Medical

3 Sizes: in Bottles, 25 and 50 cents; in 1 lb. Tins, $1.

As an ointment, Vaseline is superior to any other substance yet discovered. Its marvellous healing and restoring qualities excel everything else, and it is rapidly taking the place on the toilet table, to the exclusion of the various compositions for the complexion, for which it is claimed to be the basis. Ladies who have once used it will never be without it, and will preserve the youthful beauty and freshness of the healthy complexion.

POMADE VASELINE.—WILL CURE DANDRUFF AND MAKE THE HAIR GROW WHEN NOTHING ELSE WILL. 25, 50 CENTS AND $1.00

VASELINE COLD CREAM.—FOR IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN, CHAFING OF INFANTS, FOR THE COMPLEXION, CHAPPED HANDS, &c., &c., &c. 25 AND 50 CENTS.

VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE.—FOR PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, &c., 25 CENTS.

VASELINE TOILET SOAP.—EMOLLIENT, BLAND, ANTISEPTIC, 25 CENTS.

Pamphlets, with Medical Editorials and Recommendations, Post Free.

BEWARE of Imitations and Adulterations trading upon the Popularity of VASELINE.

For sale by druggists. None genuine except in original packages.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

MANITOBA!

SEASON 1880

The first through Special Passenger train for Emerson, Winnipeg, and the North-West, will leave Paris at 5 p.m., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1880,

and will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Patterson, Town Agent, Paris, who so successfully conducted through trains from the line of this road during the past year. Passengers from Main Line and Branches east of Paris must arrange to reach Paris before 5 p.m. Those from Loop Line and London, Huron and Bruce and Sarnia Branches should be at London at 6.30 p.m. on that day.

A Special Freight train, with settlers' effects, will leave Paris on 1st March.

For full particulars as to fares, rates for freight, etc., apply to Robert Patterson, Town Agent, Paris, any of the City, Town, or Depot Agents of the Company, or to Wm. Edgar, General Passenger Agent, and G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, Hamilton.

A second special train will leave on Tuesday, March 16th, and another on April 6th, 1880.

F. BROUGHTON,
General Manager.

410-3

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

This is an elaborate and costly stone engraving; size 22 x 28; embellished with over 100 emblems and symbols of the most appropriate character, executed in the most elegant manner conceivable. Prices reduced from 10 to 25 cents. This advertisement will only appear for the next 30 days. MOTHEREAL NOVELTY CO. P.O. Box 1,120, Montreal, Que. 411-5

FIRST PRIZE AND BRONZE MEDAL

WERE AWARDED

COLLARD'S IRON HARROWS

against the Spring, Whitney, Randal, Diamond, and many other styles of harrows at the Dominion Exhibition, held at Ottawa last year. They are made from the best iron, TEETH STEEL-POINTED, and vary in weight from 100 up to 200 lbs., thus being suitable for any kind of soil. Farmers can depend on getting a first-class implement.

Agents wanted. Circulars free.

GEORGE GILLIES,
Gananoque, Ont.

Hurrah for Manitoba!

THE NEXT EXCURSION TRAIN FOR MANITOBA

WILL START ON

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH 1880.

For particulars apply, enclosing 3-cent stamp, to

R. W. PRITTIE,
MANITOBA LAND OFFICE. 405-39
64 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

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

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the rural districts, being from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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

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

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 413. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1880. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Farms for Sale.

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

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

FOR SALE — CHEAP — 237 acres, Clinton township; excellent land; good dwellings, barns, orchards; suitable for two farms or one. H. TESTER, Smithville, 412-2

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Etobicoke; twelve miles from Toronto; one and a quarter miles north of Summerville. SENECA MERCER. 412-4

50 ACRES ON LAKE SHORE road, 14 miles east of Oakville; 8 acres orchard, 4 strawberries. For particulars apply to W. WASS, or W. BLACKWELL, Oakville P.O.

A CHOICE FARM AND cheese factory for sale or to let; 265 acres; 140 meadow, near station and village. BLAKE & LEITH, Solicitors, 16 Church street, Toronto. 412-tf

FARM FOR SALE IN THE Town of Lapeer, State of Michigan, containing 440 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 2½ miles from the city of Lapeer. Apply to H. C. ROOD, Lapeer, Mich. 413-1

FARM FOR SALE — THE north-east half of lot 12 on the 4th concession of West Garafraxa, with about sixty acres cleared. Price reasonable, terms liberal. Apply to ANDREW LIGHTBODY, Postmaster, Garafraxa. 413-4

FARM FOR SALE — WEST half of lot No. 19, 5th con., Caledon, east of Huron ontario street, 40 acres cleared, with log house and barn. Apply to ROBERT RISEBROUGH, Newtonbrook. 413-2

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE town of Lapeer, State of Michigan, containing 440 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 2½ miles from the city of Lapeer. Apply to H. C. ROOD, Lapeer, Mich.

$1,600 WILL BUY 89 acres, twenty stump fence; rich clay loam; good buildings, orchard; railway handy. Apply to W. WIANCKO, Sparrow Lake, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—96 ACRES, Walpole Township, adjoining the thriving Village of Hagersville; excellent wheat land; particulars now waiting for. Address J. H. H., Box 204, Hagersville. 413-1

FARM—FIRST-CLASS—NEAR Wallacetown, one mile from Lake Erie, County Elgin; 100 acres, clay loam; 33½ acres fall wheat; good buildings; well fenced; splendid orchard; splendidly watered; good wheat and fruit country. JOHN SUTHERLAND. 411-6

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

FARM FOR SALE—IN TOWNSHIP of Burford—50 acres; 30 acres cleared; frame house and stable; soil, sandy loam; one mile from village of Cathcart, four from Princeton (G. W. R.); good location; gravel roads. Terms, $500 down, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to W. S. MILLER, Goble's Corners. 412-4

FOR SALE—23 FARMS OF 100 acres each, in the Counties of Perth and Huron; terms very easy; highly improved, from $45 to $60 per acre; partially improved, from $18 to $25 per acre; bush (unimproved), from $7 to $18 per acre. EDWIN G. K. DAVIES, Henfryn, Ont. 413-4

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Huron for sale at a sacrifice, 100 acres, 97 cleared; good buildings, fences and orchard; soil rich clay loam; joining a thriving railroad village of nearly 1,100 inhabitants. Price $8,500, well worth $5,000; half cash. Must of necessity be sold soon. Address Box 24, Dingwall, Ont. 413-1

FARM FOR SALE—THE EAST half of lot 25, 2nd concession, Albion, 100 acres, 75 cleared, balance good hardwood. There are on the premises frame house, barn, stable, sheds and driving house, good young orchard and a never failing spring well, fenced and in a good state of cultivation. If not sold before the 20th of March it will be sold on the 10th of March, on the premises by auction. W. J. EDWARDS, Albion P. O. 412-2

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES—Lot 24, concession 14, Townsend, Norfolk County. Good brick house, driving house and stable; frame house, two large barns, sheds and other buildings requisite for first-class farm; two orchards, good wells, one 5 inch bore, 500 feet deep, from which flows a strong stream of mineral water. Nanticoke creek runs through farm; 130 acres clear of stumps and stones; some miles of picket and straight rail fence. One and a half miles from Jarvis, where are two railways. No better farm for grain or grazing in the country. Thirty-five acres wheat, farm stock, implements and furniture will be sold at a valuation. Address, JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P.O., Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—LOT NO. 20 in 3rd concession of Seymour, in county of Northumberland, about 200 acres. This farm is one of the best wheat-growing farms in the township, all cleared and under cultivation, with the exception of 30 acres of hard woods; fine rolling land. The premises consist of a new brick house, with good outbuildings and large and commodious barns and stables. The farm is all well fenced, and is situated within a mile of a station on the Grand Junction railroad. School-house on the farm and post office within five minutes' walk. Several never failing springs on the farm, one of which would make a good barnyard. This is an excellent chance for farmers. The only reason for selling being the family all grown up and left home. Terms reasonable. Apply to DENNIS & NORTHRUP, Barristers, Belleville; JAMES MASSON, Barrister, Owen Sound; or to THOMAS W. S. MASSON, on the premises, Menie Post Office.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN British Columbia. To be sold on easy terms a first-class farm at Langley, B.C. This farm, which comprises nearly 4½ acres of prairie land, about half prairie, balance timber, easily cleared, is situate on the Yale wagon road, 13 miles from the city of New Westminster and 22 miles from Fort Langley, Fraser River. Over 100 acres under good cultivation and well fenced with cedar rails; good frame house, barn, dairy and sheds, all nearly new; never-failing stream of spring water, famous for trout runs, runs through the farm; public school quarter mile from house, Divine Service held there every Sunday; immediate possession if required. For further particulars as to description of lands, terms of payment, price, &c., apply to W. NORMAN BOLTON, Barrister, &c., New Westminster, B.C. 410-4

Farms Wanted.

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

WANTED TO RENT, A FARM of 100 to 200 acres. WILLIAM WENMAN, Burnhamthorpe.

IMPROVED FARMS WANTED before 15th February, for catalogue being prepared for distribution amongst British emigrants. W. G. FENTON, Land Agent, Hamilton.

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

FARMS PURCHASED — PERSONS having improved farms for sale throughout Ontario will find purchasers by sending particulars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to HAGEL & MURDOCH, Solicitors, Toronto. 395-52

Farmer's Seed for Sale.

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

SEED OATS — A LIMITED quantity of Early Swiss and Brown's Early White Seed Oats for sale. The Early Swiss yields largely, and are a fortnight earlier than any other variety grown in Canada. Prices, free on cars in Toronto, Swiss Early, $1 50 per bushel of 34 lbs.; Brown's Early, $1 per bushel of 34 lbs. Bags 25c each. Address STEELE BROS. & CO., Seed Merchants, Toronto. 413-4

Live Stock for Sale!

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

FOR SALE—THE THOROUGHBRED Devon Bull (Prince Royal), bred by Thomas Day, of Oshawa. For particulars apply to EDWIN E. MARTIN, Canning P.O., Ont. 413-2

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

RUSSIA'S NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

The "North German Gazette" on Their Significance.

ANARCHY IN ABYSSINIA.

Dean Stanley and the Prince Imperial Monument.

A Barque Lost, With Sixteen Lives.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A St. Petersburg despatch says it is reported there is some difficulty in connection with Gen. Skobeloff's appointment to the command of the Russian expedition against the Turcomans. He is said to insist that his plans are not to be subject to interference from military administrations in Turkistan or the Caucasus. His nomination was influenced by the fact that his plan avoided Merv. If the report of the intention of England to hand over Herat to Persia be confirmed, it would doubtless materially affect Russia's wish to avoid Merv in defiance of the views of England.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Bishop of Kilmore county, Armagh, has sent the Pope £400 as Peter's pence, £450 has been received from the Archbishop of Armagh.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are at a complete standstill. As a direct agreement is not attainable Prussia, therefore, proposes to order her ecclesiastical affairs in an independent manner, and the Vatican assumes that the Ministry will lay a bill before the Chambers to this effect next session.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S MONUMENT.

Dean Stanley to-day received an address with 3,200 signatures, and gave audience to a deputation protesting against the proposed erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the Prince Imperial. Dean Stanley refused to alter his decision, and said if he were to give way, it would open the door for complaints from every party against honours to rivals. Relative to the supposed feeling in America against the erection of the monument, he said:—"Doubtless if the Orleans Prince had fallen in the war of secession, their graves would have been heaped with all the honours the United States could bestow." Thomas Carlyle did not sign the memorial, as alleged.

COL. SYNGE'S CAPTIVITY.

The English squadron has arrived at Salonica to see what can be done for the release of Col. Synge.

PERSIA'S ARMY ASSEMBLING.

A telegram from Tiflis reports Persia actively assembling troops. Information has been received that the Persian army will march on Herat.

CYCLONE AT THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A cyclone and tidal wave at the Fiji Islands caused a serious loss of life and devastation of property and produce. A Queensland schooner was obliged to batten her hatches, and of 150 natives on board, fifty died.

ANARCHY IN ABYSSINIA.

A telegram from Alexandria announces the departure of the King of Abyssinia from Debarra, Tabor, which is in revolt, to collect an army at Tscheleb. Complete anarchy prevails in Abyssinia.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

The barque Strathnairn, bound to Melbourne from London, has been sunk by a collision. Sixteen persons were drowned.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan has authorized the resumption of negotiations with Greece on a new basis proposed by England.

THE HUNGARIAN BUDGET.

A Vienna despatch says the debate on the Budget has begun in the Hungarian Diet. The opposition of all shades will make a combined attack on the Tisza Ministry. They have presented a motion declaring want of confidence in the Government.

NOTES.

The French Chambers were in session to-day, it being the anniversary of the Republic of 1848.

A Paris telegram says in the Senate to-day during the debate on the Ferry Educational Bill, M. Pelletan vehemently attacked the Jesuits.

M. Cunin Gridaine, Republican Senator for the Department of Ardennes, France, is dead.

Liberia has annexed on mutual and peaceful terms, an important country adjoining the interior frontier of the Republic, known as the Kingdom of Medina.

Mr. White, American Minister to Berlin, threw open the rooms of the legation yesterday, to a brilliant Anglo-American throng of guests in honour of Washington's birthday.

Owing to the news from the United States that trade is reviving, emigration to that country from Germany has recommenced on an appreciable scale.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that it is stated on good authority that Sara Verasalitch has been seen in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA'S NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

THE "NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE" ON THEIR SIGNIFICANCE—A SURE PREPARATION FOR AN AGGRESSIVE WAR—THE ARTICLE SAID TO BE ONLY A PART OF AN AGITATION TO SECURE THE PASSAGE OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The *North German Gazette*, in the article in which it intimates that the projected Russian fortifications near the German frontier are for the purpose of inspiring the Russian people with the belief than an attack on the part of Germany is apprehended, continues:—"When once this impression has been successfully made to take root, it is only a short step from that point to hostile excitement against the threatening neighbour. If it be true that the Russian designs against Germany, of which General Milioutine, the Russian Minister of War, is credited as being the chief promoter, are only postponed until France is ready, then these fortifications against a peaceful neighbour may be regarded as a sure preparation for a future aggressive war with Germany. Neither France nor Russia has ever been attacked by Germany. The colossal armaments of these two States, which weigh upon the rest of Europe, can, therefore, only be based upon an aggressive policy."

ONLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

A Berlin correspondent says he believes the article in the *North German Gazette* on the subject of Russia's intention to erect new fortifications, is merely a part of an extra Parliamentary agitation to secure the passage of the German Army Bill.

REPLY TO THE "GAZETTE."

The *North German Gazette* publishes an authoritative reply to its article upon Russia's fortifications on the western frontier. The writer declares the fact of a State fortifying its own frontier does not necessarily betray hostility towards its neighbours, but shows a mere desire to guarantee its own security.

INDIA'S FINANCES.

A SURPLUS SHOWN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR AND ESTIMATED FOR THE NEXT—THE WAR EXPENDITURES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The India Budget shows a surplus of £119,000 for 1879 and 1880, and the estimate for 1881 shows a surplus of £417,000. The above results are reached after paying from the ordinary revenue all the charges on account of famine, the Afghan war, and the frontier railways. The war expenditure in 1879 and 1880 was three and a quarter million pounds. The total net war expenditure to the end of 1881, including 1879 and 1880, is estimated at five and three-quarter million pounds.

MACDONOUGH MURDER.

MAN CONVICTED IN LONDON OF FORCING HIS MISTRESS TO DRINK BRANDY UNTIL SHE DIED—HIS TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The trial of Lewis Payne for the murder of Miss McLean, by administering large quantities of spirits, which took place to-day at the Central Criminal Court, concluded with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Payne had seduced Miss McLean, and for some time had lived with her as her paramour, but either becoming infatuated with a woman named Fannie Matthews, who is under indictment as accessory to the crime, or wishing to possess himself of some property belonging to his mistress, he concocted a plan with the woman Matthews to murder Miss McLean by inducing her to begin a debauch, which they kept up without intermission, continually forcing the unfortunate woman to swallow large quantities of brandy until she died of "alcoholization." The case for the Crown was conducted by the Attorney-General, and Payne was defended by Mr. Edward Clarke. Owing to certain mitigating circumstances, Payne was saved from hanging, but sentenced to penal servitude for life. Before the sentence he made a long and rambling statement protesting his innocence. The trial of Miss Matthews will immediately follow.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES PASSED BY THE REICHSTAG—THE LOSS OF THE GROSSER KURFURST—WHY THE SALES OF SILVER WERE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A Berlin despatch says the Reichstag passed the navy estimates, with the exception of the part submitted to the Budget Committee. During the debate Von Stosch, chief of the Admiralty, said it was inexpedient to give further information relative to the loss of the ironclad Grosser Kurfurst. Herr Haenel consequently proposed his motion, calling on Von Stosch to submit a report on the subject. At the suggestion of Herr Lasker, it was agreed to discuss this motion within a few days, independently of the estimates. During the debate on the Budget, Von Scholz, Under Secretary of State in the Treasury Department, said the sales of silver were stopped simply because the Government would not bear the responsibility for losses arising from them. The suspension, however, was only provisional, not definitive. The question was merely one of prolongation of the time required for carrying out the coinage reform. There had been, in South Germany especially, a greater demand for silver coins than was expected. A bill would, therefore, be presented in the Reichstag, probably during the course of the present session, for modification of clause four of the coinage law.

THE ARMY BILL.

In an audience given by the Emperor to the President of the Reichstag, his Majesty declared the passage of the Army Bill was absolutely necessary for Germany's defensive power.

FIVE CENT COUNTERFEITERS

Arrest of Three Men and Seizure of Materials and Tools in Lambton County.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 24.—Of late a gang of counterfeiters have been operating in the vicinity of Ravenswood, Lambton county. Search was made, and it brought to light a complete set of counterfeiters' tools, crucibles, dies and metal in various stages, a lot of old silver watch cases, a lump of what looked like block tin, and a number of five cent pieces. A man named William Pinkstone, an engineer, was arrested. He was brought before Messrs. Hiram Rawlings and R. Stutt, J.P.'s, who sent him to Sarnia gaol to await trial. G. R. Taylor, fisherman, Stoney Point, and William Pinkstone were also arrested at the instance of Mr. Wm. Nimmo, Postmaster, the latter tendering four five cent pieces of spurious coin in payment of the postage on six letters. The postmaster asked Pinkstone how the coins came into his possession. He said that he got two at a Thedford tavern and the rest from Taylor, above named, a statement he subsequently denied. He also denies ever making any, though numerous pieces were found in his trunk, along with a heavy stock of metal and tools. The box and tools, he pretends, came into his possession in payment of an old debt, which one Waterman owed him. Constables were at once dispatched so apprehend Waterman, who was said to be living at Port Franks with one Ward, but he had taken leg-bail to the States. The instrument for working the dies Pinkstone got made at the Forest foundry about three weeks ago. About the same time he was seen treating freely in a Forest tavern, paying for all in five cent pieces. Fisherman Taylor was liberated on his own recognizance of $100 to appear at the assizes in Sarnia. Pinkstone pretended that the instrument he got at Forest was for gumming saws.

THREE TIMES A MURDERER.

Arrest of a Canadian in Dakota for Poisoning His Wife.

PEMBINA, Dakota, Feb. 23.—There is considerable excitement here in consequence of the arrest of Frank Larose, hotel-keeper, twelve miles south of Pembina, charged with poisoning his wife, who belonged to a family named Bouvelles, respectable half-breeds, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Larose was the mother of twelve children. The alleged motive for the crime is the desire of Larose to marry another woman. Larose formerly murdered a man on Lake Superior, and escaped before his sentence was completed. He is suspected of murdering an infant about three years ago. The body of Mrs. Larose has been exhumed and analyzed. The contents of the stomach discovered the presence of strychnine. The coroner's jury found a verdict implicating Larose.

Stomach Ache.—We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER then, and strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA

A Nova Scotia Senator on Shipbuilding Under the Present Tariff.

THE BETTER PREVENTION OF CRIME

The Kaministiquia Town Plot Scandal Once More.

BUSINESS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. Sandfor Fleming's Supplementary Report on the Pacific Railway.

The Receipts and Expenditures.

[By Telegraph from Our Own Special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

SENATOR MCLELAN ON SHIPBUILDING.

Some of the Opposition Senators have been repeating a story that was current in Opposition circles during the summer to the effect that the National Policy had ruined the shipping industry of the country. Senator McLelan, of Londonderry, in a speech in the Senate affords the following valuable testimony to the contrary:—

"My hon. friend from St. John refers to the tax on shipping and charges the National Policy with having imposed a tax of at least $2 per ton on ships. I have had some experience in that business. I have launched ships every year for the last five or six years under the old tariff and under the new, and I know whereof I speak when I now say that the taxation on shipping is less under this tariff, with the drawback, than it was under the old one. I know that we paid less duties on ships we launched last October when we got the drawback than we paid on any vessel launched under the previous tariff."

The figures will probably show when they come to be published that more ships have been built in the ship-building Provinces this year than in any year since the good times. Evidence of that fact has been available at many periods during the year. Senator McLelan's personal evidence is of more than ordinary value.

MR. BLAKE'S REFORM.

Mr. Blake introduced his first sensation to the House this afternoon. It was a very little one. His bill for the better prevention of crime includes a provision for more accurate statistics of crime, more correct photographs of old offenders, and the more severe punishment of incorrigibles. It is not such a bill as would excite any Opposition, and being an adaptation from the English law, it may be useful. The Government will most likely consent to the Act, and let it pass with such possible amendments as it may need.

MR. ANGLIN ON STEEL RAILS.

Mr. Anglin made a protest this afternoon against "speculative purchases" of steel rails. He was forced to confess that the rails purchased by the present Government were obtained at a low price, but still obtained as a "speculation." The confession of the lowness of the price was rather amusing to the House, as the facts are rather awkward for the Opposition party. A comparison shows up briefly thus, thus:—

50,000 tons at $56	$2,700,000
50,000 tons at $30	1,500,000
Difference	$1,200,000

That is the comparison with the late Government's purchase; but prices have gone up, and 50,000 tons of rails could not be purchased now for less than $25 or a little more, showing that the purchase of last summer was an exceptionally good one. As to the speculative nature of this purchase, Mr. Anglin is at liberty to hold his own opinion, but any one who contemplates the rapid building of the Pacific railway at present, will think that the only complaint to be made is that more rails were not purchased. Such a "speculation" would have been very valuable indeed.

THE TEA TRADE.

Mr. White, of Cardwell, this afternoon moved for returns as to the tea trade of Canada, for the purpose of showing to what extent the new tariff had fulfilled its object in transferring to Canada the trade which had existed previous to 1873, but was destroyed under the Reform administration. Mr. Burpee, of course, made a protest against the tariff, but the Finance Minister came into the debate with such promptness that the Opposition did not seem disposed to continue the discussion.

FORT WILLIAM.

Mr. Plumb on his motion for papers took occasion to review the history of the adoption of Fort William as the eastern terminus of the Pacific railway. His object was to obtain information whether the expenditures for dredging, &c., in regard to this terminus were worth making. He revived the memory of Mr. Mackenzie's language of last session and recalled the interesting particulars of the Neebing Hotel transaction. He alleged that in November last the river was so full of ice that no vessel could approach the elegant caravanserai known as the Neebing Hotel. Mr. Plumb's exposition of the persistence which the late Government exhibited in obtaining the land, in selecting the site, and in fixing the terminus, was so striking, that Mr. Mackenzie could hardly help replying. He did so, as he usually does on this question, in his most rasping tones, declaring that Mr. Plumb was retailing falsehoods, although, as a matter of fact, Mr. Plumb was only retailing evidence given to a committee. Mr. Dawson replied to Mr. Mackenzie and characterised the choice of Fort William as a very great mistake. He also denied that any engineer had reported in favour of Fort William. On this point a question of veracity arose, Mr. Mackenzie denying that Mr. Fleming had refused the responsibility for the selection of Fort William as the terminus. Mr. Plumb said he had, and producing the Senate journals for 1877, read Mr. Fleming's evidence, which proved most conclusively that the Government selected the site, while Mr. Fleming only selected the position on it on which buildings should be erected. Mr. Plumb's point was perfectly made.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

This afternoon the returns moved for by Sir Richard Cartwright were brought down and laid on the table, giving details of the receipts and expenditures for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1878, and the same period ending Dec. 31st, 1879. The figures very naturally show unfavourable results on the surface. They are as follows:—

Receipts and expenditures to 31st Dec., 1878—Consolidated fund—

Receipts	$10,592,658
Expenditures	9,261,402
Apparent surplus	1,331,256

Of course this apparent surplus was not borne out by the figures for the whole year, which showed a large deficit. The figures for 1879 are as follows:—

Consolidated fund—

Receipts	$10,551,291
Expenditure	11,799 904
Apparent deficit	1,198,513

Of course if this is taken and doubled for the whole year ending June 30th, 1880, as it probably will be by Opposition journals, it will show an apparent probable deficit of $2,397,000 for the year, but this deficit is as delusive as the surplus on the first half of 1878, for on examination of the returns it appears that in the first place the whole of the subsidies to the Provinces, amounting to $3,427,149, has been paid in the last six months, payment having been made in December instead of January; while in the the same six months of 1878 only half the subsidies were paid, or a sum of $1 619,000, out of a whole sum of $3 420,000, as estimated. This will account for a large share of the deficit apparently, but not actually, existing. Again, a larger share of interest on public debt was paid in the six months of 1879 ending December 31st than was paid in the same period in 1878. The figures of interest on public debt are:—

1878	$1,632,498
1879	2,318,104

This again disposes of a part of the apparent deficit. Again, it is noticeable that the whole estimate for the year for Indians was paid in the first half of this year, while only [illegible] was paid in the first half of last year. The sum of $484,523 was estimated for the whole year for Indians, and it appears that in the first six months the sum of $453,846 was paid. Now, if we were to assume the actual deficit for the year to be double the apparent deficit for the half year, or a full sum of $2,397,000, and then take from this the half of the subsidies, the increased payments for interest on the debt and half of the Indian payments, we should find that these figures would tot up to $2,680,452, or a surplus of $283,429.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The report of the Minister of Railways, with some added pages, was laid on the table this evening. With reference to the afternoon's discussion on the steel rails purchase, it is interesting to note that the full contract was for 50,000 tons, and that 18,000 tons were delivered at Montreal previous to the close of navigation. The transportation of the rails required for the first 100 miles west of the Red River is included in the contract, and the rails were in transit when the report was written, 6th January. A contract has also been made for the transport of 400 tons of steel rails from Montreal to Fort William, and 2 500 tons had been delivered previous to the close of navigation on Lake Superior. The following supplementary report of Mr. Sandford Fleming is appended:—

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to supplement the reports made up to the 31st ultimo, on the operations of the Canadian Pacific railway since the close of the year. I have received and submitted to you the result of the surveys which have been made for the purpose of extending the railway west of the Province of Manitoba. An order in Council has been passed (22nd January) adopting the line surveyed for the termination of the western end of the first 100 mile region now under contract, (contract 48) and running in a north-westerly direction to a point in the neighbourhood of Bird Tail creek. This completes the adoption of the line of railway for a distance of two hundred miles west of Red River. The plans and other documents are being prepared, so that tenders may at once be received for the construction of this section of the line. Steps have been taken for the delivery of 100,000 ties for the second 100 mile section during the present winter, while the snow is on the ground and the rivers frozen.

When I reported on the work at the close of last year, doubts were entertained, based on the progress made during the previous summer, as to the line being finished within the time named in the contract. Later examinations have shown that the cause of complaint is now being removed. Mr. Schreiber, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection, reports that the work is now carried on with more evident [illegible] that the contractors are displaying more energy, and that the requisite quantities of supplies for men and horses, that there is every prospect of the progress being satisfactory, and that the ground for anxiety which I felt, and which I considered it my duty to lay before you, is now being removed. There is now sufficient reason to anticipate that the work on section 42 will be completed within the contract time, and that the other sections will be completed before that date.

In my report I omitted to state that of the 50,000 tons of steel rails secured last year in England, 11,000 tons were purchased for the Intercolonial railway, to be laid on the section between River du Loup and Quebec. This deduction leaves 39,000 tons available for the use of the Canadian Pacific railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures on the Intercolonial railway up to 31st December, 1879, is made by Mr. Schrieber, the General Manager:—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 2nd Feb., 1880.

SIR,—In order that the Minister may be fully informed up to the latest date of the results of the operations of the Intercolonial railway and the condition of the road and rolling stock, I beg leave to report that the working expenses and receipts for the six months ending 31st December last, being the latest returns to hand, are as follows, viz.:—

Working expenses, including general repairs	$753,469 13
Receipts	721,277.42
Excess of expenditure over receipts	$ 32,191.71

The additional mileage placed under the Intercolonial management early in the year has increased the miles run by the trains 78,614 miles over the number for the corresponding period of the previous year. The engines and passenger coaches are being run up to their full capacity, and the freight cars have been kept pretty constantly rolling. The traffic has been conducted with great regularity, and the casualties, I am pleased to say, have been very few and of a trivial character.

The facts stated in this report cannot fail to rivet public attention. Under the former Government the deficit for the same period was $217,000, whilst under the present Government it is only $32,191, or a difference of $185,000 on the half year or of $370,000 on the full year. Business men cannot fail to see the importance of this statement which has a direct bearing on their future freights.

NOTE ON FINANCE RETURNS.

A further note on the finance returns above given will not be out of place. If you take the figures of the receipts for 1879 (the first six months) which are $10,551,391 and add to them say $700,000 for customs and $500 000 for excise on account of sums collected last spring before the tariff, but which otherwise would not have been paid till this year, you will find that the actual receipts for comparative purposes would be as follows:—

Receipts, per returns	$10,551,291
Customs	700,000
Excise	500,000
Total	$11,751,291

Now, the estimated expenditure is $11,749.904, and therefore at the very worst the real figures for this year may balance each other if the surplus above suggested does not arise.

A SURVIVAL.

A very amusing survival cropped out just before the House adjourned. Mr. Patterson had asked for particulars of the defalcations in the Toronto Custom House. It was suggested by the Minister of Customs that the defalcations had existed for a long time in Toronto, and had they been investigated years before it would have prevented the later defalcations, all of which were a survival of the others. Mr. Burpee, ex-Minister of Customs, jumped up to say that this was the first he had heard of it. Mr. Bowell thereupon gave him the particulars of the report, which had been presented in 1875 by Inspector Kavanagh, showing that defalcations existed. If these had been properly dealt with, the later ones might have been prevented. Mr. Burpee did not continue the discussion.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern, the Celebrated Pedestrian.—The only remedy used by her, after long and continued exertion, and in fact during her matches, is Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. It not only relieves her relaxed muscles and cords, but gives her strength and endurance. She is never without a supply of the Liniment.

Giles' Pills cure Liver Complaint. Sold by all druggists.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.

The Commander of a London Corps Charged with Falsification of the Pay Sheets.

A Court of Inquiry Demanded.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—There is a scandal in military circles here over charges made by certain of the men of a volunteer corps against their commanding officer. The charges mainly refer to a falsification of the pay sheet, and the complaint asks for a court of inquiry. Col. Moffatt, the brigade major, has not yet forwarded the papers to Ottawa, but it is understood he will do so immediately. One of the sergeants complains of many irregularities since his connection with the corps, principally the falsification of the pay sheets, either by the orders of the officer or with his knowledge. He has made out the pay sheets, upon which were names of men who never belonged to the corps and never drilled with it. Some of the facts are specified as follows:—

[illegible] the annual camp brought into the stores and fitted with a uniform in the presence of the officer. Previous to going on parade, at the officer's personal request, the men signed the pay sheet for $7 each, being the full Government allowance per head for the twelve days they were in camp. They then paraded with the awkward squad, and answered to roll-call in the presence of the commander and inspecting officer. It is asserted by the members of the corps that these men were never members, never did any drill with them, and were at that time sworn members of another corps. The pay-sheet after being signed by all the men was certified to by the officer, and a sergeant despatched to the paymaster, who struck off the two names, asking the sergeant if he could swear to the correctness of the sheet. The sergeant candidly replied that he could not, and the paymaster refused to allow any portion of the amount. The officer afterwards attended at the paymaster's office, and the paymaster promised to allow the amount if he could produce the two men within three hours. This he promised to do and left, but never produ