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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient.
By order of the Board,
F. ROPER,
Secretary.
Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. 352-tf.

$500 PRIZE BUTTER Makers that took the ten Prizes ($500 in all,) at the great Dairy Fair, 1878, will it was awarded International Diploma for "Superior Purity, Strength, Perfect Color and Permanence." Always gives gilt-edge color. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or to know what it is, what it costs, where to get it, write at once to the proprietors,
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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 $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen 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 two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating 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.

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The Weekly Mail.

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NIHILISM IN EUROPE.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the Queen.

PROPOSED ANTI-REGICIDE ALLIANCE.

Reign of Terror in Russia—The Revolutionary Committee's Threat Against the Czar.

GENEVA, April 27.—Doctor Wiede, of Zurich, editor of the *Neue Gesellschaft*, was arrested a few days ago in Milan on an accusation of engaging in a plot to assassinate the Queen of England and King and Queen of Italy. His friends declare he is incapable of such a design.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* publishes the following proclamation addressed to the Czar of Russia by the Revolutionary Committee just before the recent attack on his life:—

To Mr. Alexander Nicolaiewitch:

The warning and threatening letters, as well as the sentences which we the invisible delegates of the murderously oppressed Russian people have sent to the various dignitaries of the present despotic Government in Russia belong, as a rule, to the preparative work, and, for that reason neither the executive committee nor your family appears in the slightest degree endangered by your present. In the first instance, we wish to clean out in by lowest and filthiest corners the Augean stables of despotism; to free the people from administrative persecution which throws them pellmell into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then sends them as insurgents to the gallows or sends them to the polar regions for years in the mines. We sit in judgment, and shall be compassionless in the exercise of our office, and shall recoil from the use of no means which may lead us to our object, which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. The victims cry out to their executioners, "*morituri te salutant,*" and it you, Alexander Nicolaevitch, refuse to hear our warning voice, to put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end. Your system in Russia is rotten to the core. Our almost boundless resources are ruined. Your army of functionaries is a gang of cruel and insatiable thieves. Your judges are a shame to justice. Your coroners, police masters, and generals are so many satrapes worthy of Xerxes or Darius. Wherever we turn our eyes we see naught but stupidity, mingled with cruelty, wanton waste combined with the most merciless spoliation of the people. For the army alone you reserve your fatherly care. You are getting into dangerously deep waters, Alexander Nicolaievitch. Therefore we warn you, but spare your life.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 28.—It now appears that the suggestion for an alliance between the sovereigns of Europe for the suppression of revolutionary movements which have as a portion of their machinery the assassination of rulers, came, in the first place, from the Emperor William. In a letter which he sent to the Czar congratulating him on his recent narrow escape from assassination he called the attention of the Czar, who is his nephew, to the absence of a thorough understanding and united action between the crowned heads of Europe. The petty jealousies and antagonisms which existed between sovereigns had two evil effects. It caused them, said the Emperor William, to maintain armies for the purpose of being able to make war upon each other and this caused popular discontent; and it enabled also criminals who had attempted the lives of their own sovereigns to escape into other kingdoms and there live in security. The Emperor William urged upon the Czar the idea of forming an international alliance between all the sovereigns of Europe for the double purpose of preserving peace generally, and of rendering the escape of regicides impossible. It is believed that the Czar sent copies of the letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph, to the King of Italy, the Queen of England, the King of Belgium, the Sultan and to other sovereigns, and that he has now followed it up by proposing an international Holy Alliance of sovereigns against the socialists.

PARIS, April 29.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says:—The police are openly arresting people by batches at all hours of the day, whereas apprehensions were hitherto made at night. On the slightest suspicion against a person his whole family are arrested and domiciliary visits are paid to all his acquaintances, leading to further apprehensions on the most frivolous grounds. Eighty-three furnished lodging-keepers are in prison for not reporting within twenty-four hours the latest arrivals. Jakovleff, a Government official living in the Winter Palace, and his son, an officer in the Guards, are in custody. Baron Bistrom, deputy commandant of the St. Petersburg garrison, and Gen. Gildenstube, commandant of the Moscow garrison, have been superseded for insufficient enthusiasm towards the new order of things. There are few pedestrians or carriages in the streets, but an endless line of porters seated on stools at every door with stout sticks. Covered prison vans frequently pass with a police officer mounted by the side of the driver, and Gen. Gourko drives around in an open droskey, escorted by Cossacks cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but apathetic spectators.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

Election of Prince Alexander of Battenburg.

TIRNOVA, April 29.—The proceedings in the Assembly at the election of a prince were very brief. Bishop Clement said Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, Prince Henry, of Reuss, and the Prince of Battenburg had been prominently put forward as candidates. Some great powers might oppose the election of Prince Waldemar and the Prince of Reuss was too old. The Assembly then elected Prince Alexander, of Battenburg by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. In the evening the town was illuminated.

Previous to the election of the Prince of Battenburg Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, as anticipated, announced that no Russian was eligible.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Composition of the New Mixed Council—English and French Man-of-War to go to Alexandria.

LONDON, April 24.—A Paris correspondent says:—I have been informed tonight of the very names of the French and English men-of-war ordered to be ready to start for Alexandria at a moment's notice. It seems therefore to be seriously intended to back up the forthcoming diplomatic note.

CAIRO, April 25.—The Khedive has issued a decree creating a Council of State under the Presidency of a native who will also be President of the Council of Ministers. There will be two European Vice-Presidents and five European and five native members with two native lawyers. The Council will prepare bills to be submitted to the Chamber of Delegates, but will not interfere with the English and French controllers-general. The vice-presidents will have a deliberative voice in the Council of Ministers during the discussion of bills. The Khedive will preside when engagements on the part of the Government are discussed.

Asthma is a spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry glutinous phlegm. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy as an expectorant, and will oftentimes give immediate relief.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

German and Italian refugees have been expelled from Switzerland for abusing the right of asylum.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is coming to England, at the request of the War Office, to serve upon a military commission.

It is reported that the preliminary examination of plans for a canal from the British Channel to Paris have been concluded.

The revenue of Switzerland for 1878 exceeded the expenditure by 665,851 francs, instead of leaving the estimated deficit of 2,876,000 francs.

MADRID, April 29.—A large hill at Vesa, in the Province of Jaen, has caved in, demolishing five houses. Thirty persons were killed and fourteen injured.

The Russian Government has sent a number of officers to Siberia to collect information respecting the selection of a port in the Eastern Ocean for a naval station.

It is stated that the action of the British Privy Council has so alarmed German agriculturists, that they are getting up a petition praying the Government to prohibit the importation of American cattle.

Prince Bismarck has asked the Reichstag's assent to the prosecution of Deputy Hasselmann for contravening the Socialist law. Three German newspapers published in America have been forbidden circulation in Germany.

Especial attention was paid to Dr. Newman upon his arrival at Rome. The Pope requested him to appear at the Vatican as soon as he had recovered from the fatigue of his journey, and he was received with marked distinction by the Pope and the Monsignori of his court.

A despatch from Vienna says, in reference to the Greek boundary question, that Russia, France and Germany support the demands of Greece for the cession of Janina, while England, Austria and Italy oppose them. The question may possibly be submitted to the arbitration of the King of Belgium.

VIENNA, April 28.—It is announced that Austria has informed Russia that she would be compelled to refuse her assent to the election of Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff or General Ignatieff as Prince of Bulgaria. Russia replied that she also disapproved of making those men candidates, and would support the claims of Prince Battenberg exclusively.

Princess Christina died at Seville on Tuesday. The Princess was the second child of the Duc de Montpensier, sixth son of Louis Philippe, and of the Princess Louise, sister of Queen Isabella. The Princess Christina was born in Seville in 1852, and in her twentieth year she was married to Prince Pierre of Orleans, Duke of Penthicore, who was her cousin, being son of her uncle the Prince de Joinville.

UNITED STATES.

On Monday 1,032 emigrants arrived at New York. The City of Richmond brought 758, the largest number carried in one steamer since 1876.

The New York *World's* Philadelphia special reports that Keely's motor now works a vibratory engine of new design with perfect success.

Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N.Y., has been elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in recognition of astronomical discoveries.

The Principia Club, of Boston, which has played an important part in inducing negroes to emigrate from the South to the west, is sending out its tenth circular advising negroes to emigrate somewhere, and get out of the South before the next census is taken.

The regular lighting of Monumental Park, Cleveland, with the electric light last evening, being the first regular public lighting with the electric light of a city in the United States, attracted a great crowd. The experiment is a success. Twelve electric lights give a three times more effective light than the former 110 gas burners. The light under the contract costs $100 a year less than gas.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Union Telegraph Company, organized with a capital of ten millions, in 100,000 shares. The corporators are Jay Gould, 50,000 shares; David H. Bates, H. Charles, and A. Tinker, 25,000 shares each. The routes begin in New York and run through all the States, most of the Territories and to Canada. The company commences operations on May 1st, and is to continue 100 years.

In Alabama the individual labour of convicts is sold to the highest bidder. The system has the advantage that it relieves the State of the cost of maintaining its criminals, but it would appear, as carried out, little better than a form of slavery. Following are some of the figures at a recent sale:—Martha Jackson, a negro woman, went off at $3.10 per month; Emma Parker, a negro woman, $2.05; an old negro man, William Moulton, $4.20; Sarah Moulton, his wife, at $4; Sam Malone, a negro man, went to $3. Jim Graham, a negro boy, brought $6.50; John Fleming, a negro man, was knocked off at $6.50. White labour is also sold but is little in demand. At the sale in question two pale-faced prisoners were put up, one of whom went for the small sum of five cents a month, while the other commanded but twenty-five cents.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE.

Effects of the National Policy—Large Orders from the Upper Provinces—Last Year's Output Already Trebled.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 29.—Mr. Dobson, who arrived here from Ottawa yesterday, has been doing a good stroke of business for the coal companies. The Nova Scotia coal owners have contracted through him with railways, gas companies and other consumers in the upper provinces to deliver ninety-eight thousand tons of Pictou and Cape Breton coals at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Belleville at lower prices than United States coal of similar quality can be delivered. The Grand Trunk railway has contracted for forty thousand tons of Pictou, 20,000 tons deliverable at Belleville and the same amount at Montreal. Redpath's refinery has contracted for 25,000 tons. The Ottawa and other gas companies have also made contracts for Cape Breton coal. Montreal takes 15,000 tons, and other places also have ordered. Thus far this spring's contracts have been 75,000 tons of Pictou coal as against 25,000 tons last year; and 23,000 tons of Cape Breton this spring, against 15,000 tons contracted for last spring. It is considered not at all unlikely that the shipment of Nova Scotia coals to the upper provinces this year will amount to not less than 220,000 tons, against 80,000 last year, or 140,000 tons more this year.

The English naval mission at Yokohama has been dismissed, and the French military mission will shortly be dismissed.

Japan has formally annexed the Loo-Choo Island. The Chinese ambassador at Yokohama protests, and threatens the withdrawal of the mission.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Government's Financial Policy.

A Motion of Censure Defeated—Rejection of a Reciprocity Resolution.

LONDON, April 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Rylands (Liberal), moved a resolution censuring the increased expenditure of the Government.

Mr. Baxter (Liberal), seconded Mr. Rylands' motion. He warned the House against too implicit faith in the boasts of England's supremacy in the arts and in commerce. He instanced the enormous advance made by the Americans in inventive arts.

Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the Government.

A desultory debate followed touching all the points of the Government's policy as to the causes of the increased expenditure. Several other Liberals and Conservatives spoke strictly in accordance with party lines and the debate was adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons to-night, the debate was resumed on the resolution censuring the Government for the increase in the national expenditure.

Mr. GOSCHEN blamed the Government for postponing the payment of its liabilities. He pointed to the example of the United States, which paid off a hundred and fifty millions during a period of gloom and depression.

Mr. GLADSTONE declared the increased expenditure had been incurred in furtherance of a policy which had not in a single instance improved our relations with any nation or race on the face of the earth. The estimates of expenditure presented by the Government were so incomplete as to tend to make the budget absolutely worthless and unreliable, and thereby imperil the control of Parliament over the finances.

Mr. RATHBONE despaired of the maintenance of England's commercial position unless, like the United States and other countries, she had a Government which was determined to avoid complications abroad.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE closed the debate. He said the expenditure depended upon the policy of the Government. If its policy is wrong, let it be censured and abandoned. But if it is right, the country must take the consequences.

The House divided, when the resolution was rejected by 303 to 230.

The announcement of the vote caused great excitement. The Conservatives continued cheering several minutes. Five Liberals and three Home Rulers voted with the Government. Eight or ten Liberals present abstained from voting.

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Lords to-night Lord Bateman moved resolutions in favour of reciprocity and a Parliamentary enquiry to ascertain means of counteracting the injurious effects of the foreign tariff.

Earl BEACONSFIELD said the utmost the Government could do in negotiating commercial treaties was to see that England had the benefit of the "most favoured nation" clause. He objected to violent changes. The indefinite enquiry recommended in the motion would cause disappointment and uneasiness. It was absurd to describe the condition of the country as one of distress and distraction. He believed there was evidence that trade was reviving.

Earl GRANVILLE agreed that there would be signs of revival in the United States owing to the wonderfully good harvest. [illegible] until it had [illegible] tion. He congratulated Earl Beaconsfield on so distinctly repudiating fallacious specifics.

The motion was negatived.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Prospects of a Peaceful Settlement.

A British Mission Invited to Cabul—Collapse of the Commissariat Department.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch from Safed Sang says:—According to trustworthy information from Cabul, Mohammed Hasham, son-in-law of Shere Ali, now the only avowed claimant to Yakoob Khan's throne, is endeavouring to incite an insurrection and has opened negotiations with the English.

A Gundamuk despatch says:—Major Cavagnari's messenger has returned from Cabul. It is understood that Yakoob Khan has invited the mission and that Cavagnari will proceed to Cabul shortly.

LONDON, April 27.—A Simla correspondent telegraphs that Yakoob Khan is protracting the negotiations, but the best judges here are fairly confident that he will agree to receive Major Cavagnari, and that a peaceful settlement rendering an advance on Cabul unnecessary, will result. The Khyber column is now believed to be capable of advancing on Cabul if necessary.

LONDON, April 28.—Telegrams from India speak of the complete break down of the quartermaster and commissary department of the Khyber column now at Jellalabad and Gandamak. Owing to the lack of transportation the column is said to be incapacited for offensive operations. The garrison of Candahar is in a similar position. Control of the transportation has been transferred from the commissariat to the commander of the column. This effects a radical change in the Indian military system.

A Peshawur correspondent says everybody from the General down is tired of a war which brings endless discomforts and little glory.

THE ZULU WAR.

Zulus Occupying Ekowe—Boer Detection of Sir Bartle Frere Denied.

LONDON, April 29.—Advices from Capetown, under date April 8th, report that the British forces were preparing for a general advance into Zululand. The Boers were reported friendly, and were awaiting the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere to ask a reconsideration of the determination by the British to annex their territory.

CAPE TOWN, April 8.—The Ekowe garrison reached the Tugela yesterday. Lord Chelmsford and staff are on the way to Durban. It is stated the Zulus now occupy Ekowe, but King Cetewayo himself has retired behind the Black Umvolosi river.

The rumour that the Boers intended to detain Sir Bartle Frere is unfounded.

AVOID all strong purgative pills, which only exhaust the mucous secretions and wear out nature. PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are just the opposite; they restore the digestion, quicken the liver, and tone up the whole system; thus curing *Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Piles* and all other results of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, the chief cause of ill-health, especially among women. See advertisement in another column.

A flag is to be presented by the Princess Louise to the 13th of Brooklyn during their visit to Montreal next month.

The directors of Japanese telegraphs will attend the Telegraph Congress in London.

THE TARIFF.

Despatch from the Governor-General to England.

THE TARIFF JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from the Marquis of Lorne is published in which he justifies the Dominion protective tariff on the ground that the action of the United States is invariably hostile to Canada on all matters relating to tariffs, and that manufacturers in the United States can disorganize and destroy any special Canadian industry by combining to flood the Canadian market with similar products sold below their actual value. The absence of duty thus has the same effect as that produced by a Government bounty. The Canadian Minister of Finance appends a memorandum, saying that if the tariff materially alters the volume of trade with Great Britain it must be on the side of an increase, and that in several branches this result will certainly follow.

BIG BLAZE AT MONTREAL.

Forty Buildings in St. Jean Baptiste Destroyed.

SEVENTY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

MONTREAL, April 30.—This evening a fire broke out in St. Jean Baptiste Village, the northern suburb of the city, originating in a stable belonging to John McCaughan. Some children were playing in the place, and it is supposed matches were used by them, which ignited and set the place on fire. The flames soon spread to the houses adjoining, and owing to the scarcity of water the firemen—who had been sent for from the city—were unable to subdue them altogether. About forty houses, chiefly dwellings of two stories, and mostly occupied by more than one family each, were reduced to ashes. During the progress of the flames a large quantity of furniture and effects from the houses was taken to a place of safety, but a great many poor people have lost all their household goods, and some sixty or seventy families are rendered homeless. The members of the city brigade were on the spot soon after the fire broke out, but owing to there being little or no supply of water, their efforts were confined principally to saving goods. The fire was finally extinguished about ten o'clock. Had there been even a moderate wind blowing, nothing could have saved the whole village.

The following are among the chief sufferers by the fire:—P. A. & Leandre Lanteaux, owners of three dwellings unoccupied; L. S. Henault, D. G. Poitvin, M. Laplume, loss about $18,000, insured in the North British for $5,000. James O'Farrell loses two houses, loss $3,000, insured; Alfred Morrell and John McCaughan, shoemakers, neither of these insured on buildings but stock insured in the Niagara for $1,000; Fabien Vinet, Dr. Delvecchio, M. Labour, O. Vanier, dwellings, no insurance. The above houses were on St. Lawrence Main street. On St. Dominique street the following losses occurred:—Vallieres, owner and occupier; Pierre Bedard, Madame Prevost and son, Edward Lairette and B. Valiquette, loss about $6,000, insured on [illegible] $1,000 in the Queen and N. Y. [illegible] 200 cords of wood belonging to L. Eustezix, were destroyed. The Citizens' Insurance Co. is involved to the extent of $10,000; North British, $17,000, Scottish Commercial, $7,000, Queen's, $5,000. Total loss about $125,000.

INDIGNANT MEDICAL STUDENTS.

They Mob the Examiners—Lively Scene in Richmond Street—The Police End the Disturbance—No Arrests.

Some time ago the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario purchased the old Presbyterian church on Bay street, to be used as a library, a museum and a place for holding examinations. The examiners took possession of the basement of the building on Tuesday and entered upon their annual duties. There is a bitter enmity, of long standing, between the medical students and the examiners, but of late years there has been no open display of feeling between the two parties. About three years ago the students mobbed the examiners with eggs which were none too sweet and pelted them with stones as they left the examining room, but the affair was the cause of so much scandal, that the young men have maintained an orderly, not to say respectful, demeanour towards the examiners ever since. On Tuesday the old feud broke out afresh, and the neighbourhood of the building where the examiners were at work was the scene of a startling, yet amusing spectacle. About half-past three a body of students, whose actions betokened that they were not sober, gathered at the Richmond street entrance of the old church, and commenced hostile demonstrations against the examiners. The cause of complaint, as explained by one of the number, is, that the examiners, when they meet annually, lay themselves out for a good time generally, relieving the monotony of their duty with champagne and other gentle beverages. Another student, whose articulation was thick, and whose general air gave evidence that he was not a temperance man, averred that the examiners actually got drunk and made such hash of the papers that a "pluck" was inevitable. After considerable talk, the youngsters departed for a neighbouring inn where they strengthened their vengeful purposes with something stronger than ginger ale. They then made a sortie, though a rather crooked one, and a stone was hurled through a window into the examining room. The fence was torn down in places and broken, and an entrance was effected into the building. The banisters were torn down, and a lamp hanging from the ceiling in the vestibule was wrenched from its place and broken to pieces. The examiners were in imminent peril of being assaulted, but, when the tumult was at its height, several policemen appeared upon the scene and restored order. Several of the crowd again visited the inn and pledged themselves over their cups to put an end to the examining board or go to—farming. A second visit was paid to the building, but the presence of the police prevented the repetition of violence. Several of the students found their way into a lane near the old church, and held an indignation meeting. The views expressed by the different speakers were of the advanced socialistic type, but seemed to find favour with the audience, whose courage was Zuluan in its ferocity. After a stormy meeting it was moved, seconded and resolved—that we rotten-egg the examiners to-morrow night. The resolution was adopted amid much enthusiasm. The meeting then adjourned so that the delegates might go down street and "refresh."

HANLAN AND HAWDON

Indisposition of Both Scullers.

The Week's Practice and the Betting.

[SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE MAIL]

NEWCASTLE, April 24.—Public interest in the Hanlan-Hawdon match, to be rowed ten days hence, continues to increase, and appears now greater than is usually taken even in matches for the championship of England. Nearly everybody in the north country is talking of the forthcoming race, and in London, Manchester, and wherever sporting men are to be found in any number, it is said the interest is equally as great. All-absorbing as Parole's great triple victory and the remarkable six-day pedestrian match at Agricultural Hall are proving they have not succeeded in placing the contest to be decided on the Tyne on May 5th in the background. People in the north are centering their attention upon it, and those south of us are looking upward. The numbers of people lining the river banks about the time the men are expected to go out for practice increases daily, and great is the dissatisfaction manifested if they fail to catch a glimpse of the rival scullers. On Tuesday most of the visitors were doomed to disappointment as neither the Canadian champion was concerned, for he was again indisposed on that day. He took ship in the morning for his usual spell of sculling, and whilst out on the river was seized with severe pains in the head, rendering it necessary for him to come ashore. In the afternoon he did not take any exercise at all, but came down to Newcastle, accompanied by Messrs. Ward and Davis. The party visited Dr. Luke Armstrong, with whom they had a long conference. Hanlan seemed more depressed than he has been used to when suffering from the attacks of cold to which he has been subject since his arrival north. Everyone would be sorry if a hitch in training should stand in the way of his receiving a thorough preparation for the match. Col. Shaw has arrived here, accompanied by a number of Canadian gentlemen, who have visited this country to assist in the contests now looming in the future. On Wednesday, although still very depressed, Hanlan had sufficiently recovered from his attack of indisposition to be able to resume gentle work upon the river. In the afternoon, accompanied by Bright, he put off from Scotswood when the tide was almost at its height, and rowed down as far as High Elswick Ferry Landing, where he turned and pulled leisurely back. On getting ashore, he did not complain of any pain, but said he felt a little weak. He was cheerful, however, and disposed to treat matters lightly, saying another night's rest and another pull would see him as well as ever. At the North of England Coursing Club dinner last evening, Mr. Samuel Brownlee said Mr. Wm. Atkinson £700 to £400 on Hanlan against Hawdon. Mr. Atkinson at once offered to go on again at the same price, whereupon Mr. Brownlee bet him another £700 to £400. Then Mr. Atkinson offered to accept £1,000 to £500, but this was not forthcoming. The backer of Hawdon ultimately expressed a wish to be accommodated with a third £700 to £400, but none of the Canadian's friends would venture again. There were also offers to take £600 to £400 that the "Unknown" would beat Elliott in the championship match on June 16th, but the money was not forthcoming. This is the first genuine betting to any amount that has taken place, but it is expected that the ball having once been opened some heavy wagering will follow, with Hanlan favourite at 7 to 4 on him. Hawdon continues in good condition and takes his spells of rowing twice daily, besides considerable land exercise.

NEWCASTLE, April 29.—Hawdon has been a sufferer as well as Hanlan, having been troubled the last four or five days with a nasty cough. To-day he was better, but James Percy did not think it advisable to let him go out on the water. The Canadian is about all right again, and each day witnesses an improvement in his condition. Unless something very unexpected should occur there is now no reason to doubt that he will be perfectly fit on Monday next. This morning unattended he had a sharp row upon a shaving ebb from Scotswood down to Redheugh Bridge, in which he scarcely ever got above thirty-two strokes to the minute, and on the return journey he struck a much slower pace than that. In the afternoon Hanlan put off again in the Lord Dufferin. He rowed steadily down against the tide to the foot of the Meadows, and came back at a smart rate. When he reached the head of the Islet he was striking thirty-two. That stroke he maintained until after passing the Derwent Cut, when for about a couple of hundred yards he quickened up to 36, and finished at Scotswood at that rate. The spin was a very satisfactory one, and made a decidedly favourable impression upon a lot of old and good judges. Several bets were made during the day at 7 to 4 on Hanlan, but takers finally asked 2 to 1.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—A Cattle Transport Bill Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The April reports of the Department of Agriculture show that all classes of farm animals came out of their winter quarters in unusually good condition. The diseases were not of very great extent or virulence, except among hogs in the South and West. Large losses from so-called hog cholera are reported in some counties, but most of these cases of mortality can probably be traced to bad sanitary conditions and to deficiency of feeding. Four counties in New Jersey, one in New York, and one in Maryland note the presence of pleuro-pneumonia, but it is believed these cases nearly all originated in the dairy stations of the cities.

The House Committee on Agriculture has practically agreed upon a bill making it a misdemeanor for common carriers to transport cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious diseases. After establishing the penalty for such action, the bill directs the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint agents at important points along the lines of railroad, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate agents at shipping ports to examine cattle.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Protected Industries Reviving—New Enterprises in Nova Scotia.

SIDNEY, C.B., April 28.—A soap factory has been started at Upper North Sydney by the Messrs. Kelley. This is the first attempt to manufacture soap in Cape Breton.

MONTREAL, April 28.—A new cotton factory will be established in St. Henri, at the west end of the city, if the municipality votes a bonus of $20,000.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., April 28.—The Clements wooden ware factory, which has been closed for sometime, has again started in full operation owing to the new tariff. The institution is prepared to manufacture all kinds of hollow-ware.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., April 28.—The lumber mills at Bear River are in full blast, and turning out more than their usual quota of lumber this spring.

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Financial Report Discussed with Closed Doors.

A special meeting of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association was held at the rooms, corner of Queen and Yonge streets, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Samuel Wilmot (Newcastle), President, occupied the chair.

Messrs. Thomas Stock (Waterdown), Ira Morgan (Metcalf), S. White (Charing Cross), L. E. Stripley (Greytown), D. P. McKinnon (South Finch), T. A. Aylesworth (Newburgh), George Graham (Brampton), Otto Klotz (Preston), Charles Drury (Barrie), David McCrae (Guelph), William Roy (Owen Sound), W. Saunders (London), K. Graham (Belleville), Joshua Leggo (Gananoque), Professor Bell (Belleville), and Hon. David Christie (Paris), were present.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said that he had considered it necessary to call them together to deliberate upon matters of importance in relation to the immediate welfare and future interests of the Association. At the meeting of the Council held at Ottawa during the past month it was understood that it would be unnecessary for the Board to meet again till the week previous to the holding of the exhibition in September. As this prolonged adjournment till September next was caused by truly economic motives, nothing but an unusual emergency would have induced him to call them together at this time, and from what has transpired since they last met, he had exercised the power given to him by the statute for convening this session. The more immediate cause for performing this executive duty arose from the nature of a report of the Finance Committee which had been handed to him on the 17th inst. by the chairman. This report, together with the papers in connection with it, would be duly submitted to the Council. In addition to this necessity of calling them together so speedily, he also considered that a fitting opportunity would be afforded the Council for making such final arrangements as would be deemed necessary to fully carry out the proposed plan of giving to the coming show at Ottawa a truly Dominion character, and of laying before them the results of interviews, and of correspondence had with the Minister of Agriculture, and other members of the Dominion Government in relation to obtaining assistance for procuring gold, silver and bronze medals, as Dominion awards for the proposed enlarged sphere of the exposition; and further, to inform the Board of the steps taken by the Council of the Association of the Province of Quebec for co-operation in the national undertaking.

A communication from the Manufacturers' and Arts Association of Quebec was received and read. It was to the effect that the association of the Province of Quebec would dispense with their annual exhibition this year in order that the exhibition at Ottawa, which would partake of the nature of a Dominion exhibition, might prove a success.

The PRESIDENT said that he had communicated with several sister societies in the Province in order to ascertain whether they would help the exhibition, but the replies, being incomplete, were unsatisfactory. He had also communicated with Government in reference to the annual grant, but had not received any official information in regard to it. Hon. David Christie and Mr. J. C. Rykert, M.P., had waited upon the Governor-General, and he had consented to present the medals to the successful competitors.

The report of the Finance Committee was then presented.

Mr. THOMAS STOCK said that as the report dealt with matters which should not be made public until they had been fully discussed, he thought that the representatives of the press present should be requested to withdraw.

Mr. DRURY thought that as the association was largely supported by public subscriptions, the representatives of the public, the reporters, should be allowed to remain.

Mr. Stock was requested to put his motion in writing, upon the motion being read.

Prof. Bell seconded it.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he had no objection to have his conduct scanned by the public, and did not see why the representatives of the press should be excluded from the meeting.

Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE said that when it was proposed to bring anything before the Board affecting the conduct and the character of an officer of the Board, it was right that it should not go to the public before it was thoroughly sifted, and they had a right to consider the matter in private.

The motion was put and carried. Messrs. Graham and Drury dissenting.

The reporters then withdrew.

By enquiry it was ascertained that the Council was considering the complaint of Mr. John Russell, of Richmond Hill, which was presented to the Council at its March meeting at Ottawa. The complaint was in writing, as follows:—

TORONTO, Feb. 17, 1879.

To Hon. S. C. Wood, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Being a member of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and having been refused a sight of the books of said Association by Mr. Craig, the Secretary, and believing that fraudulent means were used in connection with the late Provincial Exhibition held at Toronto, and that the said books furnish strong evidence of the same, I trust that in the interests of justice you will kindly use your influence to bring to light any underhand dealing that has taken place. Among the most important charges which I make are:—(1) That some of the entries by the Canada West Farm Stock Association were made in contravention of rules and regulation, p. 3, sec. 4, and the names omitted from the entry book to baulk investigation, and that the said books show neither the date of entries nor the names of animals exhibited by the C. W. F. S. A., thereby cloaking said Association. (2) That the prize list was manipulated in favour of the C. W. F. S. A. (3) That the revised statutes (Agr. Act) sec. 28, 30 and others have been violated. (4) That the rules and regulations sec. 11, 33, 43, 44 and others have been violated. (5) That some of the judges were illegally appointed. (6) That the Hon. David Christie made use of his official positions for his own advantage.

The copy of the complaint was returned to Mr. Russell, accompanied by the copy of a motion, as follows:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. RYKERT, M.P., seconded by Mr. Otto Klotz,

That the secretary be instructed to reply to the communication of the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture in reference to the complaints made by one John Russell against the management of the Association, and in form that gentleman (1) that the said John Russell was not an exhibitor at the late exhibition, or a member of the Association. (2) That the charges made against the secretary are totally untrue. (3) That the said John Russell had no reason whatever, nor was there the slightest suspicion for charging Hon. David Christie with using his official position for his own advantage. (4) That there is not a title of evidence to show, nor is there any foundation for the charge that the prize list was manipulated in favour of the Canada West Farm Stock Association, or