence of having good reason for believing that such liquor would be forthwith removed beyond the limits of the county or city for consumption outside the same.

By the 95th clause the penalty for the first offence is a fine of not less than \$50; for the second not less than \$50; for the second not less than \$100; for third and every subsequent offence imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months and one-third.

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All intoxicating liquors in respect to which any such offence has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages, or receptacles of any kind whatever in which the same is contained shall be forfeited.

Any prosecution for such penalty may be brought by, or in the name of, the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose official division the offence was committed, or by or in the name of any person.

Such prosecution may be brought in the Province of Ontario before any Supendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the courts of the courts of the contract of the courts of t

Province of Ontario before any Stipendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the Peace for the county, city, or district wherein the offence was committed; or, if the effence was committed in any city or town having a Police Magistrate—or, if the offence was committed in any city or town not having a Police Magistrate, then before the Mayor thereof.

Mr. Thomas Hatt, an old resident ness Dundas, the other day commenced plough

through the Board of Works was 600. In Ireland, with respect to landlord and tenant right, and with regard to politics, the voice of the tenants was far more powerful than the landlords. No social change would be good in any way in Ireland—he meant favouring one class at the expense of another. The measure he advocated, namely, a Commission, was one that would satisfy all parties.

ELECTION ITEMS.

Two vacancies have been created in the representation of English constituencies—in Cirencester, by the elevation to the peerage of Mr. A. A. Bathurst, on the death of his uncle, Lord Bathurst, and in Canterbury, by the retirement of Mr. H. A. M. Butler-Johnstone, Mr. Bathurst, who is a Conservative, has represented A. M. Butler-Johnstone. Mr. Bathurst, who is a Conservative, has represented Cirencester since 1857. Candidates for Cirencester are already in the field—the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby being spoken of in the Liberal, and Captain Chester in the Conservative interest. Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who has just accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, has sat for Canterbury since 1862. He also is a Conservative, although in voting for Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church in 1868 he declared himself independent of a party leader.

Mr. A. E. Hardy, second son of the War Secretary, has issued his address to the electors of Canterbury, and will, it seems, have a walk over. The local Liberals have decided not to contest the seat, in order not even to seem to be embarrassing the covernment in the present crisis.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes:—"The summary rejection at the Athenseum Club of Mr. John Walter, M.P., and proprietor of the Times, still continues the topic of general conversation. This ungenerous act was the work of a small coterie which had not even political motives to justify it, and in this case as in so many others a scapegoat absolutely innocent is made to bear the penalty of long accumulated grievances. The real cause of Mr. Walter's mon-success was, I am pretty sure, the dislike entertained by a large section of this club to one of the most prominent contributors to the Times of "Personals," as the Americans call them. This is Mr. A. Hayward, Q.C., the author of the biographical notices of eminent personages, which from time to time appear in the leading London journal. Mr. Hayward is both feared and disliked, and there are still members in the club who, however much they may have blamed the late Mr. Christie for his passage of arms with Mr. Hayward, liked the latter still less for his bearing in the fray. These supported the clique in arms against Mr. Walter, and rendered valueless the 250 votes which were registered for him."

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.P. MR, JOHN WALTER, M.P.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.P. Mr. Richard Bright, the member for the eastern division of Somerset, died on Thursday xight, after a short illness. The son of a merchant of Bristol, he was born in 1822, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and had sat for East Somersething in 1869.

omersetshire since 1868.
BRITISH SUBJECTS EMPLOYING SLAVES. Recently the Government became alive to the fact that certain British subjects in South America employ slaves to do their work. These persons are the managers of mining companies there which belong to shareholders in this country. A consul in South America was sent on a special mission to investigate the subject, and he has just sent home a long statement, which is now under the consideration of the law efficers of the Crown. It is said to be certain that, as soon as the facts are made public, it will be found that the existing state of things cannot be tolerated.

VALUABLE SHORTHORMS.

Mr. Allsopp, M. P., has purchased the shorthorn cow Eighth Duchess of Oneida, ealved November 18, 1872, and Duchess of Muderby Second, calved July 14, 1877, by the Red Rose bull Lord of the Isles, from the Earl of Bective, for £7,500. He has also purchased the Red Rose of Tweeddale, and three other young shorthorn heifers, for £3,500, making a total of £11.000 for six shorthorns. Eighth Duchess Oneida is the dam of Duke of Nuderby Second, bought by Sir C. Sampson for

with disallowing the testimony of our Lord and his Apostles to the authorship of Old Tessament Scriptures, was found not to be relevant by 24 to 10 votes. Appeals were taken to the Synod.

THE ATLANTIC TRADE.

THE ATLANTIC TRADE.

Some idea of the extraordinary depression in the shipping trade, and especially in the Atlantic branch, may be acquired by perusing Mr. Rome's speech at the meeting of the shareholders of the National Steamship Company, Limited. Mr. Rome presented a very gloomy picture of the past year's work and of this year's prospects. The freights last year amounted to only £37,000, and since 1873 there had been a falling off in the income of the company of no less than £275,000. He mentioned as an unprecedented circumstance that stamps had taken roads to America. pany of no less than £275,000. He mentioned as an unprecedented circumstance that steamers had taken goods to America for nothing for the sake of the essential dead weight. Mr. Banner was more hopeful of future prospects, but as he depends principally upon the Black Sea trade for his better anticipations, his remarks will give scant comfort in the present political uncertainty.

certainty.
THE PROPLE'S WILLIAM. THE PROPLE'S WILLIAM.

Mr. Gladstone has contributed an article to the Nineteenth Century, entitled "The Paths of Honour and of Shame," in which he reviews the present political situation as regards the Eastern question. After pointing out that England has been brought almost to the brink of war, he argues that even as regards the Suez Canal we have no interests apart from the rest of Europe; and since the British Government has wisely resolved that the question respecting the passage of war ships through the Straits should be left to the decision of Europe, there remains not the shadow of a plea for war. He condemns the proposed "petty spolistion" of Roumania by Russia.

IMPORTATION OF MEAT.

From a return just issued it appears that

From a return just issued it appears that during the six months ended January last, 24,819 tons of dead meat were imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, 4,399 tons being salted beef, 7,815 fresh beef, 4,801 salted pork, 12 fresh pork, 935 tons salted or fresh of meat not otherwise described, which it is understood consisted principally of fresh mutton, and 6,857 tons of meat preserved otherwise than by salting. The total quantity imported during the month of January last was 5,885 tons, compared with 5,024 tons in the month of December, 4,062 in November, 4,254 in October, 3,250 in September, and 2,344 in August.

AN EPISCOPAL DEFENCE OF THEATRES.

The Bishop of Melbourne, says the

September, and 2,344 in August.

An episcopal depence of theatres.

The Bishop of Melbourne, says the Times, writes a long letter to the Melbourne papers defending theatrical amusements. He says:—"It is sometimes asked, for instance, whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess fournament, or a spelling bee. In his circumstances it is very unlikely that he would; but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people, and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket and to require grave divines either to join their sport or condemn it. The Bishop concludes by saying that he desires "to do something to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

INGLAND'S MILITARY POWER.

The Republique Française devotes a long article to discussing the forces which could be commanded by England in the event of a war with Russia. The writer points out that such a struggle might be prolonged indefinitely. What led to the rapid conclusion of the great wars which we have seen in recent days was, in his opinion, the proximity of the belligerent nations. "It would be altogether different in a war between England and Russia, and nothing could prevent the former, which has men, money, and the first fleet in the world at money, and the first fleet in the world at

THE CATTLE BILL. THE CATTLE BILL.

The Farmer says that the most important points of the Duke of Richmond's Bill are that all foreign cattle shall be slaughtered at the point of landing—with the exception of a few special animals for breeding purposes which will be dealt with by quarantine—and that by the strict isolation of infested districts at home a vigorous effort will be made to stamp out all contagious maladies. No exception whatever is made in favor of cattle imported from Spain, America, or anywhere else. This is declared to be the only consistent, logical method of dealing with the subject.

THE ENTAIL LAWS.

method of dealing with the subject.

THE ENTAIL LAWS.

The following is from a very able and interesting series of papers, entitled:
"Historical Sketches of the Land Laws," now appearing in the North British Agriculturist:—"Having secured the Church lands the foreign refugees, naturally somewhat unconfident of the stability of a title so acquired, devised a means by which they sought to perpetuate these properties in their families to all eternity. They had good reason for this. Apart from the instability of title, experience taught them that, as a rule, the father toiled and made pelf, place, and position, the sons ntilized

pelf, place, and position, the sons ntilized the legacy, and the grandchildren spent it. The attempt was to provide against this law of nature, and to perpetuate their own manes and titles and territories to the end of time through descendants, whether born with or without brains. The device they fell upon was the granting of entails on their children and children's children yet unborn, and, failing them, strangers ; such children, children schildren, and strangers assuming and bearing the name and title of the entailer. Curious results have come to light by a recent examination of the hatters in Paris. It is found that there are three stages in the development of family heads. The head of the father, rising to eminence and laying the foundation of a fortine, is large to begin with, and increases with the vigour of mind exercised in prosecuting his object. The head of the son, who inherits the position and fortune, and enjoys it, is not so large as his father's and does not increase, but remains stationary like his fortune; but the head of the grandcon, who squanders all, has at fifty a head no bigger than he had at fifteen; and, curiously enough, the heads of priests never grow after twenty-five. Families thus spring, stand stockstill and enjoy, and decay. The spring time is the time of redoubled and increasing brain and brain power. The spring man, the head of the house and entailer, could, while he entails the lands and titles, entail also his brain on his successors, entails might be endurable. But nature does not admit of that. As it is, brain and body alike are carried to oblivion, and the brainless is set up in his stead—utterly unfit te fill his place to the people; and yet the honour, the titles, and territory which brains, that territory would be growing full food for the house and entailer, could, while he entails the lands and titles, entail also his brain on his successors, entails might be endurable. But nature does not admit of that. As it is, brain and body alike are carried to otherwork at the

The Rev. C.A. Leveson, of St. George's, Camden Hill, assigned his pew-rents and fees as security for a loan of £4,800. Subsequently his affairs came into liquidation, and the Registrar of the Bankruptoy Court, Mr. Spring Rice, decided, upon the application of the trustee, that the assignment was of no force, as the pew-rents could not be attached. Yesterday the Court of Appeal confirmed the decision of the Registrar.

Mr. Gilbert Murray in his article on the "Present and Future of British Agriculture," declares that the blighting effect of ancient and effete covenants, which hedge in the agriculturist on every side, have a

all refreshments supplied."

Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, although warned in Court against the continued publication of the pamphlet on which the late prosecution was based, have announced their determination to go on

which the late prosecution was based, have announced their determination to go on with the publication. They have the courage of their opinions.

An old law punishing runaway husbands with the lash has been revived in England, and at Manchester Sessions Jason Roberts was sentenced to be subjected to the corrective influences of twelve lashes of the "cat," in addition to enduring twelve months' imprisonment.

The Daily News says that owing to the large return emigration last year, \$1,848, England only lost 38,123 people, or little more than one-sixth of what used to be the case. The emigrants from Canada were 5,000 against 7,000 who left for Canada, giving the colony a gain of just 2,000 souls.

ada, giving the colony a gain of just 2,000 souls.

Mr. John Gordon, head of the large flax spinning firm of Messrs. John Gordon & Co., of the Douglas Anchor and Grove Mills, Dundee, has died suddenly at his residence in Broughty Ferry. Mr. Gordon has occupied a leading position among Dundee merchants for a quarter of a century.

The Lancet says it is not generally known that in the great fortresses of the Mediter.

The Lancet says it is not generally known that in the great fortresses of the Mediterranean — Gibraltar and Malta — English troops are peculiarly susceptible to a hybrid fever, simulating typhoid so closely as to puzzle the medical attendant, if he happens not to have given the malady a little study or consideration.

A lady some time ago caused a mild sensation in Edinburgh by having her horse "ahod in gold." The matter is explained by the announcement that the lady in question is an inmate of the Royal Linatic Asylum at Gartnavel, near Glasgow. The lady is said to be a daughter of the late George Thomas, surveyor of taxes, Dumfries.

A young woman of the name of Berg, the wife of a German jeweller, has appeared in person in the Divorce Court, and succeeded, unaided by counsel or solicitor, in obtaining a decree nisi, on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The affair caused great excitement amongst the very junior members of the Bar, who, no doubt, object to women's rights in this direction.

doubt, object to women's rights in this direction.

A London correspondent writes:—I learn that a great onslaught is shortly to be made upon Cardinal Manning. He is to be accused of all manner of plots and intrigues in connection with the business of the Papal election. Strange complications will perhaps arise out of the fact that a new man reigns at the Vatican, of a temper and tendency in many respects very different from Pic Nono.

There seems to be something like a conspiracy in a certain quarter of the House of

There seems to be something like a conspiracy in a certain quarter of the House of Commons to send Mr. Joseph Cowen "to Coventry." Radicals hold aloof from him, and cease talking when he draws near, and give him the cold shoulder in a manner not quite consistent with their boasted admiration for liberty of opinion. And then they bring an additional grievance against him that he "consorts with Tories."

The linen trade of Ulster, in common with most of the other industries of the United Kingdom, is at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. The failure of one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Belfast for a large amount is announced. The report of the Ulster Spinning Company, Limited, states that the working of the concern for the past half-year has resulted in a loss of nearly £10,000.

The Rev. C.A. Leveson, of St. George's, Camden Hill, assigned his pew-rents and

CALLENDER'S FAVOURTE COMPOUND DENTIFRICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleaning the TEETH and MOUTH, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance, restores to health morbid conditions, preventing disease in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensation in the mouth.

The Dental Association of Ontario—Having examined and used this Favourite "Compound Dentifrice, recommend it for "general use." The following are a few of the many names who speak and write concerning it:—
From J. Branston Willmott, D.D.S., M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry—"Having executily examined your Compound Opentifrice, I cordially recommend if it as containing all the essentials of a first class Dentifrice.

From Was, Bracca, Pastor of Metropolitant church, Toronto:—"I have much pleasure in stating that your Compound Dentifrice is certainly the best I have "ever used."

From D. Thousens, Homenathic Chem-

Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, Toronto.
Nontenor & Lyman, Toronto.
310 Sole Agents for the Dominion.

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carved pear-tree frames to what would a short time ago have almost bought an oil painting by a recognised master. Woollett's and Fisher's engravings are among those most sought for after Bartoloxa's. Verily, Fashion's cobwebs are soon spun and sooner swept away.

My visit to the gallery ever, a portinantean packed, and the lodgings' bill paid with heedless indifference to the fact that my room had been up four pair of stairs, and the butter as breakfast had been that vile compound insolently said here to come from Canads, I was soon speeding in a Great Western train by Windsor Castle, with the flag of the Queen in residence flying from the great tower; was enjoying "a distant view of Rton College," gulping down some hideous reflections on misspent moments past as we crossed the Thames at Maidenhead, went with sfull head of steam through and not bang into Reading station, as a train some years ago did, reached Swindon, and switched off to Glouosster. Thence after a day's balt at Cheltenham have I come to Hereford wa Ross, and through a stretch of country not readily excelled for beautiful scenery by the most artistic fancies on the walls of the