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The Weekly Mail.

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

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

How Loyalty is Manufactured in Russia.

THE ADVANCE UPON CABUL.

Russia's Activity in Fomenting Outbreaks in Afghanistan.

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

[SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

THE ADVANCE UPON CABUL.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Lord Lytton telegraphs that in pursuance of his instructions, he has recalled all the available troops from Ghuzni, in Turkestan, and that these, with twelve regiments of other troops,

LOYALTY TO ORDER.

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

THE NEW AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

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

THE HAND OF RUSSIA.

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

THE OUTBREAK AT HERAT.

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

THE LIBERAL LEADER AT NEWCASTLE.

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

A MISSION FROM THE AMEER.

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

THE SAFETY OF THE PASSES.

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

ENGLISH HORSES FOR AMERICA.

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

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN ASIA IN THE RECENT WAR.

From the reports furnished by the different army divisions to the staff of the Russian army, it is learned for the first time how enormous were the losses sustained in Asia during the recent war. The figures far exceed the numbers hitherto assumed. The storming of Kars in particular appears to have worked dreadful havoc in the Russian ranks. The total actual loss is as follows:—Officers dead, 453, or 4.3 per cent. of the whole number; wounded, 1,663, or 15.8 per cent.; missing, 18, or 0.17 per cent.; total, 2,139. Men, dead, 14,690, or 1.5 per cent.; wounded, 51,332, or 5.5 per cent.; missed, 4,456, or 0.49 per cent.; total, 70,478. This total is divided between regulars, irregulars, and militia. If it be borne in mind that in Asia particularly a number were placed *hors de combat* through sickness, who are not included in the above return, it will be admitted that the losses of the Russians during the campaign referred to are almost unparalleled.

CATTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRIA.

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

RUSSIA'S CORN SUPPLY.

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

CETEWAYO SENT TO CAPE TOWN.

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

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

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

A BRITISH CONVOY WAYLAID.

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

ADMIRAL INGLEFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

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

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

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

FAILURE OF A LONDON GRAIN FIRM.

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

THE AFGHAN COMMANDER DEFEATED.

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

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

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

CETEWAYO'S CAPTURE.

Assembly of the Wise Men of ululand.

The Terms of Peace Proclaimed.

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

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

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

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

ANDRASSY AND BISMARCK

A Mutually Satisfactory Conference at Vienna.

AN AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Activity in the Pig Iron Market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR IN ENGLAND

Extension of the Troubles in Lancashire.

Collapse of the Nailmakers' Strike—Destitution at Middlebore'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is estimated that 3,000 persons are now utterly penniless in Middlesborough.

Fields & Sons, manufacturers of straw and leghorn hats, millinery, etc., have failed; liabilities $87,000.

THE AFGHAN REVOLT.

Particulars of the Outbreak at Herat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Calcutta despatch says the Government is not satisfied regarding the Ameer's conduct. The Ameer has caused the execution of the commander of the mutineers. Public opinion is strong against the Ameer for not protecting the lives of the members of the Embassy. He has forfeited forever the respect of his subjects.

MATTERS IN BURMAH.

Departure of the British Resident from Mandalay.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Rangoon correspondent confirms the report of the departure of the British Resident from Mandalay. Cruelties continue to be perpetrated by the King of Burmah.

A despatch from Rangoon says it is generally believed that orders have been sent to the Acting Resident at Mandalay, Burmah, to leave with his party as soon as he can without betraying undignified haste or appearance of fear. This measure will give general satisfaction, as no intercourse now exists between the Residency and the Burmese Court without running serious risk. As for the Acting Resident, he has not been treated with more discourtesy than was shown to the Resident, but the ordinary attentions due to the representative of the British Government have been studiously withheld, and his presence had no effect in checking the cruelties which are still practised by the Court. It is just possible the Acting Resident may think it less dangerous to remain quietly than to leave. The actual risk to members of the Residency is only slight. Still some risk is inevitable as long as the King continues his drinking orgies, surrounded by young advisers too ignorant and hot-headed to appreciate the danger of war with England. The Burmese were reported delighted at the departure of Col. Brown, the British Resident, declaring they only desired to be left alone to pursue their own policy without the interference of foreigners. The King dislikes having foreigners near him. Everything is reported quiet at Mandalay, although the King's cruelties continue.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Dreaded Agricultural Competition with the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Lord Beaconsfield delivered a speech at the agricultural banquet in Aylesbury to-day. Referring to the American competition with Great Britain, he said the greatest apprehension was felt in the United States that they could not compete with Canada, owing to high taxation and high wages. Since the surrender of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, Canada had become possessed of an illimitable and fertile wilderness. Nearly all the chief landholders in the extreme Western States of America had sold out and gone to that wilderness and begun cultivation there. He had heard on high authority that Canada expected to outstrip the United States in the competition for the European markets, and he, therefore, advised the farmers of England not to be precipitate. Another high authority had informed him that under all the circumstances, the markets of the United States would be disturbed, and that with the impulsive character of humanity in that country the Canadian wilderness would soon be occupied by millions.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is stated Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, has gone to Balmoral, and though it is said his visit is merely on routine duty, it is thought he can only be absent at such a critical time to consult the Queen on some course, which the Ministry has decided upon. Nobody will be surprised if the visit is followed by an early summoning of Parliament.

A Berlin correspondent reports that after the return of the Emperor William from the meeting with the Czar, Prince Bismarck presented to him a memorial demonstrating that it was absolutely necessary for Germany to support Austria against Russia in the East. The Emperor endorsed the views set forth in the memorial.

Thos. S. Cleveland, the American Consul, writes to the *Times* as follows:—"The Government returns and the trade estimates show that the crops of grain in America in the west and Russia in the East to be sold is 505,000 quarters less than the aggregate deficiency of the various countries, and a rise in the price of breadstuffs is, therefore, anticipated.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington states that the total value of the exports from Great Britain and Ireland to all countries, during the eight months ended August 31st, 1878, was £128,364,795, and during the same period of 1879, £122,762,423. The total value of imports into Great Britain from all countries during the eight months ended August 31st, 1878, was £255,386,491, and during the same period of 1879, £231,622,804.

UNITED STATES.

General Grant returned to San Francisco on Sunday, in the steamer City of Tokio, from his travels in Europe and the East. He was accorded a magnificent welcome.

Talmage sailed for home on Saturday. He has lectured and preached ninety-six times during the past three months in Great Britain.

During an election in Bayou Chico, La., on Saturday a shooting affray occurred between Fort and Doseman. Neither of the principals was hurt, but two bystanders were shot. Ed. Grimm was killed and Richard Nash dangerously wounded.

In answer to an enquiry by the editor of the *Bullion*, published in London, asking Secretary Sherman for his views on the expediency of holding an international monetary conference, having for its text a currency based on bullion, Sherman replied that such conference would be expedient and useful.

The grand jury which meets at Salt Lake City next month is expected to thoroughly investigate the subject of polygamous marriages.

Temaro Mustermann, a German farm labourer, has been asleep five days at Flatlands, N.Y., and cannot be awakened. One physician thinks Mustermann has taken a dose of morphine. Another doctor says he is suffering from a cataleptic attack, brought on by excessive drinking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Industrial Exhibition opened at Sydney, N. S. W., on the 17th inst., amid great enthusiasm.

An Ali Kheyl correspondent reports large numbers of natives assembling in the vicinity of the British camp in the Shutargardan pass.

THE FAMINE IN CASHMERE.

Corruption among Officials—A Ghastly Story.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.—The reports from Cashmere are still gloomy. All European eye-witnesses agree that great corruption prevails among the officials. The Maharajah and his Ministers show a want of energy in relieving the distress of the people. A ghastly story has been going the rounds of the papers that two boat loads of famine stricken people were taken out into the lake and drowned. The story has been contradicted, apparently on the authority of the Durbar, but it obtained general credence among the people and visitors in the valley.

Ten Years of Horrible Torture.

—Mrs. Sarah Hanlon, of East 33rd street, New York, for ten years bore, as patiently as she could the agony of a leg swollen to four times its natural size, which was red and raw, and from which constantly oozed a blistering secretion. One week's application of Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia restored the hideous member to complete soundness.

Giles' Pills cures headache.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all the diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant through the critical period of teething.

ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

Annual Meeting of the Provincial Association.

Next Year's Show to be Held at Hamilton and to Last a Fortnight.

By Telegraph from Our Own Reporters.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—To-night the annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario was held at the City Hall, Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of Newcastle, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT delivered his annual address. After some introductory remarks, he said:—

A NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

On no previous occasion has the Council of this Association been able to accomplish the object of bringing together the growth and products of several of our sister Provinces and forming one grand Dominion exposition; and although some of the Provinces had seen fit not to co-operate in this wise and desirable undertaking, yet the marked benefits which must necessarily be felt by all from their united action will go far towards bringing together at no distant period every portion of this widespread Dominion, now reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, causing the Provinces to form a unit in sentiment and in ambition for friendly rivalry, when the next great national exhibit of Canada shall take place. The present time for inaugurating and forming the nucleus of a national exposition of the industrial products of this country has been a very auspicious one, on account of the marked interest taken in this exhibition by his Excellency the Governor-General, and the lustre thrown upon it by the presence of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. This combination of fortunate circumstances will produce results that will be beneficially felt alike by this Association and the country at large, by uniting in one common object for the improvement of our country, the people and those who are so nearly allied to the Crown. Many have expressed the opinion that the Industrial show which has been open for the past three weeks at the City of Toronto would somewhat injuriously affect this one, both in the display of exhibits and in the attendance of the people, but I am pleased to state our Association exhibition has on the present occasion sustained its usual high standard, and has shown itself well worthy of the prestige it has received from the presence of royalty and from the liberal patronage given to it by the great masses of the people. The entries for competition have been in keeping with former years. The articles exhibited have shown great excellence, and the receipts at the gates up to this evening have been quite equal to, if not in advance of, our most sanguine expectations. Doubts were expressed by many individuals that the holding of the Provincial show so far east as the city of Ottawa would lessen its importance and usefulness as a whole, and seriously affect its financial position. This prediction might have been more fully verified, were it not for the happy thought which arose of asking the Government to allow the funds arising from the Government aid by which Dominion gold, silver, and bronze medals were offered as higher in value to competitors. This undertaking also received the hearty co-operation of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. From this joint action and friendly union on the part of some of the other Provinces may be attributed the principal cause by which the grave doubts for success, originally expressed, have been dispelled, and I am now enabled to state with much satisfaction, that the present Exhibition stands second to none of the former shows of the Association in the excellence of the display of the great and varied resources of this Dominion. In addition to the usual Provincial prize list, and the awarding of these Dominion medals, other pleasing features in connection with this show require to be noticed in the special prizes which have been munificently given by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. The important objects for which these valuable prizes are offered clearly indicate the high interest of these distinguished persons in the rearing of the higher breeds of stock, and in the treatment of our farm lands. It is also a pleasant recognition of courage, but also of skill and industry, with the agricultural institutions of this country.

RIVAL SHOWS.

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

THE MANITOBA EXHIBIT.

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

THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

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

OUR BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

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

THE CHEESE MARKET.

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

THE FRUIT CROP.

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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

THE FISH DISPLAY.

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

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Indications are not wanting at the present moment to show that the sad commercial depression which has so long overshad