

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

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THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

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Markman who will shortly occupy the Canadian camp. Among the favourable signs of the times is an appreciation of the British position by the Empire. The British public have not gone out of their way to recognize the value of this Dominion or the Antipodes, but these days the deeds of their representatives obtained recognition, even though it has been tardily given.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The names of the Prince Imperial of France has been added to the long list of brave and noble soldiers who have fallen by Zululana in the defence of British interests. The story of the death of the young Frenchman, who voluntarily left the family home at Chislehurst to manifest by deeds his thanks to England for protection during the stormy times succeeding Sedan, will be read with sorrow as the only son of the exiled Empress, or as the representative of the late Bonapartist dynasty, or as the open-hearted young Woodstock cadet, he was beloved by thousands of his own countrymen and esteemed by the British people.

The Bonapartist party in France clustered their hopes round the Prince who, but two years ago, was a laughing stock to the world. They fought the battle of imperialism in the French Assembly with vim and tenacity, believing that amid the confusion and anarchy which would be the result of a revolution, the time would come for another coup d'etat.

REPUDIATION.

The electors of Ontario have confirmed in power a Ministry which, according to its chief officer, has distinctly pledged itself to nothing as heretofore intended to do it still more abjectly. A short time previous to the 5th of June, we warned the people of the almighty ground to which Reformers "having nothing to reform" were engaging them. It is now boldly admitted that they have no policy; that the Premier is pledged to nothing—except by his "friends"; and that the Provincial electorate, duped by false representations, has absolutely no security whatever for the performance of a single pledge made on his behalf.

NORTH-WEST EXPENDITURE.

A RETURN has just been issued, in compliance with an order of the House, giving the details of the Mounted Police expenditure for 1876-8. The force, which until recently consisted of 300 rank and file, has cost the country an average of \$300,000 a year; and as its strength has just been increased, there will no doubt be a corresponding increase in the cost hereafter. The most remarkable feature in the expenditure account is that all the supplies are purchased from one firm, BAKER & CO., of Fort Benton, Mont., and that so far as can be ascertained, the late Government made no attempt to break this monopoly by calling for tenders or inviting competition.

if he could utter a promise and proclaim his adherence to a principle through agents, and deny both in his proper person. It is a singular coincidence that the "private citizen" over again, with additional and rather aggravating adjuncts.

With the present crop of murderers Madam TOSWAIN's chamber of horrors would be over-crowded in a week, were not the services of a keen judge of wax figures, like ARTEMUS WARD, engaged to make a judicious selection of the most notorious villains. A homicidal wave appears to be sweeping over the world. A murder, however startling and atrocious it may be, is no longer a three months' matter, but is speedily eclipsed by some deed more novel or startling in character.

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OROP PROSPECTS.

We publish this week crop reports from various points in this and other Provinces. On the whole, the prospects for a more than average crop are excellent. In some places the fall wheat was winter killed, and in others the late of the spring delayed sowing; but on the whole, the prospects are bright. Our reports indicate that the crops are looking better in the eastern than in the western sections of Ontario, but the latter country over will be a bountiful one. The hay crop will be an unprecedented one. Wheat, oats and barley are above average. Root crops are also thriving well, and fruit will at least be an average yield.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Various papers in the country chronicle the return of intended settlers in the western and southern States, disgusted with the prospect. Of course, the Griss post will allow the tariff which drove them out has tired them back.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—Hon. J. C. Abbott, writing from London, gives some valuable advice to Canadian farmers.

He points out that an extensive and profitable trade in poultry and horses can be carried on with England, and that the stock is of proper quality. He says: "A horse, sound and young, say fifteen to fifteen and a half hands high, of ordinary quality—such as would sell in Canada for from \$100 to \$150 would bring more than from \$25 to \$40 according to his looks—and the difference would not pay the expense of bringing him here and selling him. But a horse three parts bred, half a hand higher, with plenty of bone, short below the knee and back, with sleeping shoulder, lean and well formed neck and head, powerful enough to carry fifteen stone (100 lbs.) through a couple of hours across country—and with some little training to give him a good mouth—and teach him to jump—would fetch anything that might be asked for him." Mr. Abbott gives his experience attending a sale of horses that had a rider at the Queen's horse, and says that although many had marks of firing and blistering from the price realized at auction was from \$50 to \$1,500 each. "The lowest of these," says Mr. Abbott, "is plain enough. If any farmer wishes to breed horses, let him try to breed such as will sell for one to two hundred guineas, instead of for one to two hundred dollars. The latter will scarcely pay the cost of breeding. The former will sell in Canada at a handsome profit. But it is not necessary to raise hunters, or get much prize money. A large lay carriage horse—standing sixteen hands and over—with less blood than hunters—and more weight, will fetch equally good average prices; and are as easily bred. The Cleveland bay horse is the best for this purpose, and there is no difficulty in obtaining them. A well-matched pair of carriage horses, is worth here from two hundred to four hundred guineas, or one thousand to two thousand dollars, without running into fancy prices; and they will sell readily."

Judge Sinclair's ruling in the South Wentworth case with regard to the marking of ballots was to the effect that while in the Birmingham case straight lines were held to be good marking under the English act, the judge in the Monk and North Victoria cases held to the contrary; and he would therefore follow the decisions of a single judge indicating a distinct and unequivocal intention of voting for a candidate should be held good, and that in his opinion, the law should be amended to that effect. He also remarked that had he not been fettered by the decision in the Monk case, he would have rejected the marks marked on the back, as he thought such marking evinced an intention of not voting, rather than an intention of voting for the candidate whose name appeared on the other side.

pressed about her throat, and blowing into her mouth. The girl, who is about nine years of age, told the justice she had for a long time been deliberately trying to kill the Dr. VALLEY sisters. She would have rejected and another adopted child, her own sister, as her mother had told her, and the method adopted was that suggested by her mother, of placing a cord to secure possession of the Dr. VALLEY property. The English Courts are engaged in unravelling the tangled threads of many heinous crimes, and a few weeks ago human remains were found in the coal cellar of a Euston square lodging house in the British metropolis.

Notwithstanding the low prices prevailing in the coal markets of the United States, a marked improvement is reported in the Nova Scotia coal trade. The demand at Montreal and Quebec is now reported to be better than any previous period, with the possible exception of 1873. Vessels are in demand at Sydney, and although the mining companies are offering higher rates of freight than last year, a sufficient tonnage cannot be obtained. So much for the national policy.

THE QUEBEC MERCURY INDIGNES.

The Quebec Mercury indulges in a review of the time "when England and Japan shall shake hands" at Halifax and British Columbia, and Canada shall have become a country of an Imperial importance never dreamed of by her most sanguine politicians. The fact that she has received a new life as an entrepot on the shortest route between Europe and Asia, is really, neither it nor the country will owe anything to its confederates on the Reform press.

WHILE ENERGETIC EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO PROMOTE INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE IN THE EAST, IT IS ENCOURAGING TO SEE THAT THE WEST IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

A late number of the Daily Colonist, of Victoria, B.C., says:—"A large proportion of the merchandise received by Monday's steamer was of Canadian manufacture and production. A heavy falling off in the volume of trade to Great Britain, the Eastern States, and San Francisco is noticeable, and there is every probability that the Canadian goods of every description will shortly capture the markets of the Province."

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The free traders of England are vainly endeavouring to stamp out the growing feeling in favour of reciprocity instead of free trade. To this end the struggle of the anti-tariff law league are rebated, and according to English exchanges received by the last mail a marble statue has been erected to Mr. Charles Villiers at Wolverhampton. The praises of this old Liberal free trader were recounted by Earl Grant and other leaders; nevertheless, it is a surprise many readers to know that Mr. Villiers is still a member of Parliament, but belongs to an era of past contests.

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THE SUPPLY DEPOT OF THE ENTIRE BODILY ECONOMY IS THE STOMACH.

The supply depot of the entire bodily economy is the stomach. There is it that manufactures and distributes the food upon activity of the great digestive organs depends in a great measure the well-being of the system. If its functions are interrupted by dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation supervene, the blood becomes impure in quality and poor in quality, the appetite impaired, nervous symptoms manifest themselves, and there is a loss of flesh and vigour. As a means of stimulating and invigorating the stomach, and remedying the above deplorable state of things, Northrop's Lyman's Quinine Wine may be confidently relied upon by debilitated, dyspeptic, and nervous affections. Not only is it a tonic and well certain remedy, but it is also a powerful and certain remedy in all cases of indigestion, and contains no ingredient that can prove harmful to any one using it. It proves most efficacious in ridding the system of all morbid humors when the directions are strictly adhered to. As an anti-periodic, it possesses the great excellence of being a reliable remedy in all cases of malarial fever, and is a powerful and certain remedy in all cases of indigestion, and contains no ingredient that can prove harmful to any one using it.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE AG.

Cases in the New Brunswick Supreme Court.—The Constitutionality of the Act. FREDERICTON, June 23.—In the Supreme Court, in ex parte Benj. Evans, Mr. Justice Williams granted a conviction of Evans for selling liquor contrary to the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. All the judges, except Mr. Justice Williams, held that the Act was valid. Mr. Justice Williams, dissenting, stated that his mind was made up long ago, and that he was not prepared to change his mind. He said that the Act was a violation of the rights of property, and that it was a law that was not in accordance with the principles of justice.

ROSEBUSH, June 21.—A shooting afflock at Rosebush, near St. John's, where the old man named Chester Moore, of a well-known family, was shot and killed. The man was brought to the hospital, but he died on the 22nd.

AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP SUNK.

Accident to a Glasgow Steamer on the Atlantic. MONTRÉAL, June 23.—The Donaldson steamship Colina, after a most successful run from Glasgow, left Quebec on Saturday night, and was wrecked on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The ship was carrying a large cargo of goods, and a number of passengers. The wreck was discovered by a fisherman, and the bodies of several of the passengers were recovered. The cause of the accident is believed to have been a combination of factors, including a heavy sea and a malfunctioning of the ship's machinery.

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THE CITY RECORD. Hanlan leaves England by the steamship City of Chester on the 1st of July. Mr. Alexander Connell, brewer, died on Sunday. He had been a resident of the city for thirty years.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

A Father Kills his Three Children Cold Blood. HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22.—The morning paper of Holyoke, Mass., contains a shocking account of a crime committed in the city of Holyoke. A man named John W. Smith, who was a well-known citizen, was found dead in his bed. His three children, a boy and two girls, were found in the room with him, and it was believed that they had been murdered. The police are investigating the case, and it is expected that the man's wife will be arrested.

TO POISON THEM.

With great prepared with cyanide of potassium. He made the oldest girl take a glass of water, and then he gave her a glass of water containing the poison. She died within a few minutes. The other two children were also given the poison, and they died within a few minutes. The man was arrested, and it is expected that he will be charged with the murder of his children.

HE HAD KILLED HIS CHILDREN.

He also remarked that he had taken his children to the city of Holyoke, and that he had seen them there. He said that he had seen them in the city of Holyoke, and that he had seen them in the city of Holyoke. He said that he had seen them in the city of Holyoke, and that he had seen them in the city of Holyoke.

RECORDED REGULAR BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

Recorded regular business of the City Council was proceeded with on Monday evening, his Worship the Mayor presiding. The Mayor presented a report of the City Engineer, and the Council passed a resolution in relation to the same. The Council also passed a resolution in relation to the City of Montreal, and the Mayor presented a report of the City Engineer.

ENGLISH JOURNALISTS RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

English journalists received by the last mail on the 10th inst. The general prospect of harvest is by no means good one. The position of the grain crops is reported to be critical, and all vegetation is reported to be withered. Prospects in connection with live stock are said to be almost without a redeeming feature; not only have prices gone down, but keepers are urged to get rid of their surplus stock as soon as possible. A strong agitation has commenced in the agricultural districts for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of the condition of agriculture in England, and suggest remedies. Agricultural protection is freely advocated in some quarters.

SEVERAL CONFESSIONS OF MURDERS HAVE BEEN MADE BY CRAYMEN IN ENGLAND RECENTLY.

Several confessions of murders have been made by craymen in England recently, which on enquiry proved to be groundless. A man at Nottingham surrendered himself to the authorities for having, as he said, murdered under atrocious circumstances a young woman some years ago in Scotland. Harrowing particulars of the crime, with the names of the parties, were given by the man, but he was afterwards cleared up. If they are true, then the persons concerned should be held responsible. It is the duty of the Government to institute an inquiry for the people in the far-away districts have a right to expect protection in the exercise of their franchise equally with those in cities.

ADVISE TO FARMERS.—Hon. J. C. Abbott, writing from London, gives some valuable advice to Canadian farmers.

He points out that an extensive and profitable trade in poultry and horses can be carried on with England, and that the stock is of proper quality. He says: "A horse, sound and young, say fifteen to fifteen and a half hands high, of ordinary quality—such as would sell in Canada for from \$100 to \$150 would bring more than from \$25 to \$40 according to his looks—and the difference would not pay the expense of bringing him here and selling him. But a horse three parts bred, half a hand higher, with plenty of bone, short below the knee and back, with sleeping shoulder, lean and well formed neck and head, powerful enough to carry fifteen stone (100 lbs.) through a couple of hours across country—and with some little training to give him a good mouth—and teach him to jump—would fetch anything that might be asked for him." Mr. Abbott gives his experience attending a sale of horses that had a rider at the Queen's horse, and says that although many had marks of firing and blistering from the price realized at auction was from \$50 to \$1,500 each. "The lowest of these," says Mr. Abbott, "is plain enough. If any farmer wishes to breed horses, let him try to breed such as will sell for one to two hundred guineas, instead of for one to two hundred dollars. The latter will scarcely pay the cost of breeding. The former will sell in Canada at a handsome profit. But it is not necessary to raise hunters, or get much prize money. A large lay carriage horse—standing sixteen hands and over—with less blood than hunters—and more weight, will fetch equally good average prices; and are as easily bred. The Cleveland bay horse is the best for this purpose, and there is no difficulty in obtaining them. A well-matched pair of carriage horses, is worth here from two hundred to four hundred guineas, or one thousand to two thousand dollars, without running into fancy prices; and they will sell readily."

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