## Medical. Whitcomb's Remedy

Rose Cold and Hay Fever. The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston. sited Europe a few years since for e benefit of his health, which was npaired by frequent attacks of Spas-odic Asthma. While under the treatent of an eminent German physician asthma disappeared; he procured cipe which had done so much for This remedy has been used in ands of the worst cases with aston

jurious properties whatever.

ASTHMA.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

ST. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877. J. BURNETT & Co.: The Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma y afforded me was perfect; I ot had a bad night since taking I have in no case found any cheerfully recommend it to anybled with Hav Fever or Asthma is the only remedy ever used by ith any good effects.

Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Messrs. Mason & Gordon, Lawyers,
51712 Chestnut Street srs. Joseph Burnett & Co..

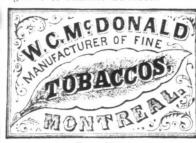
Gentlemen .- In the fall of 1877 I used nas Whi.comb's Asthma Remedy and rived immediate relief, and would set cheerfully recommend it to any rson troubled with Hay Fever or thma.

MRS. R. SHERMAN. Ellis Ave., Chicago, I For sale by all respectable Druggists.

For sale by all Grocers. PERRY DAVIS' SONS LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal Tobaccos.

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CELEBRATED BRANDS

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No 1 PRINCE OF WALES

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Stand ard Brands above named are affixed every plug, and will serve as ? uide to desirable goods and as a proection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses hroughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD. MONTREA

## THE WEEKLY MAIL

published every Thursday morning in time for e English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-tached by first trains and express to all parts of a Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged Advertisements for casual insertion are charged the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates the year made known on application. Condensed vertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellen delium through which to reach the public, circulting from every Post Office and prominent point in mtario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Queen, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia,

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VOL. VII. NO. 364.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

#### SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

Uproar Over the Speech of a Socialist Deputy.

BERLIN, March 17 .- The Reichstag today discussed the report explanatory of the petty state of siege in Berlin.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, strongly censured the measure, which he pronounced wholly unjustified. He declared that

is party was the party of reform, not of evolution. He defended the cause of the ocialist Deputies in not rising from their seats when cheers were given for the The President of the Reichstag, amid eers, remarked that this conduct offended the moral sense of the Chambers. Herr Liebknecht continued:—, 'If the Republic is established in Germany'—.

was unable to finish the sentence in

consequence of the uproar his words provoked. The president threatened to deprive him of his right of speech.

Count Zu Eylenberg explained that the Government's reason for proclaiming the state of siege was that Berlin was in great danger because it was the home of the Socialist agitation. Referring to what the assassination and murder he termed idemic." he said an investigation showed that the instruments of crime were prepared Berlin and East Prussia. He stated that Bismarck and even the Emperor had lately received a good many letters threat-ening them with assassination. Infernal machines had been actually discovered in Berlin and East Prussia, although it was true the East Prussian machine was only constructed to secure to the inventor the

that Deputy Haszelmann harboured sinister designs.

The Reichstag took formal cognizance of the report concerning the state of siege.

London, March 17.—A correspondent at
Berlin says at the close of Herr Liebknesht's speech, the President of the Reichstag threatened him with forcible removal from the tribune. The tumult at the time was indescribable.

informer's fees. He denied the Govern-ment was responsible for the silly assertion

### THE ORISIS IN EGYPT

The Minister of the Interior Causing Dis-satisfaction to his Colleagues—The Khe-dive and the Rothschilds at Logger

CAIRO, March 17.—The Khedivè insists upon the retirement of Riaz Pasha as Miniser of the Interior. Rivers-Wilson, Minister of Finance, and de Bligniers, Minister of Public Works, desire his retestion. Hence the Khedive's notice to the British Consul that he apprehended a fresh disturbance unless the Cabinet were remodelled. The Khedive requested the Rothschilds to accept a modification of the securities agreed upon for the new loan.
The Rothschilds declined, and have given notice of their intention to suspend the advance. The Khedive thereupon threatens

Mr. Vivian, British diplomatic agent and

LONDON, March 15.—Another mail, with a week's later news, has arrived at Madeira from Cape Town. At the latest date, February 25th, the Zulus remained inactive, and the only fresh fighting reported sulted in the capture of some cattle. British reinforcements having arrived on the frigate Shah, from St. Helena, it has believed they are destined for Merv. been determined to effect the relief of Col. Pearson from his isolated position at

DON, March 16.—A correspondent at Cape Town, writing on the 25th February, avs reinforcements are anxiously awaited here are symptoms of native hostility in all The powerful tribe of the olunteers and the available troops have LONDON, March 17.—The story that Col. Pearson had been attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus and that the latter had been defeated with enormous loss. ulus to delay the despatch of assistance to Ekowe. The Orange Free State Government has refused to aid or to permit citizens to aid the British against the Zulus, on constitutional grounds.

### AFGHAN AFFAIRS

New York, March 17.—The Herald's Tashkend despatch says Abder-Ahman, of Cabul, son of Afzul Khan and nephew of Shere Ali, who has been a Russian pensioner and resided at Samarcand for the past eight Azim Khan divided the kingdom between them upon the death of his grandfather, Dost Mohammed. After a bloody war, Shere Ali, through the able generalship of his son Yakoob Khan, drove his elder brother and nephew out of the country and usurp-

St. Patrick's Day on the Old Sod. LONDON, March 17.—Despatches from Dublin state that the feast of St. Patrick was celebrated throughout Ireland to-day in the usual manner, the churches being owded, In London and throughout Eng land there were scarcely any out-door observances of the day, but the Catholic churches were very numerously attended and sermons in praise of the Saint were delivered. To-night there are the usual panquets of the Irish societies. There were no disturbances save in Belfast, where very serious rioting occurred.

The animosity between the Catholics and ntmost exertions of the police have been unable to prevent deplorable bloodshed. This morning, however, the Nationalists got up a parade of their own, and from which a great portion of the Catholic population abstained. The police interfered and a colision occurred, in which a number of shots were fired, and many of the Nationalists were wounded. There is considerable excitement in Belfast over the affair.

Protection in Germany. LONDON, March 18.-A Berlin despatch says the Tariff Commission seems particuarly anxious to secure German industry gainst American competition. It has imosed heavy duties upon most articles now nported from America. Its last decision The protectionists are now attackng the present coinage system, and recommend the issue of plenty of paper money.

Brenchitis. - Unless arrested, will riots. minate in consumption. An almost never failing cure for this complaint is found in Allen's Lung Balsam, which can be had of any druggist. Price, one dollar per bottle.

### FORTY-SIXTH CONCRESS.

Opening of the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The opening of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress was witnessed in the House by an immense concourse of spectators. All the members-elect were early in attendance, and for nearly an hour before noon pleasant greetings were interchanged. At noon the House was called to order by the Clerk. The Vice-President called the Senate to order at noon.

The oath of office was administered to

the Speaker by Mr. Kelly, after which the oath to the members was administered by the Speaker. A Committee consisting Blackburn, Garfield and Goode was a pointed to wait on the President in conjunction with a like Committee from the enate and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any co eation. The following Senators took the iron-clad oath :- Allison, Cameron (Pa.), Carpenter, Conkling, Farley, Groome, Hill, Ingalls, Jenes (Nevada), Logan, Mor rill, Pendleton, Platt, Slater, and Voorhees. The following took the modified oath: Call, Houston, Jonas, Vance, Vest, Walker, and Williams. Hampton was not present. Gordon was also absent, as his credentials, having been somewhat informal, were returned to the Executive of Georgia for correction.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

#### EUROPE.

The last of the Russians quitted Adrianople on Sunday. The Belgian explorer Wauthier has died dysentery in Central Africa. A Paris despatch states that the formation of another Atlantic Cable Company is tendency to play into the hands of the their tempers.

The Leeds Town Council have decided by a majority of one to open the public libraries on Sundays. A St. Petersburg despatch says Prince Fortschakoff and Lord Dufferin have quent and friendly interviews. The Sultan, at a banquet given to the officers of the British fleet, expressed hopes for a closer union between Turkey and

An English company is being formed at Flushing for the purpose of importing American cattle, both live and dead, for the German market. A petroleum spring has been discovered

near Pohar, in Austrian Poland. One boring it yielded 2,000 kilogrammes in twenty-four hours. The Sultan has given renewed proofs of danger of a change in the Ministry is

Mr. Vivian, British diplomatic agent and consul-general at Alexandria, leaves for England on the 25th inst., having been summoned by Lord Salisbury to give his views respecting the present crisis.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

The Fighting—Awaiting Reinferectments—Other Tribes Becoming Restless.

The Accress of a change in the Ministry is thus averted for a time.

A correspondent at Paris says Minister Ferry's higher education bill avowedly aims at the exclusion of the Jesuits from the right of teaching.

A decree has been issued by the Portuguese Government prohibiting the importation of pork in every shape from the United States, because of trichmosis. The Austrian Government has asked the

Reichsrath to authorize the issue of 100, requirements of the current year. A correspondent at Berlin declares posiively that 20,000 Russians are

It is stated that the Government in spectors at Liverpool have detected twenty cases of pleuro-pneumonia in a cattle cargo on the steamers Brazilian and Ontario. The French Minister of Finance has repaid to the Bank of France 65,000,000 rancs, being the last instalment of the milliard borrowed from the bank during the

A despatch from Madrid says that King Alphonso has been betrothed to the Prin-

cess Marie Amelie, daughter of the Count de Paris. The Princess was born in 1865, and is now in her 14th year. A Paris despatch says the syndicate of the manufacturers of silk and merchants of Lyons have commenced an important free trade movement and started a subscription to defray the cost of lectures on the subject throughout France.

It is rumoured that a friendly understanding will be announced on the Emperor William's birthday, whereby the Duke of Cumberland renounces his claims to the throne of Hanover, and Prussia gives its consent to an early abdication of the Duke Brunswick in favour of the Duke of Cumberland.

Official reports from Hungary estimate that the loss of life by the floods will not exceed 3,500, but almost hourly deaths ccur from exposure, wounds, disease, and want of food. The reports of the sufferings among tho people are terrible. The damage by the Szegdin flood is estimated at about £1,500,000. Despatches from Rome state that the

roposed departure of Menotti Garibaldi with three thousand Italians to found a colony in New Guinea, excites some remark. It is stated that this ex-The animosity between the Catholics and Orangemen in Belfast has always been extremely bitter, and on many occasions the utmost exertions of the police have been unable to prevent deplorable bloodies. But in Radical Republican circles the esteem hitherto felt for General Garibaldi and his sons has very generally died out.

Governor of the district of Kharkoff, have published an official account of the assassination, with a promise of reward for the detection of murderer. On the night of February 22nd a ball was given by young ladies of the aristrocatic families of Kharkoff and Prince Krapolkine attended it. He left the ballto his official residence in his carriage,

foreign waters are so unseaworthy that they must be sold in foreign ports. The receipts of the Brinley Library sale, in New York, were \$48,000. Only a third of the library has been sold. The books realized more than their cost. A scientific examination of some sulphu which fell in a shower over the Lehigh Valley proves it to be simply pollen from a species of pine caught up by the and carried from the southern forests.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Grant left Calcutta on Menday for

Rangoon and Singapore. Competent persons estimate the total sugar crops in Cuba at 650,000 tons, an excess of 130,000 tons over last year's crop. A Sydney, N.S.W., despatch says the Exhibition Commission have provided a very liberal space for the exhibition of American and Canadian products, &c. missioner for British Burmah now has a sufficient ferce to pretect British territory, but the position of the Resident and other Europeans at Mandalay is critical.

The first vote for Speaker was—Randall, 143; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13; Wm. D. Kelly, 1; necessary to elect, 142, so Randall was declared elected.

A Calcutta despatch says the Indian Government proposes in the Budget to raise in India a 4½ per cent. loan of five million pounds, and sell during the ensuing million pounds, and sell during the ensuing year fifteen million pounds' worth of India Council bills at the rate of exchange calculated at one shilling and seven pence. The News remarks that this practically means a less to the Indian Exchequer of four million pounds. It shows, however, no tendency to play into the hards of the seven pence. sellers of silver.

Chili advices of February 1st state that the news that Bolivia had suspended the export tax on nitrate in deference to Chili's demands, but in deference to Chili's demands, but had rescinded the contract with the Anto-fagasta Company, that it renounced its claim for \$100,000 and confiscated property worth four millions, created a storm of indignation among all classes. Public opinion was decidedly in favour of maintaining Chill's rights by force if necessary. An immense open air meeting was held to manifest the public desire for energetic measures. It was not apprehended that measures. It was not apprehended that the conflict would be very serious.

Accounts from Calcutta represent that extraordinary attentions and honours were paid to General Grant on his arrival at Calcutta. On his landing at the port, which extends ten miles along the Hooghly, his confidence in the Grand Vizier, and the and which was crowded by men-of-war and merchant ships, he was received by a representative of the Viceroy and conducted to the official residence.

Every attention that would be paid to a crowned head or a most distinguished statesman was extended to the General. After being entertained at dinner in Government House and having a night's rest, he was taken through the city next day and shown the memorable hisnight's rest, he was taken through the city next day and shown the memorable historical sites, as well as the prominent commercial and governmental institutions of the Indian capital. The eminent native Indian capital and officials, vied with English citizens and officials, vied with each other in doing honour to the American

### HOSTILE ALASKA INDIANS

General.

Washington, March 17.-A telegram om Sitka, of March 10th, stated that a sub-chief, with a few followers, tried to incite a seizure of property there, but the incite a seizure of property there, but the remainder of the tribe refusing to co-operate, he left to secure the aid of a neighbouring tribe. A telegram received to-day says tribe. A telegram received to-day says will be made in due time. States steamer Walcott will remain at Sitka until relieved. The Indians were threatening Captain Selden, of the Walcott. He believes there is danger of an outbreak. The Secretary of the Navy will probably despatch one or both vessels of war at San Francisco to Alaska.

San Francisco, March 17.—The official report of the commander of the British gunboat Osprey, now at Sitka, received by telegraph describes the situation at length, showing that there are about 320 whites at Sitka, of whom 68 are capable of bearing arms. The Indian village adjacent contains at no time less than 300 warriors, The suffering among the workmen of Rome and other chief citiessin Italy has in no degree diminished. Wages are extremely low, and the essential necessaries kindred. Since the withdrawal of the ral thousands, closely connected by ties of kindred. Since the withdrawal of the troops the Indians have torn down a good years, has arrived to hold a conference with General Kauffman. This is a fact of the highest importance. He and his uncle the highest importance. He and his uncle and at the time of the arrival of the Osprey a young chief, who had gene to rouse the neighbouring tribes to sack the town, was momentarily expected to return. The report concludes:—" I beg to state I feel certain the

manent protection, and some sort of government having authority, will enable white people to live here without molestation from the Indians, to carry on their trade and develop the resources of the country.' NEW YORK, March 18 .- The Herald's San Francisco special reports that the Alaska troubles are greatly exaggerated.
A gentleman from Sitka ascribes the trouble to whiskey and the mixing of white men with the squaws, intensified by the men with the squaws, intensified by the letter in the Montreal Herald. The name

## The Only Way.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the inflamed and diseased membrane. Snuffs and fumigators, while Krapolkine attended it. He left the ball-room at eleven o'clock and was driving affected parts and excite a more extended inflammation. Besides, no outward appli-cations alone cau cure catarrh. The disease to his official residence in his carriage, inflammation. Besides, no outward applications alone can cure catarrh. The disease one who had jumped up on the step of his carriage. The proposed duty on woollen yarns, however, provoked the opposition of the German wool-spin-the opposition of the German wool-spin-the protection are now attack. forty-three years old, and had won celebrity by his services as a soldier and a diplomatist, but had incurred the deep hate of the revolutionists by the severity with which he repressed the recent university riots.

Mr. Kykert this alternoon called attention to the necessity for altering the rules of the Maritime Court of Ontario, which remedy for this disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. The Discovered and had won celebrition to the necessity for altering the rules of the Maritime Court of Ontario, which were now as expensive as Chancery suits, the rules and practice of the Chancery with the rules and practice of the Chancery and precise of the Chancery with the rules and practice of the Chancery with the ru which he repressed the recent university riots.

UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON INSOLVENCY. OTTAWA, March 13.—The Committee on Insolvency, having met and organized, have asked from Parliament the reference to it of all papers and petitions concerning the Insolvent Law. This has been granted, of course, and the Committee is now in a position to proceed to business. It is a position to proceed to business. It is perfectly clear that the dead weight of Parliamentary opinion is in favour of some decided change in the present law. But it is equally clear that this opinion is somewhat passionate in its nature. A fuller discussion of the whole subject by the Committee may result in the postronament. Committee may result in the postponement of action this session. Nevertheless there are many who predict that the Committee will report Mr. Colby's bill with some per-haps necessary amendments. The power

to send for persons and papers will of course somew at lengthen out the Commit-tee's deliberations, but against a too long postponed report there is the feeling of the

Europeans at Mandalay is critical.

A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that sufficient rain has fallen throughout that province to insure the safety of the spring harvest, thereby entirely altering the financial and political situation.

The reception of new members has had a somewhat depressing effect on the Opposition mind. These receptions are evidences of the continuance of the "reaction," and the Grit members in the House look on them with much the same feeling as prion-The Indian financial statement shows that the deficit for 1877-8 was £3,543,087.
For 1878-9 it was estimated that there would be a net surplus of £460,009. The budget for 1879-80, including the Afghan war expenses, shows an estimated deficit of £1,395,000; net increase of debt during three years, £12,763,106. White, with rounds of rousing cheers. Next week it will be Mr. J. B. Plumb, and for him all hands will loudly applaud. There will be the majority to welcome him as a faithful, industrious and able public man. There will be those, too, who will gladly

> DR. FISET'S RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS. Some time ago it was stated in *The Mail* correspondence that Dr. Fiset's curiosity concerning the affairs of the Intercolonial

more. The requisition for the tickets was signed by J. N. Pouliot. It was for the nomination day that the tickets were wanted, and it was arranged that after that date

be drawn at marmalade, if not apricots.
Sydney Smith said a coal fire and a paper the bill was to be sent to Mr. Pouliot for of sugar plums on the mantel was the best settlement. Up to the 21st December several attempts had been made to collect the money, but Mr. Pouliot and Mr. Rouleau with their feet on the stove and a bottle distinctly refuse

not Dr. Fiset is liable, would depend upon whether the gentlemen named were authorized by him to make the arrangements referred to, and whether, in making such Report by the Commander of a British War Vessel-An Ugly Place to Live In—
The Indiaus Overawed.

The Jone of the Commander of a British arrangements, they acted as his agents.

The facts relating to this do not appear.

Enough appears, however, to enable the Enough appears, however, to enable the public to see that a swindle was perpetrated

on the railway in the interests of Dr. Fiset, and that if he is not responsible the law must be more lenient than some judges soon. THE NATIONAL POLICY. OTTAWA, March 16. - From all quarters come sounds of approbation of the new tariff. Experienced men say that Mr. Tilley's tariff is the finest instance of tariff-

making in our public history. Even the sharpest critics fail to find a substantial case of inconsistency or incongruity in it and the chorus of opposition is general depreciation only and charges of high prices. Two foreign gentlemen, who feel that their exports to Canada are in danger, still comfort themselves with the hope that the Governor-General will veto the tariff. The Opposition are so completely disappointed that they hardly know what to do.

cludes:—"I beg to state I feel certain the presence of the cutter Walcott and this ship averted a serious calamity, and it is my firm conviction that nothing but permanent protection, and some sort of government protection. he thought unnecessary, and if he had been in power this year he would have omitted it also, of course, though his political friends will blame this Government for doing it now. "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL OTTAWA, March 17. - The name of Hon.

Indian remembrances of the gross outrages endured at the hands of the military in the past.

Washington, March 18.—The United States steamer Alaska at San Francisco was to-day ordered to go to Sitka. The Alaska carries twelve large guns and has two hundred and thirty officers and men. Her of the Post Office Department under Mr. hundred and thirty officers and men. Her presence is deemed ample for the protection of the place, but if permanent force is reby the Government has weakened his influence with the revolutionary classes.

The authorities at Kharkoff, Russia, after vainly endeavouring to detect the assassin of Prince Dementrius Krapolkine, Governor of the district of Kharkoff, have Governor of the district of Kharkoff, have the Cabinet to-day.

The authorities at Kharkoff Russia, after vainly endeavouring to detect the assassin of Prince Dementrius Krapolkine, Governor of the district of Kharkoff, have the Cabinet to-day.

The authorities at Kharkoff Russia, after vainly endeavouring to the protection of the place, but if permanent force is required for the defence of the inhabitants against the surrounding tribes, a military post will probably be established. Affairs in Alaska mainly occupied the attention of the Cabinet to-day. was sent from Ottawa many years after it was written. Mr. Keeler very properly expressed his indignation at this action, and demanded an explanation. Mr. Mills and Mr. Mackenzie explained that Mr. Huntington was not well enough to be in ais place, and asked that the matter be allowed to stand over. After some remarks from Sir John Macdonald on the serious nature of the case, the matter was allowed

to stand till another day. MARITIME COURTS. Mr. Rykert this afternoon called atten-

duty of the Government to render the costs of cases in the Surrogate Courts as light as possible. In justice to the judge of the Admiralty Coart, the Minister of Justice said the judge had made rules rendering it impossible for heavy costs to arise in small cases. Mr. Rykert maintained his position Sir John Macdonald maintained his former opinion that these Courts would prove ob-structive. He had even a doubt as to whether the Courts were legal or not objected to allowing proceedings in rem in regard to vessels navigating our inland waters. Such proceedings placed vessels too much at the command of troublesome or vengeful persons, who might give ship-owners a good deal of trouble and cause great loss by detention.

OTTAWA, March 18.-In the Public Acounts Committee this morning, some exceedingly interesting documents were to check the spread of the disease. The brought down, a motion for them having brought down, a motion for them having been made some time ago by Mr. Kilvert, of Hamilton. It appears that the Public Works Department, under the economical and intensely "practical" rule of Mr. Mackenzie, paid Hugh Sutherland for the supplies of men at public buildings, Battleford, prices as follows:—Barley, \$3 per bushel; potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel; "vegetables," \$1 per bushel; carrots, \$1 per bushel. This was in 1876, and the farmers of Ontario will be delighted to learn that agricultural products can rise to

learn that agricultural products can rise to policy. Under the system of prices above set forth, even Horace Greeley could have an opening in its place. made a fat thing out of his fancy farming for his cabbages could certainly have been sold for the necessary \$10 per dozen. HIGH LIFE AT FORT PITT.

"There they are," said the pauper, con-cerning the patients in Chelsea Hospital, "a eatin' of jelly and a drinkin' of sherry wine." That was his idea of luxury, you see. But there has been a deeper luxury than that in Canada. It is not generally considered that the North-West is the home of luxury and the scene of exhaustive festivity, but this is a mistake. From papers brought down at the instance of Mr. Kilvert, it appears that Mr. Mackenzie, as Minister of Public Works, purchased from the Hudson Bay Company, for use at Fort Pitt, such articles as cases of canned peaches, \$7.50 cases of California pears at \$12, cases of California pippins, cases of green grapes, cases of California apricots, dozens of marmalade, and cases of assorted jams. It may be that life in that wild region is hard and gloomy and good living is necessary to keep the men cheerful. We all might perhaps have allowed a little canned peaches now and then, but a line should certainly

MORE FANCY PRICES OUT WEST. In this same return it appears that the prices paid for different articles to the Hudson Bay Company were as follows:— Flour, 15 cents per pound; 3 bars of soap, \$2.25; one bag flour, \$15; one skein twine, \$1.50; ten lbs apples, \$5; six bars soap, \$4.50; 40 lbs apples, \$20; 150 lbs flour, \$30. Prices like these show how profitable it must these show how profitable it must have been to deal with Mr. Mackenzie. The criminal said to O'Connell, "Heaven spare you to me." One can fancy the storethe price of the tickets, but, whether or keepers who supplied the Government say ing the same thing to Mr. Mackenzie.

of marmalade on the mantel-piece engaged

THE MOUNTED POLICE. Under the circumstances above set forth t is not surprising to learn from papers brought down at the request of Mr. White, of Renfrew, that the sums paid G. Baker & Co. for supplies for the Mounted Police amounted to \$115.923, about which something more will need to be said some day THE "CONFIDENTIAL" LETTER.

confidential" letter which was used

against Mr. Keeler in East Northumberland came up this afternoon again, Mr. Huntington being in his place. Mr. Keeler again made his explanation which has already appeared in *The Mail*. Mr. Huntington's reply was to the effect that he have nothing about the private and confiknew nothing about the private and confidential letter. If papers had been obtained to secure the ear of the House. Some of his phrases were so unlucky as to give by Mr. Biggar, ex-M.P., they were obtained as members generally obtain such documents. He concluded that the papers had been returned during the same session that they were had. Sir John Macdonald read a memorandum from the Post Office Department from which, however, it appeared that there was some discrepancy with regard to the letter in question. Mr. Keeler is very positive that the letter was MR. CARTWRIGHT AND OCEAN SERVICE.

The Nova Scotia Government papers complain of the omission of the grant for the fortnightly mail service from Halifax to Cork in the estimates, but their dismay will know no bounds when they find that Mr. Cartwright congratulates the Government on their having had the courage to omit it, and states that it was put in the last estimates greatly to his disgust. that

> THE INSOLVENT COMMITTEE. In the Insolvent Committee this morning, the Committee, on a division of 10 to resolved not to repeal the Insolvent Act this session, but to prepare such amendments as might be necessary. Of what these amendments are likely to be there is of course no knowledge. The chief objections to the operation of the present Act are, first, the cost of winding up estates; secondly, the sale of bankrupt estates to debtors, who undersell their honest neighbours and disturb business, and the many frauds which are enabled to be committed. The Committee will no doubt bend their energies to the task of providing such remedies as may be possible, chiefly, of course, in the direction of economy in settling up estates. But it is still ef course a matter of some doubt if even the recommendations of the Committee will be accepted. Their acceptance, hewever, is more probable than their rejection. A statement showing the duty paid dur-

Spirits, Excise duty.... CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Some changes will probably be made in a few items of the tariff in Committee. A

ed by irresponsible or interested persons, that our export trade in cattle has increased so much within the last few years as to ex-cite the jealousy of English shippers, and that the true cause of the order is a desire to crush out this branch of our ex-HIGH PRICES IN THE WEST

Trade to-night on the Franco-American treaty of commerce. Regarding the cattle annual report, of trade, he said that the Privy Council has abstract: such high prices even without a national policy. Under the system of prices above with England permanent, but France offers

> AMERICAN PORK EMBARGOED Its Importation Prohibited by the Italian and Spanish Governments - American Oattle Slaughtered at Liverpool. By Cable Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Depart nent of State is advised that the Italian lovernment has issued an order prohibitng the importation from the United State of swine, their meat and remains, whether prepared or preserved.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Spanish Government has prohibited the importation of pork, in any shape, from the United States into any Spanish port.

A reporter to-day visited Mr. Walker, the statistician of the Produce Exchange, to ascertain the extern of the export trade in pork of this country. Mr. Walker said the bulk of pork in barrels shipped from this country went to the West Indies. Very little, comparatively speaking, went to the continent. Great Britain and Germany take more than three-quarters of the entire amount of bacon and hams shipped, while Germany is the largest consumer of lard. mpression that the order of the Spanish Government would have very little effect upon the trade in pork with the West In-dies. Thus far this year the shipments to Cuba and other ports in the Wrst Indies amount to 49,768 barrels of pork and notification of the order of the Spanish Government has been received at this port. London, March 19.—The Times says the

cargoes of American cattle recently arrived from Boston and slaughtered at Birkenhead were sold chiefly for the London mar-ket. The transactions did not result profitably owing to the exceptional depression of the market. The Times' report of Monday's business in the London meat market says:—The advance in prices is principally due to the absence of a regular supply of good American beef. CATTLE PLAGUE IN AUSTRIA.

The cattle plague has broken out in Bo-

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE. ---A Gambetta Cabinet on the Tapis.

OTTAWA, March 19.—The case of the resigned. London, March 15.—Paris despatches say that Emile de Girardin, in La France, and Edmond About, in Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle and National, show wonderful unan-imity in demanding the withdrawal of M. Waddington from the Premiership. M. Waddington on Thursday evidently failed secure the ear of the House. Some of

mortal offence.
PARIS, March 16.—Le Moniteur Universel says there will be no shifting of posi-tions in the Cabinet, which will endeavour to continue as at present a few days longer, but the Ministers themselves are the first to recognize the fact that they cannot abide long after Thursday's proceedings. It is generally considered that a Gambetta Ministry has become a necessity. Gambility of the second of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had told him, and also from the fact that Paquet had saked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had saked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had saked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had saked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had saked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had saked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the fact that Paquet had told him, and also from the fact that they have the fact that they cannot abide the page that they have the betta is earnestly urged by his friends to accept office and begins to understand that it will be difficult for him to evade it. The Ministers of the 16th May have issued a protest against the vote of censure which they declare was pronounced in their absence, on charges brought before an incompetent tribunal. The De Roche-bouet Cabinet has presented a similar protest to President Grevy.

## NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE. By Telegraph to The Mail.)

HALIFAX, N.S., March 19.—The House of Assembly to-day discussed the resolution providing for the abolition of the Legislative Council and after several speeches the resolution passed unanimously.

In the Legislative Council the same matter was discussed but no decision was reached. Mr. Morrison moved an amendment to the effect that it is inexpedient and unwise to abolish the upper branch of the Legislature, but from and after this date no appointment should be made to the Council till its number is reduced to thirteen, which number should thereafter constitute the council; that after the dissolution of the present Assembly the number of representatives in the Assembly should be reduced to one member for each county, except Halifax and Pictou counties, which should each have two members, making the total representation twenty members instead of thirty-eight is at pre-A statement showing the duty paid during the month of February, 1879, on the articles of tea, sugar, wines, cottons and spirits, was brought down to-day.

The sent; that the indemnity to members of the Legislature should be reduced 25 fer in his own interest or in that of the per cent. on the indemnity paid the last parliament; that the salaries of all officers that the salaries of all officers are coupting for their loss by the lange. \$1,112.658

183,034

51,637

37,564

51,637

37,564

bolding departmental offices and all perhalfs and employes of the Legislature should be reduced twenty-five per cent; that the salaries of members of the Government holding departmental offices and all perhalfs and Paquet held 56 shares in the 245,122
295,800
29,388,815

holding departmental offices and all persons in the Civil Service of the province be reduced twenty-five per cent. The debate in the Council was adjourned till to-morrow. It is said that Mr. Morrison's amend-for \$200,000. According to Paquet the ment will pass. PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, -These lozenges,

advertized in another column of this paper,

### says several United States vessels in AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA ister of Justice said that it would be the duty of the Government to render the costs

#### Petition to the United States Secre- Annual Meeting of the Beard at tary of State.

OTTAWA, March 19.—The Agricultural NEW YORK, March 17.—The petition in elation to the cattle export trade was sent oday to Secretary Evarts. It is signed City Hall to-day. The following gentleelation to the cattle export trade was sent and Arts Association of Ontario met in the by many railroad presidents, insurance and man were reported present:—Hon. D. Christie, Paris; Rev. Dr. Burnett, London; ank presidents, and prominent merchants. the Privy Council of Great Britain, which have resulted in a practical embargo on have resulted in a practical embargo on the exportation of American cattle. The South Finch; D. McRae, Guelph; petition declares that the order-of-Council Roy, Owen Sound; J. C. Rykert, M.P., was founded upon mis-information furnish St. Catharines; O. Klotz, Preston; J. B. Aylsworth, Newburgh; J. Leggo, jr., Gananoque; S. White, Charing Cross; C. Charing Cross; C. Drury, Barrie; Ira Morgan, Metcalf; Geo. Graham, Brampton; R. Lees, Ottawa; Prof. A. Smith, Toronto, and J. R. Craig,

to check the spread of the disease. The petition suggests that certain sanitary precautions be adopted by the British Governsult:—President, Samuel Wilmot, Newcautions be adopted by the British Government, acting in concert with this Government, whereby no danger need be apprehended from the exportance of our cattle, and whereby the present burdensome edict may be removed, or at least robbed of many of its oppressive features.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—M.

Léon Chotteau addressed the Board of Trade to night on the France-American.

Mr. Graham, Brampton; Secretary, L. R.

Chairstie and Messrs. Morgan and Stock was appointed to strike the Standing Committees for the current year.

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Mr. GRAHAM, treasurer, presented his

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abstract:—	
RECEIPTS:	
Balance on hand January 1st, 1879	\$ 5,054
Interest account	158
Miscellaneous	25
Rents	2,690
Prize Account	. 189
Registration fees	363
Legislative grant	10,090
Exhibition receipts	22,570
Total	\$41,001
EXPENDITURB.	
Paid for prizes	\$15,419
Exhibition expenses	11,110
Miscellaneous	
Printing	
Salaries	
Council expenses	
Stationery	
Veterinary museum and library	
Veterinary College	
Prince of Wales donation	
Planching match	

It was decided to invite the co-operation of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations with a view to bringing about a union exhibition of dairy products at Ottawa in connection with the provincial: A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Christie, Klotz, Lauder, Rykert, Young, Wilmot and Rev. Dr. Burnett, was appointed to draft an address to the Governor

A letter was read from Major De Win on, informing the President that his Ex cellency desired to inform him that he would be pleased to become patron of the The date of opening the provincial exhi-September. It was agreed to complete th revision of the prize list at the present

session. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning.

### THE MANDALAY AFFAIR

cars of a General Massacre of Europeans
—British Humanity Resented—Pacific
Asurances from the King of Busmah. CALCUTTA, March 19. - The origin of the Resident at Mandalay is that the latter protects and refuses delivering up to slaughter two Royal Princes and their families. The King of Burmah is said to he mad with drink, and urged by fanatics and reactionary parties, threatens to force the Residency. Such measures, it is beieved, would cause a general massacre of

LAHORE, March 19.—There is no fresh cause for disquiet at Mandalay. The British esident has received assurances from the PARIS, March 15.—M. Ozenne, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Commerce, has ance of tranquility. The Burmese Envoy dalay.

> THE MONTREAL DEFAULTER The Paquet-Goldring Case—Examination of the President of the Hochelaga Bank. MONTREAL, March 18 .- In the Goldring case, F. X. St. Charles, President of the Hochelaga Bank, deposed :—On the 26th ber \$65,000 were paid to Goldring. The de fendant must have known that Paquet was but a salaried bank cashier. When, also, Paquet told Goldring he would be short in his cash, the latter must have known that

asked witness for a loan of \$50,000 from the bank. On the 26th September Gold ring sold Paquet one-eighth of the land, and five-eighths on the 19th October. To the best of witness' knowledge, Goldring delivered up only feur-eighths of the land Could not swear to this personally Thought such was the case from the deed he had seen. To the best of his knowledge, Paquet had told him he had only received one-eighth of the land in all. Paquet had made these admissions after witness had discovered that Paquet was a defaulter to the extent Debate on the Proposed Abolition of the Legislative Council—An Amendment to witness that Goldring owed him \$13,000. It was on the 26th February last that witness learnt that Paquet had acquired shares in the phosphate mine. On learning this the directors counted the money in the vault, took away the keys from him and examined the books, which showed that everal transactions had taken place between Goldring and Paquet by March 4th. The cash was counted by witness and two directors. The accountant conducted the investigation as to the transactions that and passed between Goldring and Paquet. Paquet told witness privately that he had

paid away \$77,000; perhaps more. The money had been last counted on the 31st December, and so the directors knew how much there ought to be. On that date there was \$830,000 in the bank. On the 4th of March there was a deficit of \$87,950. Some of the books belonging to the bank were inspected on the 31st of December, but not all. Witness supposed, but could not affirm positively, that Paquet had transferred to Mr. Leduc, a Director of the bank, the land he had bought. Could Hochelaga Bank wanter the bank state possession of. Paquet told with set be had given Goldring authority to sell the property for \$200,000. According to Paquet the property was of no inconsiderable value. The Directors of the bank advised Mr. Leduc to visit the mine and make a report thereon, which he did.

are deserving of the particular attention of our readers who suffer from Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or General Debility. They are a safe and pleasant medicine, and are recommended and used in the practice of highly respectable of the practice.