The Weekly Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 434. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional word, ½c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE FARM for sale in the Township of York, being lot 11, con. west; title good. JAMES HUGHES, Downsview. 433-3

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES—The largest list yet published sent to any address on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton.

FOUR FARMS IN NORFOLK and Brant for sale; very little required down, as ten years given for the balance if required. Send for particulars to Lock Box 205, Simcoe, Ont. 434-6.

127 ACRES IN SALTFLEET; 100 cultivated; soil clay loam; good springs and wells; splendid buildings and orchard. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton.

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN Ontario; list sent to any address. Apply CHARLES E. BAYDESS, Real Estate Agent, London. 434-1

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE 100 acres of land 2 miles from Brampton, 30 acres cleared, balance timber; good brick frame house and barn; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to E. CAIN, Lucknow P.O. 425-tf

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—I have on hand for sale a large list of improved farms in the best counties in the Province; prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto. 399 52

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT 7, 1st con. Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. 424 tf

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, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 391-52

FARM LANDS, COUNTY OF Oxford—Lot 3, in 9th concession, Blenheim, 200 acres; large clearing, excellent buildings, never failing water. Lot 1, in 10th concession, Blenheim, 200 acres; River Nith runs through this property, which has extensive clearance and buildings; beautiful situation. The above are good farming lands, convenient to the village of Ayr and G. T. R. R. MOBERLY & GAMON, Collingwood, Ont. 433-4

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE—One of the best farms in the Co. of Wellington, containing 124 acres in the highest state of cultivation; within five miles of the city of Guelph; two miles from Rockwood station on G. T. R., convenient to churches, mills and schools; fronting York road, lots 5, con. 2, township of Eramosa. Together with present crops, stock and all kinds of farming implements. All will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms of payment, and immediate possession given if required, as the proprietor does not live on the farm. For further particulars and description of crops, stock and implements, &c., enquire at this office, or Mr. JAS. PATERSON, 163 Suffolk street, city of Guelph, or the proprietor on lot 7, con. 3, township of Eramosa, within one mile of Rockwood station, G. T. R. (Address Rockwood P. O., township of Eramosa, Co. of Wellington.) There is at present 77 acres of grain crop, besides turnips, rape and meadow, all good; no waste land on the farm.

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

425-1

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

Turkey Actively Preparing for Hostilities.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE FRONTIER

LONDON, July 20.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH GREECE. Constantinople advices state that extensive preparations are being made in case of war with Greece. Troops, artillery and ammunition are being sent to Salonica, Volo and Hervisa. Orders have been telegraphed to the provinces that recruits be collected and forwarded to the several depots with all available speed. The Albanians are being encouraged to prepare for resistance, and are being supplied with arms and ammunition. All this entails expenditure which the hopelessly bankrupt Government can ill afford, but the Minister of Finance finds himself for the moment in comparatively easy circumstances, for he has received daily the proceeds of the sheep-tax, which this year amounts to a million pounds. A portion will be left in the provinces for pressing wants, but the Government will have over half a million pounds for military preparations.

THE GREEKS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. A despatch from Athens says the three days' jubilation and illumination of that city over the Berlin award ended to-day. The Government of Greece has decided to accept Mohammedan military recruits from the ceded territory, and is confident of a favourable result in case it becomes necessary to enforce the award of the supplementary conference by an appeal to arms. The Greeks are jubilant at the action of the Powers in their behalf, and anticipate an immediate rise of their influence in the Councils of Europe.

Suicide from Despondency.

KINCARDINE, July 17.—Mrs. G. D. Dowell, of this place, left her residence yesterday morning early carrying with her her infant child, and as nothing could be learned of them fears were entertained that she had destroyed herself, having been labouring under great depression of spirits for some time past. A search was therefore made, which resulted in finding her body in a well at the back of her premises. The body of the child was afterwards found in a water barrel in the yard. The coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Mrs. Dowell's husband has been absent in Salt Lake City for some time.

BENNETT'S EXECUTION.—Sheriff Jarvis is making preparations to carry out the sentence of death pronounced upon the unfortunate man Bennett, who is now lying in gaol, under a special and continuous watch. The execution will take place at an early hour on Friday morning, when no one will be admitted to the gaol yard excepting the officials, a clergyman and a few doctors, and representatives of the press.

The New York *Times* Washington special states it is learned that the Italian Government intends to put a high tariff upon cotton seed oil. It is said a large quantity of this oil is made in the cotton States, exported to Italy, and has been sent back to this country as genuine olive oil.

The New York *World* states that for a month or more past France has been a large buyer of wheat in the American markets, and now that the demand from that quarter has slackened, British exporters, in consequence of the excessive rains in England and Ireland, have been buying freely.

The employment agencies in New York report that there has been no such demand for labour, skilled and unskilled, for a number of years as at present, and that wages have considerably advanced.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

LATEST CABLEGRAMS.

The Week's News the World Over.

The Duchess of Somerset is dead.

There was a meeting of the Kings of Denmark, Sweden and Greece at Helsingberg on Monday.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—A number of Christians have been murdered at Aden, for resisting forcible means to convert them to Mohammedanism.

A meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany takes place on the return journey of the Emperor Francis Joseph from Gastein.

A Bucharest despatch says the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia is believed to be imminent.

The village of Remus, on the Engadine, has been burned. Ninety-eight houses were destroyed.

Dr. Tanner's fast excites considerable curiosity in London, and the papers copy long accounts of the case from the latest New York journals.

The Governor of Bagdad has sent troops against the Arabs who attacked the British steamer Khalifat, and the guilty parties have been arrested.

During the observance of the French National *fete* at Bar-le-Duc a fire broke out destroying eleven houses. Several persons were injured.

Herr Jonduraschein, counsellor to the Berlin Ministry of Finance, with another high functionary, is at Constantinople, reorganizing Turkish finances.

The Russian ambassador has informed the Porte that the time has come for an answer in regard to the execution of the assassin of Col. Commaroff.

An official telegram to Madrid states that an earthquake at Manilla destroyed several Government buildings and other houses. Some natives were killed.

The London *Official Gazette* publishes an order-in-Council permitting animals from the United States to be transhipped in the Tyne for the foreign animals wharf at South Shields.

The report that the Russian Government will shortly prohibit the exportation of corn is semi-officially contradicted. The statements regarding the failure of the crops in Russia are greatly exaggerated.

A Constantinople despatch says Herr Wettendorff, the German Government councillor, has entered into a contract with the Porte for three years at a salary of forty thousand francs yearly.

A Calcutta despatch says the British will probably commence the evacuation of Cabul very shortly. The 17th Bengal Cavalry have already left. Abdurrahman has arrived. The Chariker country is quiet.

Fifteen Cossacks crossed the Austrian frontier, near Podwolvegysk, and attacked the guard-house of the Austrian *gendarmes*, for the purpose of releasing some Russians in custody there. The *gendarmes* repulsed the Cossacks with firearms.

In many parts of France the harvest has already begun, and gives an opportunity of forecasting the prospects. In the south, barley and oats promise well. In the centre, winter barley is of good quality but deficient in quantity. Rye looks well.

The death is announced, at the age of 52, of Francis A. Keith Falconer, Earl of Kintore in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Kintore in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The late Earl was a Liberal, was born 1828 and succeeded to the title in 1844.

The *Diritto* of Rome says:—Signor Vannutelli had a long audience to-day with the Pope. Contrary to custom, no one was present at the interview. Vannutelli did not pay his usual visit afterwards to Cardinal Nina. This is supposed to be because the Pope disapproved of Mgr. Nina's conduct of the Belgian question.

A Cape Town despatch says:—The Basuto chief Letsa has sent his guns to the magistrate who is charged to receive surrendered arms, but they were seized en route by Letsa's sons who opposes the Government on the disarmament question. Very few arms have been surrendered.

The French Jesuits have purchased the palace of Ocha, near Burgos, Spain, for 121,000 francs. The Spanish Council of State has not yet delivered an opinion upon the question of the residence of foreign Jesuits in Spain. Several members of the order have left for the Phillipine Islands.

A Berlin despatch says the Czar has taken the unusual step of writing a letter to Admiral Lessoffsky expressing a hope that he will have occasion to distinguish himself at the head of the Pacific fleet. After this Marquis Tseng will find it more difficult to go to St. Petersburg.

An official despatch to Madrid from Manilla says the consequences of the recent earthquake were as disastrous in the provinces of the Island of Luzon as in the town of Manilla. The inhabitants of the latter place were panic-stricken. The authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress.

The Irish members of both sides of the House, and without any exception, except the author of the affair, have intimated their entire disapproval of the Challemel-Lacour episode as a proceeding infirm in its aim, indiscreet in its inception, and calculated to bring the Irish members of the House of Commons into disrepute with the country.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that in an engagement between General Burrows' forces and the infantry who deserted from Shere Ali, whom the British appointed Wali of Candahar, the loss of the mutineers was forty or fifty. The British loss was one killed and two wounded. The guns and waggons taken by the mutineers were brought back to camp.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Friday, Sgr. Perozza asked the Ministers if they had considered the prejudicial effect the increase of duties on marble imported into the United States would have upon Italian commerce. The Premier stated that the Cabinet had called the attention of the United States to the matter, and they had promised to examine the question. The United States Minister, he said, informed him that orders had been issued to give greater facilities to the importation of Italian marble.

The agent of Lloyd's telegraphs the loss of an Australian liner, the Hydaspes, Captain Babot, of and from London for Melbourne, with a general cargo and passengers. It appears that she was run into at five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, during a dense fog, whilst in tow at a point three miles to the north-east of the coast of Dungeness, by the British steamer Centurion. The Hydaspes sank in a few minutes in sixteen fathoms of water. The passengers and crew, all of whom were saved, were landed at Dover. Both crew and passengers have lost all their effects. The Centurion has arrived at Gravesend with her bows damaged. The Hydaspes was an iron ship of 2,093 tons gross register.

A Dublin correspondent says the scare of famine fever in the West of Ireland is rapidly dying out, an official investigation having proved that the first reports were exaggerated. Where the fever existed it was not from starvation, but ordinary typhus, to which the bad sanitary condition of their dwellings constantly predispose the people. From all parts of the country came most cheering accounts of the condition of the crops, which are only darkened by the reports of the appearance of the potato blight in some districts of Counties Dublin, Sligo, Cork and Mayo. The blight, however, is confined to old potatoes. Champions have escaped completely, and nothing can be more luxuriant than the grain crops.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said that the application of the Porte for German officers to assist in the reorganization of Turkish finances, was made five months ago, and that the German Government had assured England that German cordially acts with the European concert.

The cattle trade representatives to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the present restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle are arbitrary and unnecessary. Mr. Arthur Arnold, member of Parliament, deprecated the action of the late Government in including the United States among the infected countries, and pointed to the significant fact that the importation of live cattle from America had increased, despite the restrictions. Earl Spencer told the cattle-dealers yesterday that the Government do not see their way to remove the restrictions at present.

HEAVY RAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Heavy rains have caused great damage to the crops in the middle of Warwickshire and Leicestershire and other parts of the provinces. Excessive rains have prevailed nearly all over Ireland during the past fortnight, and are beginning to excite serious apprehensions regarding the harvest. The weather throughout England is wet and unfavourable for the crops. Reports continue to come from the Provinces of floods involving loss of live stock, damage to crops, and some loss of life.

CHUNG HOW'S PUNISHMENT. China advices report that Chung How has been liberated and degraded from a first to a fourth rank mandarin. Nevertheless the war party is in the ascendant. Despatches from Pekin announce that Chung How's sentence has been remitted, and that the Government has abandoned the idea of going to war with Russia.

FEVER IN MAYO. A Dublin correspondent says enquiries show the character of the fever in some parts of Mayo is much exaggerated. It is ordinary typhus, and the deaths are very few.

MR. MACKONOCHIE APPEALS TO THE LORDS. The Rev. Alexander Mackonichie, of St. Alban's church, Holborn, has lodged an appeal in the House of Lords against the order suspending him from his functions for three years.

ORDERED TO SIBERIA. The Russian General Kauffman has been ordered to Eastern Siberia with 14,000 men, to clear the district infested by brigands and Chinese immigrants.

RUSSIAN HANKERING AFTER COREA. A St. Petersburg despatch says:—Should the dispute with China not lead to war it is very possible that the Russian fleet may go to Corea, towards which the Russians look with longing eyes. The papers urge its annexation on the ground that the great importance of Corea as a basis for privateer warfare, the only Russian naval weapon against England, is sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

GERMAN OFFICERS FOR THE TURKISH ARMY. Berlin advices state that several German officers of the general staff, who are ready to go to Constantinople to reorganize the military institutions of Turkey, will leave the German service, but will be allowed to resume their present rank after performing their task in Turkey. The affair will be arranged quietly and privately, so that the German Government will take no responsibility whatever.

SHAM FIGHT AT ALDERSHOT. The sham fight of the first army corps took place Tuesday at Aldershot before the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the army, and in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. About ten thousand troops were engaged and the affair was a pronounced success. The fight occurred on the common, a broad sandy tract of land on which the military camp is situated. The troops engaged were composed partially of regiments detailed from the volunteer forces. A grand stand had been erected and was occupied by the Duke of Cambridge, several army and navy officers of high rank and numerous members of Parliament. For the first time balloons were employed for the purpose of reconnoitring, and although the force of the breeze made the handling of them a somewhat delicate matter, the ascensions were declared satisfactory. The fight ended without serious accident.

STRIKES IN THE OLDHAM DISTRICT. The Oldham colliery masters have reduced the wages of their employés a penny a ton of the coal produced. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the men, and a strike is said to be probable. The Oldham card room hand strike has been terminated by the substitution of new hands for those who refused to return to work, and by the return of some of the latter.

REBELLION IN BASUTOLAND. A Cape Town despatch says:—The Government has stated in Parliament that the Basutos are in open rebellion. Official news from Basutoland is very unsatisfactory. The loyal natives are attacked in all directions, and massacres are threatened. The Government has ordered three troops of Mounted Rifles to the support of the British agent.

THE IRISH RELIEF BILL. In the House of Commons Tuesday, the Irish Relief bill passed through Committee of the Whole. Major Nolan's clause, authorizing loans to railway and other companies, to trustees of canals and to river and harbour commissioners, was added, and the bill was reported and read a third time and passed.

BLOCKADE OF CHINESE PORTS. Admiral Shestakoff has assumed the command of a Russian squadron in Chinese waters, and has ordered the whole of the Siberian squadron to join him, and intends to blockade the whole of the Chinese ports, which will have a most damaging effect upon European trade. The only point any difficulty will be experienced is at Pekin, which is protected by the Laker forts, mounting about 275 pieces of heavy ordnance.

AN ALCOHOLIC CONGRESS. An international congress is to be held in Brussels, under the immediate patronage of King Leopold, the first week in August, for the discussion of questions in regard to the use and action of alcohol. It will be one of the most important and interesting assemblies upon the subject ever held. The programme as at present drawn up contains twelve principal questions of investigation. Among these are the means of obtained distilled liquors which contain solely ethylitic alcohol, and the means whereby the sale of pure alcohol may be assured; the influence of different systems of taxation now in use upon the consumption of alcohol, and the effects of confirmed drunkenness in parents upon the constitution and health of their children. A subcommittee will be appointed by the Congress to report upon the influence which the use of tobacco exerices in regard to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN. A despatch from Candahar announces that when Shere Ali, whom the British appointed Wali of Candahar, ordered his forces to retire towards Girisk the infantry deserted in a body, taking their guns, arms and ammunition, and went in the direction of Zamindawar. General Burrows' force at Halmand River overtook and routed the deserters, killed 200, and recovered the guns and baggage. Shere Ali's company and all his officers remained faithful. Mohammed Jan, it is stated, has gone to Charak.

THE MISSING STEAMER ZANZIBAR. A bottle has been found at Ballby Miner, containing a paper signed Geo. Campbell, second engineer of the steamer Zanzibar, dated January 18th, with the following memorandum:—"Ship is filling rapidly. We are preparing to take to the boats. The weather is moderating, but we have little hope of saving ourselves." The missing steamer Zanzibar, Capt. Page, left New York January 11th, 1879, for Glasgow.

THE HARVEST IN GERMANY. A Berlin despatch says, after the very favourable weather of June, it is hoped the harvest will exceed former expectations. Reports from the different provinces state the fears of distress had no foundation.

PROTEST OF M'PS. AGAINST THE PRINCE. At a public meeting several members of Parliament protested against the erection of a statue to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey. A letter was read from Victor Hugo expressing the hope that the Commons would adopt a motion against the erection of the statue.

FLOODS IN EUROPE. The recent rains have caused floods throughout Great Britain which have seriously affected the English meadow lands and partially destroyed the grain crops. The floods in Spain have proved more ruinous than in England, while those in Germany and France have produced but slight damage. In Ireland the floods have been very severe, and have proved disastrous to the growing crop.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL MEMORIAL. It is stated that Dean Stanley has formally communicated the resolution of the House of Commons to the memorial committee, under whose order the Napoleon statue was executed, as an indication that they must find some other destination for it. The chapels at Windsor and Chislehurst are spoken of.

EVACUATION OF CABUL. The latest news from Afghanistan seems to point to an early evacuation of Cabul. All accounts agree that the mutineers who deserted Shere Ali at Candahar have been dispersed.

RESIGNATION OF A LORD IN WAITING. The *Morning Post* understands that Earl Listowel (Liberal) has resigned the post of Lord in Waiting to the Queen, owing to the attitude of the Government respecting the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 15.

A select committee of the House of Commons on the law of libel agreed to recommend that in future no criminal proceedings for libel be allowed to commence without the *fiat* of the Attorney-General being obtained. The committee will also recommend that fair accurate reports of the proceedings of public meetings published without malice be privileged, but the plea of privilege shall not be allowed as a defence to any action where the defendant refuses to insert a reasonable letter, or statement in explanation, or a contradiction of the report.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL—EMPLOYERS TO BE INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTS—THE IRISH COMPENSATION BILL—FURTHER SECESSIONS FROM THE LIBERAL RANKS THREATENED.

LONDON, July 15.

In consequence of a Parliamentary return showing the favourable position of persons employed in the mines, manufactories, &c., in Germany and France with regard to insurance against accident and the liability of employers, British capitalists and representatives of trades organizations, who heretofore opposed the passage of the Employers' Liability bill, are framing a clause which the Government intimate their willingness to accept, providing for contracts between employers and workmen for insurance against accidents, the employers contributing one-third of the premium and deducting the remaining two-thirds from the amount payable in case of death or disablement; the amount paid under such insurance to be satisfaction in whole or part of the employer's liability under other sections of the Act.

CONCESSIONS TO THE PARNELLITES. The *Standard* hears that at a meeting of Whig members of the House of Commons yesterday, concessions made by the Government to the Parnellites were strongly disapproved.

ELECTION FOR LICHFIELD. In an election at Lichfield yesterday for a member of Parliament to succeed Dyott, Conservative, unseated on petition, Col. Levitt, Conservative, was returned by 578 votes, Sir John Swinburne, Liberal, receiving 544.

THE GOVERNMENT'S VACILLATION. In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill was resumed. After considerable discussion the Government, amid the scornful protests of the Conservatives, abandoned the £30 limit, and agreed to accept a £50 limit. The Opposition and the Whigs consider this a deliberate and unblushing concession to the Parnellites. The Whigs subsequently held an informal meeting, at which the Government's vacillation was strongly denounced. Later in the debate the Irish members made an unsuccessful endeavour to force an amendment extending the operation of the bill to the whole of Ireland.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons last night the Compensation Bill passed through Committee, the amendments of the Opposition being rejected.

RESTRICTIONS ON CATTLE IMPORTATION. To-day the Home Secretary and other members of the Government received a deputation of merchants engaged in the cattle trade, who wished to urge upon the Government the removal of certain of the restrictions which now hamper that branch of business. The Home Secretary, in answering the deputation, said that the Privy Council had no power to remove the existing restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle. They could only interfere when these importations were from countries where diseases among cattle existed.

DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES. In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the reduction of the wine duty to sixpence could not occur before March of next year, and that the duty on the higher class of wines may be deferred in consequence of the peninsular government's objections.

THE WELSH COLLIERY HORROR.

THE EXPLOSION ATTRIBUTED TO LIGHTNING—SEVENTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, July 17.

It is believed the Risca colliery explosion was caused by lightning striking the winding gear at the top of the shaft. Six hundred yards of the pit has been explored up to this morning, and 17 been recovered. It will probably be some days before all can be recovered, as about 100 yards of the pit have fallen in.

PRINCE IMPERIAL MEMORIAL.

PASSAGE OF MR. BRIGGS' RESOLUTION IN THE COMMONS—A VERDICT AGAINST THE SCHEME.

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Briggs (Liberal) moved, "That the erection of a statue of the late Prince Napoleon in Westminster Abbey is inconsistent with the national character of the edifice and is calculated to impair the good feeling between England and France."

Mr. Gladstone said the Dean's authority over Westminster Abbey was absolute and the House could not interfere.

In the House of Commons last night the motion of Mr. Briggs relative to the erection of a statue to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey was amended by omitting the words "and is calculated to impair the good feeling between England and France," and carried by 117 to 116. Mr. Gladstone and others disclaimed the court influence at which Mr. Briggs hinted. Mr. Hutchinson (Radical) declared that the Queen's assent to the project was given reluctantly. Mr. Gladstone said:—"Although the prerogative of the Crown regarding burial in Westminster Abbey is absolute there is no disposition in any quarter to trespass in any way upon the province of the House in this matter. I think however the House would do well to avoid interference."

When the question on the motion as amended was about to be put, Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, and other members of the Government left the House.

The *Times*, referring to the vote, says:—

We trust the whole controversy is now ended and that last night's verdict will be accepted as final. It was unwise to originate the scheme, and it would be more unwise now to revive it.

Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, was in the House of Commons last night during the debate on Mr. Briggs' resolution.

PARIS, July 18.

All of the Republican journals express satisfaction at the opposition of the House of Commons to the erection of a monument to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey.

A HEROIC DEFENCE.

TWELVE COSSACKS HOLD THREE HUNDRED TURCOMANS AT BAY FOR SEVEN HOURS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.

Three hundred Turcomans surrounded twelve Cossacks who were escorting Dr. Staditzky between Baini and Biudezsen. The Cossacks defended themselves for seven hours until relieved by a company of infantry. The Turcomans were commanded by a European, and thirteen of their number were killed. The Czar has decorated the surviving Cossacks. Staditzky was killed.

ANTI-JESUIT DECREES.

ENFORCEMENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Government proposes to enforce the anti-Jesuit decrees per-emptorily, and has ordered the Prefects to enforce the expulsion of all members of the order from France. If this command is carried out, the private houses where the Jesuit Fathers are now staying will be broken into and the clergymen taken by force to the frontier. But, curiously enough, there is nothing to prevent them from at once returning, even on the same trains and the same cars with the officers who took them to the frontier, and the process of nominal expulsion may be continued *ad infinitum*. There is no law by which a man can be prevented from living in France simply because he is a member of the Society of Jesus. He may be forbidden to reside in a house belonging to that order, but otherwise he has the right of living in France, and if he is expelled, he can come back again without incurring any penalty. The Jesuits in Lyons have made arrangements to remove their educational establishment from that place to England, probably going to join their brethren at Stonyhurst; but a few of them will remain, in order to have grounds for another test case against the Government.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

PREPARATIONS TO INCREASE ITS STRENGTH—AN AMERICAN HOUSE CONCERNED.

LONDON, July 17.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg believes the Russian Government determined some time since to appropriate a considerable sum for the enlargement of its fleet. It is believed a powerful American syndicate is willing to help the Government.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says:—The presence here, attended by a staff of experts, of Mr. Barker, an American, has given rise to the most varied rumours concerning the introduction of the grain elevator system, the construction of a Siberian railway, the exploration of the coal and iron districts in southern Russia. There can be little doubt that the first of these projects at least has been under consideration. There is, however, another hypothesis which would explain more naturally Mr. Barker's visit. It is believed the Government is determined to appropriate a considerable sum to the enlargement of the fleet, and that Mr. Barker, backed by a powerful American syndicate, is willing to help the Government. Mr. Barker, who is a Philadelphia Quaker, very much astonished the Russians by his honesty with which under disadvantageous circumstances he fulfilled a former contract for supplying cruisers, and he has been received here with singular favour. He was even admitted to a private audience with the Czar.

Eat Candy

if you will, but be sure to use SOZODONT right away, in order to carry off its injurious effects upon the teeth. All candy-eaters should carry SOZODONT with them if they wish to keep their teeth sound.

By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the administrators propose to sell by auction, on the 20th of August, the Island Park Hotel property at Summerside, Prince Edward Island. This will be an excellent opportunity for any person desiring to engage in the summer hotel business.

THE MAIL'S NEW BUILDING.—The Toronto correspondent of the New York *American Stationer* writes as follows:—"THE MAIL Printing Company is putting up one of the finest printing establishments, not only in Canada, but on the Continent. I can say without fear of contradiction that even in your great city, where the cream of excellence in any direction, so far as America is concerned, is supposed to centre, you have not a larger or more imposing printing establishment than this will be. The whole building, both as to its offices and appointments, will be fitted up with the latest and best improvements that are known."

Two hundred and sixty-four thousand immigrants were landed in New York in the year ending June 30th, against ninety-nine thousand in the previous year. The total arrivals at all ports during June were 72,000.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Satisfactory Record of the Canadian Team.

Shooting Under Difficulties—A Batch of Despatches.

LONDON, July 14.

The competition for the Queen's prize was continued at 500 yards range, the Canadians making good scores. Private Graham, of St. Thomas, made 33, bringing his score to 66 out of a possible 70 Stanhope, of Kingston, with an additional 33, made 64 in all. Major MacPherson (Governor-General's Foot Guards), with 31, made 61. Private Ogg, of the Wellington Field Battery, with 29, made 63. Baillie, of the 47th, with 27, made 63. MacDougall, with 30, made 59. Mills, of the Tenth Royals, with 32 made 67. Todd, with 28 made 63. Bent, of Nova Scotia, with 28 made 57. Barnhill, with 30 made 77. McIntyre, of Manitoba, made 29 at 400 yards and a ball on the wrong target. The highest score yet made in this competition is 67. In the Rezich prize, Wilson (Ontario) made 23 out of a possible 35, and Stanhouse 31. In the Winfrill prize Wilson and Sergison made 32, Ogg 31, and Walters 31. The weather was cool, but very unfavourable for shooting.

LONDON, July 15.

To-day has been a very trying one for the riflemen owing to the oppressive heat. Mr. Brown, in the St. Leger, made a full score. The Canadians were not lucky today. After a heavy thunderstorm in the morning, there was bright sunshine, when the best scores were made for the Queen's, the highest number of points gained being 102. The intense heat caused the appearance of the mirage, for which Wimbledon is famous, and when the Canadians began to shoot it was nearly impossible to see the targets. Five of the team are sure to be in the prize lists, namely, Messrs. Baillie, of Kingston, and Graham, of St. Thomas, with 89 points each; Wheeler Ogg, of Wellington, with 88; Sergt. Stenhouse, of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, with 87; and Private Sergesson, of British Columbia, with 85. The highest score last year was 86. The Canadians had not finished shooting for the Alexandra at gunfire. In the Glen Albyn competition, Lieut. Mills, of the 10th Royals, made 33 out of a possible 35.

LONDON, July 16.

The weather to-day was very unfavourable, many of the competitors having to shoot in the mist or in a heavy rain. Gerrish made 49 out of a possible 50 under bad conditions in the St. Leger at 900 yards. The Canadians shot for the St. George in a thick mist, and could not distinguish the numbers over the targets. The best score was made by Walters, of Ottawa, with 30 out of a possible 35. McPherson and Graham made 28 each.

In the first extra series the Canadians did much better. O'Grady, of Ottawa, made the highest possible score. McPherson, Tilton, Seaforth, Baillie, of Kingston, and McDougall, of Prince Edward Island, made each 33 points out of a possible 35. Oates, of Ottawa, Graham, of St. Thomas, and Barnhill, of Nova Scotia, made 32 each, and Sutherland, of Ottawa, and Graham and Harris, of Halifax, made 31. The prize has not yet been decided.

In the Prince of Wales', at 200 yards, McPherson, O'Grady and Stenhouse made 32 each out of a possible 35. Walters made 30, Wheeler Ogg 29, and Todd, of Ottawa, 28.

About six o'clock in the evening a thunderstorm burst over the camp, in the midst of which the Canadians had to shoot. In the Martini prize the result was poor accordingly. Walters made the best score with 27.

The British team selected to oppose the Canadians for the Kolapore cup is composed of the following English representatives, namely, Messrs. A. Kerigg, Cortis and Pullman. The Scotch members are Messrs. Dodds, McIsaac and Simpson, and the Irish, Messrs. Tierney and McConkey. On Thursday the American marksmen go to Hounslow, to practice for the international match.

LONDON, July 17.

The weather at Wimbledon has again been very unpropitious for shooting. The mist hanging over the Common has been very dense all day, and while the Americans were content to shoot but little, the Canadians were in despair. One of the best shots of the latter team said that next year they would stay at home and shoot in daylight, that they had not come over here to shoot in the moonlight at a thousand yard range. It was next to impossible to see the targets at one time, Mr. Brown tried to find the bull's-eye with a glass, but failed. The light has been altogether unfortunate so far, and from time to time the shooting has been entirely suspended at a cost to the Association of £30 an hour. Up to noon to-day the aggregate loss, as compared with that of last year, was estimated at £700. It is said by many of the old Wimbledon riflemen that the light has been worse this year than for many years past.

The Canadians did but little to-day. In the Prince of Wales match at 600 yards McPherson made 82 and Todd 81 out of a possible 105. The top man, who scored 94, was disqualified for a light trigger. The next below him made 93.

LONDON, July 19.

The weather at Wimbledon to-day was a great improvement on that of last week. Instead of the dense mist of the past five or six days there was a steady breeze, and, as a consequence, the American marksmen made some good scores.

The following six Canadians compete in the Olympic on Friday because they are Snider prize winners:—Mills, Baillie, O'Grady, Wilson, Macpherson, and Sergison.

LONDON, July 21.

In the contest to-day for the Kolapore Cup between the British and Canadian rifle teams, the former were victorious by a score of 640 to 566, beating the Canadians by 74 points.

The following is the score by ranges:—

CANADIANS.

Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.
Mills	28	29	24
Barnhill	24	11	24
Walters	29	23	24
Ogg	28	25	18
Graham	33	24	29
Wilson	29	20	28
Baillie	31	18	31
MacIntyre	32	15	22
	229	156	181

BRITISH TEAM.

Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.
McAuslane	31	31	30
Caldwell	30	31	26
Dods	29	35	22
McConkey	32	33	22
Gratwick	25	28	27
Pullman	26	26	28
Corts	31	30	21
A. Kerigg	28	25	16
	233	224	182

British Team grand total	640
Canadian grand total	566
British team over Canadian	74

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THE BERLIN PROPOSALS.

The Porte Formally Warned of the Consequence of Resistance.

THE TURCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

Russian Designs on the Bosphorus.

LONDON, July 19.

The Montenegrin question is reported to have been amicably settled. The Porte awaits the consent of the Powers to the arrangement, on receipt of which the Sultan will sign an irade.

The English and French ambassadors have spoken very plainly to the Sultan in regard to the decisions of the Conference. The French ambassador told the Sultan that his choice would be determined by the fact that the precedent of Egypt might be followed if he refused to carry out the decisions.

A Berlin correspondent says:—It is generally believed here that if the Porte resists the Powers its resistance will be chiefly the result of a fear that concession would encourage the Pan Slavist aspirations of the Bulgarians which menace the existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The proceedings in Bulgaria, where Russian influence is becoming stronger, and where large military preparations are going on, are regarded with great mistrust. It is supposed Russia intends profiting by the present situation in the peninsula to carry out the programme of the treaty of San Stefano. It is interesting to know in what light Eastern affairs are viewed by public opinion in Russia, for thereby the real aim of the Russian policy may be seen.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* declares that:—

The aims of Russia are evident and certain and offensive towards nobody, for they consist only in the constitution of independent Slav States on the peninsula, and in the opening of the Dardanelles. No power can have more moderate wishes, but it is necessary they should be realized even at the cost of great trouble, for no other flag than the Russian ought to be allowed to wave on the Bosphorus. Should that not be possible, it would be better not to make any change in the affairs of the peninsula for the present.

The semi-official *Berge says*:—

No intrigues or secret conspiracies are necessary to accelerate the collapse of the Turkish empire. The situation has now come to a point where it is only desirable to give a free hand to the Christians in the peninsula. A general insurrection might follow and streams of blood be shed, but the struggle would certainly not last long.

In consequence of the political and moral decadence of the Porte, the *Berge* would prefer a pacific solution, but at the same time it says:—

The interests of all the Powers demand that their designs should be achieved and an end be quickly made to the present insupportable situation.

The *Golos* says:—

We are convinced that all the Powers except Austria and Germany agree in the plan to liquidate the Turkish Empire. Austria would like, not be disinclined to share in such a liquidation if she were allowed to take part of the booty. For the moment Austria may wish peace preserved in order to await for a more favourable time for reopening the Eastern question, but it must be regarded as a piece of good luck for the different nationalities of the peninsula that Austria is now more occupied with home difficulties, and is therefore not able to hinder the natural development of the affairs of the East.

A Berlin despatch says:—Austria does not appear inclined to support any radical measures against Turkey, and believes it will be quite sufficient to convince the Porte that no change in the resolutions of the Conference will be made. The future development of the question may then be left entirely to the course of time and to accidental circumstances. The German Cabinet will in its policy be united to its Austrian ally, and will do all in its power to save Turkey from complete destruction. The installation of a German special commission for reorganizing the Turkish Administration is very significant in this respect. Negotiations on this matter have been conducted very secretly, as neither the German C