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Pamphlets, with Medical Testimonials and Reports on the Purity of VASELINE, For sale by druggists and general dealers throughout the world.
BEWARE of imitations and adulterations trading upon the popularity of VASELINE, which is on every package and bottom of every genuine article.
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For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

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NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act to amend the Act passed in the 40th year of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act respecting the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company," being chapter 72.

MURRAY, BARWICK & LYON,
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JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,
The great muscle former. The most perfect food for invalids ever introduced.
Sold by Chemists &c.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and dispatched by fast trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.60 a year.

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

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

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

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

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 411. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Farms for Sale.

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

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

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

FARM—FIRST-CLASS—NEAR Wallaceburg, one mile from Lake Erie, County Kent; 100 acres, clay loam; 85½ acres fall wheat; good buildings; well fenced; splendid orchard; splendidly watered; good wheat and fruit country. JOHN SUTHERLAND. 411-9

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

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES —Lot 24, concession 14, Townsend, Norfolk County. Good brick house, driving house and stable; frame house, two large barns, sheds and other buildings requisite for first-class farm; two orchards, good wells, one 5 inch bore, 405 feet deep, from which flows a strong stream of mineral water, that when Shere Ali quitted Afghanistan in December, 1878, he issued a firman to the authorities at Herat declaring Sholoroff had written him as follows:—"The Emperor desires that you should not admit the English into your country, and, like last year, you are to treat them with decorum until the cold season passes away, then the Almighty's Will will be made manifest to you, that is to say, the Russian Government will come to your assistance, either by diplomatic action, which will entirely cut off all English communication and interference with Afghanistan, or events will end in a mighty and important war."

Another extract from the blue-book shows that Baron Jomini told Lord Dufferin the expedition would stop 200 versts short of Merv, but added, "Although we don't intend to go to Merv or do anything which may be interpreted as a menace to England, you must not deceive yourself, for the result of our present proceedings will be to furnish us a base for operations against England hereafter, should the British Government by the occupation of Herat threaten our present position in Central Asia." On the 13th of August the Emperor assured Lord Dufferin it was not his intention that Russian troops should advance on Merv; but on August 25th De Giers, commenting on the terms on which Lord Stanhope, British Under-Secretary of State for India, conveyed Russia's assurances on this subject to the House of Commons, said he considered Lord Stanhope's language was too far. Although the advance on Merv formed no part of the existing programme, Russia did not intend, by a solemn pledge given for all time, to preclude herself from ever going to Merv. Nevertheless, Lord Dufferin might rest satisfied Merv was in no sense the object of Gen. Lazareff's expedition.

A blue-book respecting affairs in Central Asia has been issued. It shows that on the 9th July, 1879, Lord Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, whether there was any truth in the report that the expedition from the Caspian intended to occupy Merv. Schouvaloff said the expedition was directed against Tekke Turcomans; that he entirely disbelieved the existence among any section of Russian statesmen of a wish to advance upon Merv. On the 16th July last De Giers, of the Foreign Office, repeated these assurances to Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador in Russia, in a most positive form.

THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

A despatch from the *Herald* correspondent in Rome says:—

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He is driven daily in the gardens of the Vatican. To-morrow his holiness will give audience to the last preachers. To-day there is also the anniversary of the death of Pio Nono, when a funeral service will be held in the Sixtine Chapel. Cardinal Di Pietro will perform a requiem mass, and the Pope will give a benediction.

The carnival has been a very brilliant one. King Humbert, Queen Margaret and the Crown Prince of Germany occupied seats in a balcony in the Corso, and were enthusiastically applauded. All the week there have been brilliant festivities. The maskers have outdone themselves in originality of dress. The rain of sweetmeats has been falling continually from corridors and baloonies, and the carriages have ploughed their way through flower-laden streets. The project of suppressing the races this year was speedily overruled and the bare-backed horses with jingling goads at their sides were duly started on Saturday from the Piazza del Propolo. There have been balls in the Politeama and dancing at a new theatre, the Alhambra. On Monday the popular lottery was drawn, and on Wednesday the Piazza Novana was brilliantly illuminated and decked out as a fair. Prizes have been distributed to the most fanciful of the masqueraders. 5,000 francs for the carriages and 100 francs for each of the foot passengers. A new national gallery has been inaugurated in the Via Nazionale, an industrial exhibition has been opened, and, in short, the week has been a triumph of innocent gayety. On Tuesday the Moccoli are to be carried, and as the last candle is extinguished the Angelus will ring out from the church of the Gesu and the carnival of 1880 will be a thing of the past.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A Madrid despatch, dated the 7th, says:—At eleven o'clock this morning people crowded the passage and small court-room, where the tribunal sat, to hear the case of Otero, the would-be regicide. As Spanish law does not require the presence of the accused, only his counsel and attorney appeared; both were young men. The Judge sat under a dais, with a Public Prosecutor on his right, and on the table below lay a brief, covering one hundred and two pages, a case of double-barrelled pistols which had served to commit the crime, and another pistol with which the accused had practised.

The Prosecutor asked for sentence of death because Francisco Otero had shown premeditation, preparing his plan once when lying in wait during the day before December 30th.

The accusation involved the testimony of two physicians to prove the sanity of Otero, and produced his confession besides. On the side of the accused the advocate pleaded the imbecility of his client, founding his defence on the written testimony of two other surgeons, one the director of a lunatic asylum, who declared Otero to be imbecile, and actuated by monomania of suicide long before the crime, and that his very limited intellect had been entirely dominated by the idea of perishing in the act of shooting the King. The defence invoked the testimony of Oteres' family and friends to prove the fact that his parents were epileptic, and raised a second point by asking that the doubtful issue before the judges and medical men should be submitted to the Academy Royal of Medicine.

Finally the advocate urged that extenuating circumstances arose from the admission by the surgeons on the side of the prosecution that Otero possessed little intellect. Some witnesses stated that he was not sober when he fired. This trial, at which the entire evidence was in writing, lasted from 11 a.m. until nearly 4 p.m., and the Court adjourned during the carnival fêtes to give sentence next week. Otero, whom the *Herald* correspondent saw this week in prison, enjoys good health and has entirely abandoned his gallows attitude. He expressed to the correspondent much regret for his crime. He is nineteen years old.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

One of the severest storms that have been experienced in the United Kingdom for many years struck our western coast late on Sunday night and continued without the least abatement until this evening. The weather cleared up quickly after the predicted disturbance passed away on the 7th, and there was not the least sign of the approach of the terrible phenomenon that arrived last night. Our knowledge of its movement was gained from the warning cabled on the 5th by the *Herald* weather bureau as follows:—"A cyclonic disturbance is crossing and will arrive on British and Norwegian coasts, affecting the northern French coasts. The storm moves in a direction which will be very stormy north of latitude thirty-five." The storm arrived exactly on time and was unusually severe in the British channel and along the Welsh coast. At Penzance a heavy gale is blowing since last night, accompanied by hail and rain. The barometer fell very quickly until it reached the low register of 28.53 inches. The sea is so high that shipping is greatly endangered, and navigation has to be entirely suspended at many points. The wind continues to blow with a force of a strong gale from west at Scilly, but the barometer is beginning to rise again, showing the centre of the storm has passed that station. In the Irish Sea the indications are still very threatening, and it is feared that a great deal of damage will be done before the storm abates. Numerous accidents have already been reported. Full particulars as to the number of casualties cannot possibly be had for a few days, because the storm's arrival was so sudden that it is probable many fishing craft have been caught by it outside.

THE PEN VERSUS THE SWORD.

Dr. William Howard Russell, the celebrated war correspondent, whose pictures of the Zulu campaigns and of the Transvaal Boers have transferred to the *Telegraph* much of the fame that he originally won for the *Times*, arrived here yesterday. He is preparing to defend himself against the attack of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who charges him with colouring his letters to the prejudice of the British army in South Africa. Dr. Russell is a man of energy. He no sooner landed than he made his way to the Horse Guards and asked for an interview with the Duke of Cambridge. He has long been intimate with the Commander-in-Chief, and has long been favoured by the Royal family. He has ridden beside the Prince of Wales' bodah in the jungles of Nepaul, and stood among the elect at the Agra Durbar. It is needless, therefore, to say that he returned triumphant from the interview. The Duke expressed the utmost confidence in his veracity, and the matter will now resolve itself into a literary duel between Sir Garnet and the valiant doctor.

THE AFGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

This is not the only military sensation. It has come to the knowledge of the War Office that the Blue Books published concerning Russia in Afghanistan and Khiva, which do not by any means contain the last word of the transaction. It is understood that Russia is implicated up to the period of Major Cavagnari's assassination, and that if the suppressed correspondence were published, it might necessitate a declaration of war against that Power. It is further stated that the Czar may have discovered the acts of his agents in Central Asia, and that the suppression is due to this possibility.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says he is informed that Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador at London, has received orders from his Government to hint, in his discussion with the English Cabinet on Asiatic affairs, that Russia considers Herat as lying beyond England's sphere, and that she could not therefore suffer Herat to be exclusively subordinated to British influence.

MADRID, Feb. 10.

The Judge of the Tribunal of First Instance passed sentence yesterday on Otero, the would-be-assassin of King Alfonso, declaring that the facts proved in Court constituted the crime of regicide without any extenuating circumstance, and with aggravated premeditation in a perfect state of cognizance and malice; also that by the confession of the accused and testimony of witnesses, Francisco Otero had been proved the responsible author of the crime, and in consequence that Otero had incurred the penalty of death with the accessories, and therefore the said Francisco Otero should suffer death by the garrote or strangulation.

This sentence was, according to Spanish usage, signified to the counsel for the defence, and the notary of the tribunal went with the counsel to the prison about three o'clock in the afternoon, and they were both conducted by the Governor of the gaol to the gallery where Otero is confined. He listened standing and bare-headed while the sentence was being read, and showed no emotion. Only after hearing the sentence he turned to the notary and asked him quietly "Will it be soon?" He was told that the sentence could be appealed to the Court of Appeal at Madrid, to which the case and sentence will go this week.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

FRENCH DESIRES PEACE.

A leading article published this morning in *La Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, states that it is the purpose and the interest of France to maintain peaceful relations with all the other Powers, and to devote her energies to self-concentration, the stimulation of home industries, and the development of home resources. She will not accept any propositions looking to the formation of alliances with any other Government or Governments, but preserve an attitude of the strictest neutrality should war arise between other Powers. This is regarded as an intimation that France is by no means excited about the war clouds hovering over other portions of the continent, but views with perfect calmness the increase of military and naval armaments now in progress in Germany, Austria and Russia. Meanwhile France, according to M. Gambetta's organ, will not further enlarge her army, nor so conduct herself as to allow the world to assume that she can be drawn into any impending struggle, either for the sake of territory or for the sake of seeking retaliation for the past. "France," says *La Republique Francaise*, "desires peace, and to labour in silence for self-conpostnment."

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN GALWAY.

A despatch from Galway states that for some time past suspicions had been entertained by the local authorities that the farmers in the southern portion of that county were preparing to arm themselves and to make common cause against any process-servers who might come into the neighbourhood for the purpose of ejecting any of the tenantry from their holdings. Havin, it is said, certain rumours to a reliable source the constabulary seized a quantity of concealed arms and ammunition in a farmer's house in the barony of Raker, in the parish of Loughrea, Galway county. Arrests are said to be imminent under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, which makes it illegal for any one to bear arms on his person, or to have them in his residence without obtaining a special licence from the county bench of magistrates.

THE BRITISH IN AFGHANISTAN.

FURTHER TROUBLES ANTICIPATED — MAHOMED JAN INCITING THE HILL TRIBES TO RISE AGAINST THE BRITISH.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Despatches from Cabul say that Mahomed Jan, the old Ghuzni priest, whose powerful exhortations have done so much to rally the tribes in the vicinity of Ghuzni to the standard of Mahomed Jan, has, in connection with the Kohistan, made a fresh appeal to the hill men to take up arms against the British in Afghanistan. Although no serious alliance among them is said to be apprehended, still it is believed that the call may meet with some response. The advices concerned the movements of troops, which are said to have been replenished, and it is held to be quite possible that one or more attempts will be made to shake the British strength in Cabul. They have hoisted the flag of the Barakzais on the battlements of Ghuznai with the alleged expectation of attracting to it discontented fanatics who are eager to be led against the British, for reasons of faith and religion, and some recruits are already announced as having joined the garrison in that fortress. It is also believed that numerous Sepoys of the late Ameer's army will follow suit. Several prominent British officers are said to have expressed the opinion that it is foolish to talk of retiring beyond the south-east frontier as long as Mahomed Jan holds out in Ghuznai, as he is in his present position an undisguised menace to the peace of the country. It is also reported that Mooshki Alim's agent, the Fakir who was recently engaged in arousing the Mahmunds, is now occupied on a similar mission among the Shinwaris. In case an attack is made by tribes under the leadership of Mahomed Jan, it is rumoured that it will take place about the latter part of the present month.

A Cabul despatch says the only power which could again build up Afghanistan into a solid kingdom is England.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

UNITED STATES.

A Washington despatch says it is now regarded as almost certain that a Democratic National Convention will be held in Cincinnati.

The House of Representatives of Iowa, have voted by 57 to 31 in favour of the constitutional amendment making women eligible to the Legislature.

The Legislature of Iowa yesterday adopted by 73 to 21, a special order submitting to the popular vote a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture in Iowa of alcoholic liquors.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, at Washington, have ordered that hereafter an extra man shall be in or near the pilot-house on passenger and ferry steamers at all times. All iron steam marine boilers of 40,000 lbs. tensile strain and under must show 25 per cent. contraction area, and 1 per cent. additional contraction for each additional 1,000 lbs. tensile strain, up to and including 55,000 lbs. The Board also ruled that all pilots must be examined for colour blindness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Natal Legislative Council has adopted a resolution in favour of responsible government.

News from the South Pacific is barren of interest. The state of war continues the same. No movements have taken place and consequently the belligerent armies remain inactive. General Dazee is not heard from and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained. It is supposed that he has acted on the same principle as ex-President Prado, of Peru. The commanders and officers of the Huascar and Pilopmayo have been distributed amongst the remaining vessels of the Peruvian fleet. The Peruvian Government has prohibited forcible recruiting in Lima. The Huascar has blockaded the port of Mollendo and adjacent creeks, granting merchant vessels in the bay ten days to leave, but establishing a blockade forthwith. The blockade was formally notified to the authorities of that port, and the consular corps resident there, on the 28th ult. A considerable amount of agitation prevailed in the Argentine Republic with regard to Chili. The Argentine army was to be increased. Recruiting is also progressing on a large scale in Chili. It is said that the army is to be raised to 50,000 men, and urgent orders have been issued to the military authorities in the province to send as many recruits as possible to the general depot in Santiago. All who enlist receive a gratification. The Chilian Senate has passed a bill introduced by the Executive authorizing the Government to issue four millions more in notes of obligatory circulation. This will raise the total issue of paper in Chili sixteen millions. The Chilians have reported to have ordered the nitrate in Tarapaca to be exported, and have established an export duty of $1.20 per quintal on the article; all stocks of nitrate ready for exportation and not exported within fifteen days from date of issue of this order to become liable to export tax as though exported.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judgment in the South Ontario Election Case.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—In the Supreme Court this morning judgment was given in the South Ontario election case. The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, stated that in all 103 charges had been preferred, and in nine of these appeal was taken. There were no general allegations of bribery, and the election appeared to have been conducted in the most correct and unimpeachable manner. The respondent had testified that he took special means to prevent bribery, and 500 bills offering a reward of $50 for the detection of each case of bribery on either side had been offered. In the case of the settlement of the peddlar account, his Lordship saw nothing improper. He also held the other charges to be not sustained. He believed that the decision of the judge who tried the case should be sustained. He was, therefore, of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. Justices Taschereau and Gwynne doubted the correctness of the position taken, but would not place their opinion against that of so many learned judges. The appeal was consequently dismissed with costs, and Mr. Glenn confirmed in his seat.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Loss of a French Steamer—An Australian Mail Boat Damaged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The French steamer Valentine, from Cardiff for Dieppe, has foundered. Sixteen persons were drowned.

The outward-bound Australian mail steamer Chimborazo, which left Liverpool a few days ago, having on board passengers and crew numbering 400 persons, has returned to Plymouth from stress of weather and with the loss of a number of the crew. On Sunday last the vessel encountered a hurricane. The sea swept the decks, doing much damage, carrying away the boats and other moveables. Five persons were swept into the sea and drowned and seventeen others were injured.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral of the Late Lieut.-Governor Chandler.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9.—The funeral of the late Hon. E. B. Chandler, late Lieut.-Governor, took place this afternoon from Government House, and was attended by the very concourse of people. Business in the city was generally suspended. The church bells tolled, flags were flying half mast, and in other ways respect was paid to the memory of the deceased. The funeral procession was over a mile long at the cathedral. The remains were met at the door by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan and the Rev. Mr. Alexander. As the remains were being carried up the main aisle by the pall-bearers, Prof. Cadwallager, the organist played the Dead March in Saul and the same when the remains left the Cathedral. The funeral service was read by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed and escorted the remains to the railway station. The train left for St. John at 2.40 o'clock.

THE JUDICATURE ACT.

View of the Essex Bar.

WINDSOR, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the members of the legal profession of the County of Essex, called to discuss the provisions of the Judicature Bill now before the Ontario Legislature, held at the office of Mr. Charles R. Horne, it was resolved:—(1.) That in the opinion of the members of the legal profession of the County of Essex, the perpetuation in the Judicature Bill of the centralization of the business and practice of the Courts at Toronto, is injurious to the interest of suitors, and attended with great inconvenience to country practitioners. (2) That this injustice should be remedied by giving to the County Judge and Local Master in the county in which the action is commenced, in addition to their present powers, the same powers to grant and make summary orders and decrees, and to do all Chamber business in actions in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, and in the Chancery division, as is now confined to the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Queen's Bench, and the Referee in Chambers of the Court of Chancery respectively, and subject to the same rights of appeal as now exist. (3.) That it is inexpedient to have all the divisions of the Courts permanently fixed at Toronto, but that one of the divisions should be established at London for the convenience of the Western counties.

THE THIRD TERM.

General Grant's Position Defined.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.—The following will appear editorially in to-morrow's *Times*:—A near personal political friend of ex-President Grant, who doubtless knows whereof he speaks, authorizes the following as a correct statement of the General's position in reference to the Presidency. He says:—Grant is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for Presidential nomination, but should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to his country and party to accept. When travelling abroad he was a stranger to the contest now going on for the Presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person, and all assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

An Important Issue as to the Right of the Post Office Department to Return Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Several days ago the Postmaster-General received a letter from the Attorney of the Russian Consul-General in New York asking that certain registered letters, mailed in Ghent, Belgium, and numbered 94, 95 and 96, addressed to one Collins, at Brooklyn, N. Y., should be withheld from delivery, and returned to Belgium, and stating that their contents had been obtained by fraud. The attorney said that proof to this effect was now en route. Judge Key, in compliance with the request, sent an order to the Postmaster at Brooklyn to temporarily withhold the letters. Since that time communications have been received from the Belgian Government asking for the return of the letters, and also an application from Mr. Woodford, district attorney of New York, to the same effect. The latter also transmitted the papers in the matter to the Attorney General, who referred them to Judge Key for the facts. The Postmaster-General yesterday sent a reply to Judge Devens, giving copies of letters, telegrams, etc., stating that it has been the rule of the Department to recognize a letter after it had been mailed as the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and it is only in extraordinary cases that the Postmaster General has directed the return of a letter to the writer, and then only upon sufficient evidence that it was sent through mistake. A third person, as in this case, has never been recognized as having a right to control correspondence, except parents, guardians, assignees, and bankruptcy courts. Judge Key suggests that suspension of the letters might be ordered until the courts can determine the matter. The question submitted to the Attorney-General involves international rights, as he will have to determine whether the delivery, withholding or return of the letters will violate existing treaties between the two countries. It is alleged that Collins has been working in Belgium and Italy, and by theft and fraud has obtained several large sums of money, and is now sending to this country, addressed to himself or confederates, his ill-gotten gains, under hope that it cannot be touched.

Our Trade with Jamaica.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9.—The Cunard steamer Bela arrived from Jamaica via Bermuda at midnight with twelve puncheons of rum, four hogsheads, sixty tierces of sugar, eight barrels and forty-five bags of coffee, for Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal. Mr. Morrow, who went to Jamaica to see what prospects there were for opening up a trade between that colony and Canada, entertained a number of the leading citizens of Kingston at dinner on the Bela on the 30th January. A Kingston paper, referring to the subject, says the steamer Bela from Halifax, via Bermuda, may be considered the pioneer of a line of steamers to open up and develope a trade between the Dominion of Canada and this colony.

NATIONAL POLICY NOTES.

Rankine's mill at Indiantown, N.B., has been purchased by an American firm, and is being fitted up for operations, which will be resumed soon for the first time since June, 1877.

A Montreal firm are about purchasing or leasing the property at the foot of the locks, Ottawa, formerly the residence of the late Lieut.-Col. Coffin, for the purpose of a soap factory.

It is reported that an American company has purchased the Drum Cabinet factory at Quebec and will begin immediately the manufacture of railroad cars, in addition to articles of furniture.

Plans of the sugar refinery for the Halifax (N.S.) company have been accepted by the directors, and tenders will at once be invited. The building will be of brick, one hundred and sixty feet long, sixty feet in depth, seven stories high in front and nine in the rear.

Mr. John Mather has left Ottawa for the North-West territories. He takes with him $10,000 worth of mill and machinery, all of which was manufactured in Canada. His mill is situated at Rat Portage, and when completed will run a season for the Bay of Tunis has given that city a railroad and water works, but cannot yet afford gas. The town is, however, very safe and orderly at night.

On Monday the Pembina Branch railway was seized by creditors having claims amounting to eight thousand dollars. Messrs. Upper & Co. gave their bonds, and the road was released.

The new Geographical Society of Japan has just published, on a large scale, a map of the city of Yeddo. The names of districts, streets, and the like are inserted both in Japanese and Latin characters.

A dramatization of "L'Assommoir" is on the stage of a Chicago theatre, and the actor who plays *Coqueau* dies so horribly with *delirium tremens* that women faint in the audience nearly every night.

At Kolomna, Russia, they have just celebrated the completion, in the machine shops of that place, of their five hundredth locomotive and ten thousandth railroad car. The first engine was built there in 1868, and is still in active use.

The German traveller, Dr. Naumann, has informed the German Geographical Society that the Japanese Minister of Public Works has requested him to carry out a geological and astronomical survey of Japan, and to examine the soil for copper and coal.

Curates seem to be much better paid in England than formerly. The advertisements for them in no case offer less than $500, and the most from $600 to $850, whereas $500 used to be the maximum. The fact is that there is a dearth of educated, eligible men.

The Manitoba House of Assembly have passed an indemnity bill providing that the sessional allowance for members of the Legislature shall be four hundred dollars. A measure has also been adopted to enable any member holding a Federal appointment to retain his seat in the local House. An Act has also passed the House authorizing the Government to withdraw the capital now to the credit of the Province with the Dominion Government for expenditure on the public works of the Province.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Destruction of the City Hall at Albany, N.Y

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 10.—The City Hall was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The first alarm was sounded at 4 15 a.m., and it was thought to be under control, and would be confined to the County Clerk's office, where it started, but at 6.30 it was found that the fire had communicated to other parts of the building, which was soon in flames. The building contained the County Clerk's office, the Supreme Court, the Surrogate's Court, Mayor's office, City Chamberlain's and a number of other offices. The weather is very severe, and the firemen suffered intensely from cold. Eight of the firemen were injured by falling timbers this morning, two of whom have since died. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is boldly stated by people about town that it was incendiary and that it was intended to cover up some crookedness in the county and city affairs. Another circumstance which is connected by some with the fire is the fact that yesterday before a committee of the Board of Supervisors, N. B. Wendell, State Treasurer, and ex-Treasurer of Albany County and cashier of the Merchants' Bank, offered to sell Martin Hall to the County for the purpose of having a secure place for the County records. The price asked was $125,000 in four per cent. bonds, having twenty years to run. How much damage has been done it is hard to say as yet; nearly all of the papers in County Clerk's Office were saved by the city offices.

A later despatch says the loss is variously estimated from $25,000 to $100,000. The extensive library in the County Court room was destroyed.

A Barrie Girl Poisons Herself with Paris Green.

BARRIE, Feb. 10.—A sad case of suicide took place here to-day. Miss Mary Munro, aged 23, took about two teaspoonfuls of Paris green, and died in a very short time after, notwithstanding prompt medical assistance was given. It is supposed the deed was committed during mental derangement. An inquest is being held this evening.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

WINDSOR, Que., Feb. 10.—An explosion of the boilers in the mills belonging to the Canada Paper Company occurred this morning. Three men were badly, if not fatally, injured by steam and bleach liquor, and two killed. The pulp mill took fire and was destroyed. The fire has been got under.

Advice to Consumptives.

No man, however unclean, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is refreshing without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the case of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if neglected may soon have become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet, containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., to patients. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Irish Question Continued.

TRIUMPH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Home Rulers Not Agreed as to the Neglect of the Government.

[BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE stated that he intends proposing the renewal of the Ballot Act for one year, to give the new Parliament an opportunity to consider the question. He also said he intends shortly to introduce a bill on corrupt practices at elections, and for distributing six seats now vacant in the House by the disfranchisement of certain towns as a punishment for bribery.

THE HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. HENRY (Home Ruler) resumed the debate on the amendment to the address. He condemned the Government for their inaction in Ireland, and suggested a vote of £10,000,000 or £15,000,000, to be used in building railways in different parts of Ireland, and the commencement of a systematic reclamation of the waste lands.

Mr. FORSTER (Liberal) declared that if Government had not done their best to ward off the horrors of famine no censure would be too great for them. As the Government were taking steps to avert the famine, and as he could not but believe they would be able to succeed, he should vote against the amendment. He could not agree the land tenure was the sole cause of the distress. He hoped the session would not close without an attempt to deal with the land tenure.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, First Lord of the Admiralty, argued that to have entered upon ambitious schemes of unproductive works in Ireland, would have interfered with the natural courses of the food supply and employment.

Mr. DICKSON (Liberal) supported the amendment.

Mr. HERMAN (Conservative) expressed a fear that some of the speeches made during this debate would have the effect of curtailing private benevolence.

Mr. O'BRIEN (Liberal) accused the Government of encouraging relief from America and France instead of performing their duty themselves.

Mr. BLENNERHASSETT (Home Ruler) condemned the Government's plans as inadequate.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Liberal) urged the necessity of nipping parliamentary obstruction in the bud. He declared the distress in Ireland was over-exaggerated.

Messrs. MACCARTHY (Home Ruler) and SHAW-LEFEVRE (Liberal) opposed the amendment.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord HARTINGTON said though he did not think a large measure of emigration from Ireland necessary, there ought to be a re-distribution of population. He protested against the presumption that the present distress was due to the Land Act, and he defended himself against the insinuation in connection with Home Rule and the Liverpool election. Though he would not have supported Ramsay's candidature for the House of Commons had he declared himself a Home Ruler, he regarded his pledge to vote for a committee of enquiry as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which certain demands should be met.

Mr. O DONNELL (Home Ruler) said the colleagues and friends of Parnell are thoroughly resolved to have an opportunity of convicting the Government of their misrepresentations concerning him.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Liberal), Birmingham, said he should vote for the amendment because his sympathy was with the Irish suffering from the land system. He did not believe the Government had spent £10,000 on relief. They were in no way alive to the gravity of the situation.

Mr. BARNEY (Conservative) said it had not been proved that a single death from starvation had taken place in Ireland, and the Government had done everything necessary.

Mr. LAW (Liberal) gave the Government credit for a sincere desire to alleviate the distress in Ireland, but thought it would have calmed public opinion very much had the Government at an earlier period relaxed the harsh provisions of the Irish poor law.

Mr. KERINGTON (Home Ruler) said perhaps the Government would wait until coroners' juries returned verdicts of manslaughter against them.

Mr. SHAW (Home Ruler) supported the amendment, but thought the land question should be dealt with on a future occasion.

Mr. ASHBROK (Conservative) denied that the rents required of the Irish tenants were excessive. He recommended the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR (Home Ruler) said the House did not realize the real state of distress in Ireland.

Mr. MARTIN (Conservative) declared if the Government had announced before the Parliament to which they were prepared to go, the most exaggerated reports would have been made on them resulting in a great waste of public money.

Mr. DILLON (Home Ruler) could not join in the indictment charging Government with wilful neglect.

Mr. MUNDELLA (Liberal) urged the Government to find employment for the suffering people. He said it was unworthy of a great nation that such distress should be allowed to continue while the begging box was being sent all around the world. He hoped the Government would deal with the Irish people in a prompt and princely way.

Mr. RYLANDS (Liberal), in supporting the amendment, declared himself in favour of a committee of inquiry on the subject of Home Rule.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT (Liberal) would also vote for a committee of inquiry, but believed the inquiry would show the utter impracticability of ever restoring the Irish Parliament.

Mr. ASHBRON CROSS (Home Secretary) said that to have given a large sum for public works would not have relieved the distress, because men from other parts of Ireland where little distress prevailed, and even from England, would have been utilized, so the distressed people on the spot would scarcely have received any benefit.

The Chair's decision that the Address was rejected by a vote of 216 against 66. The Address was then agreed to. A number of leading Liberals, including the Marquis of Hartington, voted with the Government. Four Irish Liberals, 24 Liberals and 38 Home Rulers voted in the minority. Davitt, Killen, and other members of the Irish Land League, were in the galleries during the debate.

Mr. Nolan's (Home Ruler) Seed Potato bill was read the second time, Sir Stafford Northcote stating the Government accepted the principle of the measure. Mr. Nolan's motion for a select committee to enquire as to the best means of diminishing the frequency and extent of the failure of the potato crop was also agreed to.

The Bey of Tunis has given that city a railroad and water works, but cannot yet afford gas. The town is, however, very safe and orderly at night.

On Monday the Pembina Branch railway was seized by creditors having claims amounting to eight thousand dollars. Messrs. Upper & Co. gave their bonds, and the road was released.

The new Geographical Society of Japan has just published, on a large scale, a map of the city of Yeddo. The names of districts, streets, and the like are inserted both in Japanese and Latin characters.

A dramatization of "L'Assommoir" is on the stage of a Chicago theatre, and the actor who plays *Coqueau* dies so horribly with *delirium tremens* that women faint in the audience nearly every night.

At Kolomna, Russia, they have just celebrated the completion, in the machine shops of that place, of their five hundredth locomotive and ten thousandth railroad car. The first engine was built there in 1868, and is still in active use.

The German traveller, Dr. Naumann, has informed the German Geographical Society that the Japanese Minister of Public Works has requested him to carry out a geological and astronomical survey of Japan, and to examine the soil for copper and coal.

Curates seem to be much better paid in England than formerly. The advertisements for them in no case offer less than $500, and the most from $600 to $850, whereas $500 used to be the maximum