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1878.

are being Built, ituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, ed in place of Cast-Iron, st-Iron in Combined Machines, aced over Three Hundred Pounds,) Light Mowers.

be the lighest in weight and draught of any machine in the ng and durable, and as free from Lability to breakage as those nined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all Address

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

Two-hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautifully and very expensive steel plate engravings, and more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the results of many years extensive and successful practice. 200 pages, bound in French cloth: price chiy \$1, sent by mail. The London Lancet says:—"No person is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Buifinch street, Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

THAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE

THE WEEKLY MAIL

word.

THE WEBKLY MAIL forms an excellent
medium through which to reach the public direuating from every Post Office and prominent point in
mutario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Queec, Nova Scotis, New Brunswick, British Columbia,

VOL. VI. NO. 310.

TORONTO.

RIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Situation Suddenly Changes.

The Storm Likely to Blow

PEAGE CONDITIONS SIGNED.

Friendly Telegrams Between the Czar and the Porte.

GREAT SATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

GREAT SATISF ACTION IN P. SIGIARD.

FURTHER RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS.

Austria Not Entirely Satisfied.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FERDAY, March 1.

FERDAY, March 1.

The Eaternit Question and Herself and support of the strength of the displace in the top concess by Bulgarian, but manufact, but it is said M. Waddington, but the final terms critical than at the present moment. The Manuschetter Generalism, but concess by Bulgarian, but the sample to be said that the final terms critical than at the present moment. The Manuschetter Generalism, Scott of the which would give an excess for the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had in only we been received, and declared anied theore that if they can compy the Changle forts in Parket and General and the Concession of the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared anied theore that if they can compy the chard which would give an excess for the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared anied theore that if they can compy the chard which would give an excess for the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared anied theore that if they can compy the chard which we have proposed to be set on the Boucherous, and the cannot the control of the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared anied theore that if they can compy the chard which we had not been received that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared anied theore that if they can compy the chard which we have proposed to be set on the Boucherous, and the received the composed of the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared anied theore that if they can be nown to be proved to be set on the Boucherous, and the proposed as a final terms of the common yorkerday that the final terms of peace had not yet been received, and declared a secretal to be set

The LATEST—THURSDAY.

The principal points are given in a same sthose already published, but me particulars are given. It is thought un manexpected difficulties arise that the Compress will assemble at Berlin between 22nd and 25th inst. Only the signat Powers of the Treaty of Paris will be resented, but mine articles. The principal points are given in the same as those already published, but me particulars are given. It is thought un manexpected difficulties arise that the Compress will assemble at Berlin between 22nd and 25th inst. Only the signature is same as those already published but me particulars are given. It is thought un manexpected difficul

GABINET CRISIS IN QUEBEC,

In the contrageous Conduct of M.

de St. Just.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT LEVIS.

Serious Blow to Responsible Government.

Serious Blow to Responsible Government.

Outray, March 3.—It was runnoured in political circles late last night, that there was known that the companion of the sponsible of the sponsi

The House eat for some time on Taes the Valican that no have a frowers are ment. It is raid at assigned him, rames are ment. The manufacture without any explanations whatever being given.

Quere, March 6.—A magnificent mass meeting was held at Levis this evening to that dissolution ly.

Quere, March 6.—A magnificent mass meeting was held at Levis this evening to the dismissal of ermment by the not regarded as at any reason can a moment's exhowever, can be Legislature without any explanations while the tentile first and the moment of the literature will be probable at any reason can a moment's exhowever can be Legislature has a dissolution libration and tyramical conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor. The audience was composed of electrons of both parties and all united in adopting the constitutional liberties had been violated by the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing a government possessing a majority in both Houses. Hon. M. Fortin, Mr. Tarte, as add an explanable to plainly, nous, a heart-stab the entire Grit understood that any throughout on Dominion Government, and Mr. Blanchet. Other understood that any through able to the meeting with vigorous and the proposal to reduce the pay of the United States mints for the coinage will be at the rate of April the coinage will be at the rate of April the coinage will be at the rate of April through the district. The greatest indignation prevails.

meeting, which could not have numbered, less than four thousand. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen, it is that the cheers for the Queen, it is great to be held through the district. The greatest indignation prevails.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

The proposal to reduce the pay of the United States army is meeting with vigorous opposition. The proposal to reduce the pay of the United States army is meeting with vigorous opposition. The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Bayard Taylor, as Minister to Germany.

There is great rejoicing among the Opposition, and more particularly the Nova Scotia section of it, over the significant victory schieved in Shelburne, by the election of Mr. N. W. White, the Opposition candidate. It is the county now represented by Mr. Coffin, Receiver. General. He has represented it for twenty years. In that time no Conservative had a chance there. Now the tables are turned. It was true the election was for the Local Legislature, but every influence of the Domnion and Local Governments were brought to bear in favour of Mr. Thomas Robertson, the defeated candidate. Every hope is now expressed of carrying the county for the Commons at the next election.

I see the Montreal Herald contains a telegraphic despatch avovedly based on information received from Mr. Huntington, declaring that when the district that the control and ottawa Railway, was carried in the control of the Domnion and Local Governments were contended at London, vice Mr. Russell Gurney, resigned.

A bylaw granting a bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, was carried in the Command in the War contended the control of the Commons at the next election.

A by-law granting a bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway was carried in the Township of Elzivir, County of Hastings, on Saturday.

Mr. Dumont, Rouge member in the Quebec Legislature for Kamouraska, has been unseated and disqualified for corrupt prac-

The state of the control of the cont

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MODIFICATION NAMED TO ANALYSIS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

CANADIAN.

"Off to Manitoba in the spring," is the talk about Seaforth, so says the Expositor, and we believe it.

THE ENGLISH M.

Interesting Summary of

The Standard says :—" We unthat arrangements have been which the Earl of Donoughmore PASTORAL ON IRISH EDUCAT

A pastoral from Cardinal Cullen Bishops of the Province of Dublin, Sunday last in all the Roman churches of the archbishopric, o promise well for the settlement of te-education question which the Gov-has announced its intention to take during the present session. The say that Ministers have not under redress the grievances in primary mediate, and University educati the same time they express a hope Government will bring forward so stantial measure, capable of restori small degree the rights they have l justly deprived of, and of giving in educational matters with the Catholic fellow-subjects, which the plain has been systematically refu

by the early hour at which the closes, and there is a concurrence mony that large numbers of such have, in consequence, never been exercise the franchise, or perhap never considered it worth while the trouble to put their names or gister. This evil, says the Stan Charles Dilke has endeavoured to by the introduction of a bill which extend the hours of polling to'clock. We are glad to learn t proposal will be supported by the ment, and that there is a reasonabl pect of the removal, during the session, of what practically amount grievous disability. The bill, if is well, will, no doubt, be extended provincial towns. THE DEFENCES OF LONDON.

With the addition of some huge guns, the heaviest artillery at pres the service, to the defences of the T the forts which protect London on of the sea may be considered in a story condition. We rarely, says th News, regard London as a fortified and yet against the attack of a squadron it is as well assured as an port in the world. From Sheer Tilbury an enemy would have to fa erful forts and batteries, and it would be in the event of his running the be in the event of his running the g of these big guns that he would ha ment actories at Woolwich, or thos whose overflowing riches the wo heard vaunted so much and so ofte AN INTERVIEW WITH AHMED A The Times correspondent write

Tchataldja, near Constantinople:

Mukhtar possesses the great ad of a high reputation in the ran soldiers only ask to be well le Ahmed is one of the few whose the Turkish soldier has learned to transport to the second of the s remember Mehemet Ali saying last September at Katzelevo tha much more satisfactory to be of Brigade than Commander-in-Chie General of Brigade I have to upon my soldiers; as Commanderupon my generals. I know my will follow me wherever I show th way. I never can calculate what tions my generals may have in s me." We were talking then of K me." We were talking then of K sankoi and Katzelevo, and he said you think any credit is due to meant to the haute commande—"fo victories, you are mistaken; these were won not by me but by Meher Hassan" (Turkish equivalent of Ton and Harry) "with his rifle and his knowledge of how to fight a battle. versation with Mukhtar to-day upon generals exposing themselves and upon Suleiman's habit of sitting sofa and telegraphing the order of "This is all very well," he said, your army is perfect at all points your army is perfect at all points will not do with our army.

eral in chief command ought be obliged to be in the fron for his mind ought to be free of the for his mind ought to be free of the cares of a battle. But in I I found that it was only by really my men myself that I could get mearried out. I have fought 28 small and large, this campaign; these have been general engagement have always been enormously outnut. I have never had more than 45 ba in hand; rarely less than 80 or 9 I have never had more than 45 ba in hand; rarely less than 80 or 9 me. After such experience any is worth something. Well, my or that to extract the full power of diers the General himself must be in their front, and to my early per of this fact I attribute having been do what I did in Asia. I was unately not well seconded by eit right or left wing. They allowed selves to be held in check by an force all the time. Had they slittle more energy we might have a better result." In the room were officers of high rank, and when Sul name was mentioned the terms of name was mentioned the terms of probation which greeted it were mous. To him are attributed all asters of the campaign in Europe, honesty is called in question. THE VACANT THISTLE.

The Queen has conferred the Green Ribands of the Order of the upon his Grace the Duke of Hamil Brandon, Premier Peer of Scotlar upon the Marquis of Lothian. CO-OPERATION AMONG THE LAD

A Ladies' Co-operative Dress Ass has been started under distinguis

Mr. Ruskin has finally given us a plying to an invitation addressed by the committee of a provincial sart, he writes from Corpus Christi (—"Nothing can advance art in a trict of this accursed machine-andriven England until she changes hin many thungs, and my time for is past. Ever faithfully yours, a KIN. I lecture here, but only of of the past."

AFFAIRS IN QUEENSLAND. "The state of Queensland is des something fright ul, and unless, correspondent, we get rain there w far worse famine than the Indian in land. In the country districts th land. In the country districts the to carry water ten or fifteen miles grass is burnt up, and riding out miles last week there were cattle destarvation all along the route. The the only part of the cattle worth an and now they are reduced in price to nothing, from 3½d per lb to a people don't feel inclined to buy. Then the kangaroos and wallaby numerous that if there is any grathey devour it all before them, cattle have no chance left. Some nearly all, the farmers have lost hof cattle, while a large proportion a single head of cattle left, and left destitute, with no money to prents, and nothing to depend on dried up crop. Yet they keep the place with immigrants. Only ting up of Government railways a works will prevent the greatest. It is the general talk of the whole and nothing else is thought of train, rain. It has been prayed months, but only slight thunder have yet come to reheve us. Not the farmers affected by this drou it throws a shadow over all the buthe colony, as storekeepers cannot their accounts, and, in fact, the money flying about."

CANADIAN.

"Off to Manitoba in the spring," is the talk about Seaforth, so says the Expositor, and we believe it.

A Halifax firm recently shipped 934 barrels of apples on an Allan steamer for England. That looks like business.

The Free Grant Gazette says that there are more vacant houses to let in Parry Sound this winter than ever before.

The Metis, a French paper in Manitoba, is informed that there will be a large emigration in spring from New England to the Prairie Province.

A large number of farmers from the

Prairie Province.

A large number of farmers from the vicinity of Greenbush are preparing to emigrate to Nebraska. They may find that "all is not gold that glitters on a railway".

Ministerial supporters pledged to Prohibition:—Messrs. Burk, Dymond, Fleming, Macdougall (Elgin), McCraney, Rymal, Ross, G. W., Sinclair (P.E.I.), Smith (Peel), and Thompson (Haldimand), nine

Says a contemporary:—"The Clerk of the Ontario Assembly lost his dog, and offered \$50 reward for the recovery of the pup, which moves the Richmond Hill Her-ald to ask the workingmen of Canada if it was not time for reform when a public servant could throw away \$50 on a terrier." It does not pay to be a "black sheep," so we judge from the following, which a contemporary takes from the Napanee Beaver:—A school teacher at Mill Haven was recently convicted before Anson Storms, J.P., at Odessa, of taking improper liberties with one of his female

The Chatham Planet tells us something that we don't like: 8,500,000 feet of eln logs to be laid down on the banks of the river Sydenham, as advertised for mostly by American buyers. If we had a national policy all those logs would be sawed at home, after which our American heighbours would be welcome to buy the

apils, and a fine of \$10 was inflicted. It probable that he will be deprived of his

The Napanee Beaver says :-- "The purchase of cows for exportation to the United States has fairly commenced in various parts of the country, and it is likely that The prices are, however, very low, varying for cows from \$12 to \$20. Mr. Robert Collins, of Gosport, and Mr. C. R. Miller, Napanee, are doing the leading business in

The St. Thomas Times says :- "Immense arketed here, the daily arrival averaging tance of the large amount purchased here, e may mention that Messrs. Griffin & epard have shipped eleven car loads, which at an average price of \$3.75 per pushel, amounts in the aggregate to \$26,-565 paid out by this firm alone for clover

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of Iroquois was held in the Sonoma House, on the evening of the 25th inst., to organize a Liberal-Conservative club. The following officers were elected: Edward Ault, President; John A. Carson, Edward Ault, President; John A. Carson, First Vice-President; Adam J. Ross, Scoond Vice-President; W. Henry Patton, Secretary; Daniel Abbott, Treasurer; and an Executive Committee of thirteen. Amongst those present were John Ross, ex-M.P., John A. Munroe, ex-M.P., J. P. Whitney, Secretary County Association, Wm. Broder, Dr. Hickey, Wm. Capell, and other prominent men. The Iroquois brass band enlivened the proceedings with patriotic airs. Over one hundred members were enrolled.

As the unpopularity of the Dominion Government grows here, so grows its popularity in the United States. Writing on our trade returns, the Milwankee Sentinel says:—"Comparing 1877 with 1872, we find that the imports from the United States have increased about 44 per cent., while those from Great Britain have diminished 35 per cent. Considering the decline in the price of merchandise, the quantity of goods imported from this country must have greatly exceeded that of any previous year. So long as they cling to their Free Trade doctrines, we shall continue to regard the Kanucks as a very neighbourly people, and their present Government as ple, and their present Government collection of very original statesmen.

Says the Clinton New Era: - "So many sole-bodied vagrants have been going ound soliciting alms lately that our autorities determined to put the Vagrant Act in force, and, accordingly, a Mrs. Gross was arrested under its provisions. She was ried before Mayor Searle and Mr. J. Mc-arva, J.P., who fined her \$1 and costs, which she paid entirely in coppers. On her person was found \$40 in paper money, \$10 in American money, \$20 m silver, and \$2 in coppers, not a bad sum for a 'begwoman.' When about to depart from court room the old vixen knelt down t the door and called upon all the saints the calender to rain down curses upon heads of the two magistrates, and ed that the market building would be

The Colonial Standard (Pictou, N.S. says:—"The Northern Light has proved her inefficiency for the work for which she was constructed, and may be now pronounced an utter failure. The cost of the useless vessel has been an enormous sum, nd money was also lavished on her repair fter one season's idleness, and the only esult for all this ill-directed outlay is a ulk as ignominously frozen in on an ex-osed coast as any sailing vessel could be. The present winter has been one of the nost favourable such a vessel could expect, and gave her every opportunity for doing her work, but has only shown that she is as efficient as an ex-wood boat. The orthern Light now lies a short distance om the Merigonish shore, firmly locked ong floating ice, and cannot escape from predicament until favourable winds

rse the ice floes now about her to a derable extent." This is what happened in London early Sunday morning last:—A man named Jas. Exelby, of Brantford (or Windham township), jumped from a fourth story window of the Tecumseh House, "lit" on a snow bank in the yard. and then walked over to the G. W. R. depot and told Con. Logan that two men had tried to murder him in that two men had tried to murder him in his bedroom, but rather than let anybody else kill him, he had preferred to run the cisk of killing himself by leaping from the window as stated. The constable, knowing the "murdering" part of the man's story to be a myth, escorted him back to the house, where the night porter at once had hands on Mr. Exelby and demanded that he pay for his bed and certain damiges to his bedroom door, at the same time ntimating that this time he was hardly mart enough to play the "beat". The art enough to play the "beat." The anger handed over all the wealth he ed (about 75c) and sought other arters, in the evening leaving for De-oit. Con. Logan believes the fellow was

The Canadian navy is probably the most ostly in the world. The following is the ost of maintenance since 1874:—

This is the old fleet, our ancient wooden alls. This total cost in four years of 33,700 is further swollen by the general

1874 \$12,028

So that in fact it has cost us \$367,000 to sep these four boats going during the past ur years. Then two new vessels were erchased in 1876, viz., the Glendon, for 0,000, and the Newfield for \$65,000. In

THE LA STREET OF THE PARTY OF T

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, BRIDAT, MARCIE 5, 1878.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, BRIDAT, MARCIE 5, 1879.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, BRIDAT, MARCIE 5, 187

some strange contradictions. We shall abide by our declaration, whatever may be said in opposition to it. Its truthfulness cannot be successfully impugned. Mr. Blake left the Government chiefly because his vaulting ambition would not permit him longer to be follower when permit him longer to be follower when it prompted him to seek the post of leader. And he is now free to play his game. What a pity he was not present to hear the remarks uttered respecting aim at the recent Grit Convention which was held in this city!

The utter failure of the MAGKENZIE Convention and the recent Grit Convention which was held in this city!

commercial expansion and national life or that which ends in pettiness, pro incialism, and bankruptcy.

DISMISSAL OF THE QUEBEC

GOVERNMENT. The control of the co THE conduct of the Lieut. Governo of Quebec deals a serious blow at responsible government. There is unfor-

MR. MACKENZIES POSTMASTER-

GENERAL. would make himself out to be, Mr. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON is a very ill-

were only in a few instances what the professed to be. It is evident from this report that adulteration in most articles is the rule rather than the exception, and that the property worth immeasurably more than you had paid for it, consisting of, as you had stated in your prospectus, 'some well developed, and others having indications of great promise.'

"Very truly yours,
"L. S. HUNTINGTON."

We have quoted this letter to show the results of the professed to be. It is evident from this report that adulteration in most articles is the rule rather than the exception, and that the proverb of Ecclesiasticus is as generally applicable now as at the time when it was penned—"As a nail sticks tight between stones, so does sin stick close between buying and selling."

OPEN PORTS IN THE BACK.

up at all.

After a few remarks from Mr. Ross (Middlesex), the modified resolution was made an amendment to the original motion.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the mover of the There was more drunkenness, in fact, with 3,644 licences than with 6,185; or to put it differently, a decrease of 41 per cent. in the number of licences has been followed by an increase of 7 per cent. in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

The canals have afforded shelter for many a sound Reformer these four years past.
Look at the salaries and contingencies:

1873. 1877.

Welland. \$52,000 \$66,500 \$15,400 \$15,400 \$16.00 \$13,000 \$15,400 \$15,400 \$24,300 \$28,000 \$15,400 \$15,400 \$24,300 \$28,000 \$15,400 \$15,400 \$24,300 \$28,000 \$15,400 \$15,400 \$24,300 \$24,000 \$32,400 \$30,000 \$15,400 \$1

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from Second Page.)

PAXTON moved for an order of the Ho

"Sr. CATHARINES, Feb. 15, 1878
"Drag Sir,—I see that a member of the Hoy
some days ago moved for a return of all infan
claims filed in the Court of Chancery. There is

He must say he thought the charges named in letter most exorbitant.

Mr. MEREDITH maintained that the hon. gen man opposite knew very little of the subject was speaking of. He deprecated any such att on Mr. Hoskin and on the legal profession. He lieved the Court of Chancery carried out the end justice as conscientionally and as a maintained.

hon. member for London. He approved of the being but one guardian for infants. The costs we much less than when there were many guardia. The hon, gentleman, he said, was meddling in matwith which he had no right to meddle. If there we abuses in the Court, the judges, he was confide would remedy those abuses.

Mr. GIBSON agreed with the remarks of the member for North Ontario. He thought the guardan's office, as at present conducted, was far too pensive to clients, and ought to be abolished, thought there ought to be a salaried guardian place of a guardian who was paid by fees.

Mr. MOWAT said the propriety of having a salar guardian was a matter worthy of considerating and the same and

e Government.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—And special trains.

Mr. GOUDGE.—Except on occasions of special emergency.

Mr. MACKAY (Colchester) knew there had been a great difficulty in making the arrangements, but be knew, from his own knowledge, that special freight trains were continually sent over the road on Sunday, and he saw no necessity for that.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he was not aware of any freight trains running on Sunday, but trains for Halifax must reach an intermediate station, and it would be wrong to stop a whole train full of passengers for hours. As to the freight trains, it occurred to him that some of the trains would be the fresh meat trains, and it would be difficult to stop there in their attempt to reach the steamers. As to canals, he would refer to those on the Ottawa River. As order-in-Csuncil had been passed, stopping the traffic from seven on Sunday morning to seven on Sunday evening, and it was alleged that on reaching the Canal, the boatmen, and the men on the banks, get up scenes which scandalized religious people. It would be wrong, however, to draw the line too light, for a complaint had been made about a Sunday train in New Brunswick, which he found was carrying a religious congregation to a special service.

Mr. MACDUIGALL (Elcin) thought the principale. in New Brunswick, which he found was carrying a religious congregation to a special service.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Eigin) thought the principle could be affirmed by a modified resolution. He, therefore, submitted the following resolution:—

"That the interests of public morality, and the well-being of all classes in the community, require that the Lord's day should be strictly observed by persons engaged in the Public Works, under the control of the Government of Canada, so far as it is practicable to do so; that in the opinion of this House there should be a cessation of labour from the work of canals, railways, and other public works, so far as practicable.

Mr. CHRISTIE said if the resolution just proposed would be really more acceptable to the House, he would be willing to adopt it.

Mr. PLUMB, referring to the modified resolution which gave the Government power to discriminate with reference to work that should be performed on the Sabbath, said that the command to rest on the seventh day was meant to be observed, and no man

ne modified resolution was made an amendment to-ne original motion.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the mover of the

Mr. SPEAKER—The hon gentleman is out of order.

Mr. DOMVILLE said they could not lay down a cast iron line on such a matter. They must allow therewere some works of necessity, such as running special trains to swear in a Minister. (Laughter).

Mr. PLUMB said he had a right to say that the resolution of Mr. Macdougall mentioned the original resolution.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—I rise to a point of order. The hon. member has already spokenemers of the member has already spokenemers. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Plumb) was out of order.

Mr. DYMOND said that cast iron rules on this matter would be wrong. It was right and good to observe the Sabbath, but they should be careful not to impose too severely on the consiences of the people.

Mr. BUNSTER thought if persons coming home from church on Sunday could step into the post office, and get their letters, it would save them some trouble on the week days. (Laughter). The amendment was carried, and the resolution. as amended, was then carried.

The House adjourned at 10.15. TUESDAY, March 5.

TUESDAY, March 5.

Mr. PLUMB resumed the debate on motion to go into Committee of Supply. He regretted having to differ from the views expressed by his hon friend from Centre Toronto, who spoke from his own personal standpoint and personal predilections. The causes of the depression lay deeper than was stated by that gentleman. No doubt we had imported too much, no doubt there were too many traders doing business in the country, but he failed to deal with the deeper causes of the depression. He had said, too, our manufacturers have a protection of thirty per cent. against the British manufacturer, but he forgot that what the Oppesition complained of, was not the importations from Great Britain, but largely increased importations from the United States, which were destroying the industries of our own country. The speech of the member for North Oxford, he characterized as a harrangue. The statistics quoted by that gentlemen as to the productions of this country were nine years old, a fact which should give a fair ides of their value. Turning to the Finance Minister, he said all his financial deliverances were based on his gloomy croaking speech of 1873. He (Mr. Plumb) had gone over the public accounts from 1887 to 1873, and he was prepared to stake his reputation on the statement that there was not an increase of expenditure in all those years which was not only justifiable, but necessary, and for the most of them the Finance Minister had voted. In the session of 1874 the Finance Minister had brought down supplementary estimates, covering the previous financial year. This was probably one of the most extraordinary supplementary estimates, covering the previous financial year. This was probably one of the most extraordinary supplementary estimates, covering the previous financial year. This was probably one of the most extraordinary supplementary estimates, covering the previous financial year. This was probably one of the most extraordinary supplementary estimates, overing expenditure which had not been already p

been extravagant as had been charged agains them.

Mr. McCALLUM said they were not in favour of Protection for protection's sake on the Opposition side, but they wanted so to regulate the tariff as to give fair trade to our own people. The member for Centre Toronto said the cause of the depression was over-importation. The great effort of the Opposition for four years had been to limit the volume of imports entering the country.

Mr. NORRIS said the depression in Canada, great

The second secon

The strategy of the control of the c

The manufacture As included and the control of the

deficiency of 100 acres in one of the lots conveyed.

The number of shares was 20,000, but so well had matters in regard to the promotion of the company been managed, that applications for about 200,000 shares, representing a nominal capital of close upon £2,000,000 sterling, was received. The said directors allotted to themselves 1,960 sqares. Mr. Huntington, at his own request, had only 30 shares (the number required to qualify a director) allotted to him. Sir James Bain, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Wilson, had each 300 shares allotted to them; while to Mr. Henderson 330 shares were allotted, to Mr. Jamieson 400, and to Sir John Arnott 300 shares. The demand for shares caused their price to rise rapidly in the market,

Oskosh, Wis.

I can testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

AARON ALWARD, M.D.,
Mayor of the City of St. John, N.B.]

Feb. 6th, 1868.

We have no hesitation in recommending Fellows' Hypophosphites to our friends as a preparation of undoubted merit. Yours, very truly,

LYMANS, CLARE, & CO.

Montreal, Jan., 1872.

I. "He mentioned that in his letter. We had better shut the door and go up."

Up and up the softly carpeted stairs we elimbed, and not a soul we saw or heard.

"It is like an enchanted cavern," said Euphemia. "You say the magic word, the door in the rock opens and you go on, and on, through the vaulted passages—"

sages—"
"Until you come to the ogre," said the boarder, who was standing at the top of the stairs. He did not behave at all like an ogre, for he was very glad to see us, and so was his wife. After we had settled down in the parlour and the boarder's wife had gone to see about something concerning the dinner, Euphemia asked after the chil-

I hope they haven't gone to bed," she for I do so want to see the dear

"My wife's son is nearly grown. He is at an academy in Connecticut, and he expects to go into a civil engineer's office in the spring. His sister is older than he is. My wife married—in the first instance she was very young-very young in

ed."
"Oh!" said Euphemia, and then after a
ause, "And neither of them is at home w !"
"No," said the ex-boarder. "By the

way, what do you think of this dado? It is a portable one; I devised it myself. You can take it away with you to another house when you move. But there is the dinner-bell. I'll show you over the establishment after we have had something to

at."
After our meal we made a tour of inwhole floor, contained nine or ten rooms, of all shapes and sizes. The corners in some of the rooms were cut off and shaped up into closets and recesses, so that Euphemia said the corners of every room were in the rooms.

Euphemia.

"Well," said our ex-boarder, "the plan would have had its advantages."

"Oh!" cried Euphemia, looking out of back-window. "What a lovely little iron balcony! Do you sit out there on warm evenings?"

"That's a fire-escape," said the exboarder. "We don't go out there unless it is very hot indeed, on account of the house being on fire. You see there is a little door in the floor of the balcony, and an iron ladder leading to the balcony, and an iron ladder leading to the balcony beneath, and so on, down to the first story."

"And you have to creep through that hole and go down that dreadful steep are and so on. It was not the end-house of a viriage, but it was in the outskirts of a very small rural settlement. Our nearest neighbour was within vigorous shouting distance, and the house suited us so well in other respects, that we concluded that this would do. The house was small, but large enough. There were some trees around it, and a little lawn in front. There was a garden, a small barn and stable, a pasture field, and little told me his story, and it is a sad one. It was not the course of places, which otherwise would have been out of this one? When was he here, and when did he go?"

"He did not go at all. He is here now."

"Here now!" I cried. "Whare is now."

"Do not call out so loud," said Eughemia, putting her hand on my arm. "Four was within vigorous shouting distance, and the house suited us so well in other respects, that we concluded that this would do. The house was small, but large enough. There were some trees around it, and a little lawn in front. There was a garden, a small barn and stable, a pasture field, and little told me his story, and it is a sad one.

"They seem to be very convenient," I said.

"Oh yes, convenient enough, but I don't like them. I would hate to live where everything let down like a table-lid, or else turned with a crank. And when I think of those fire-escapes, and the boarder's grandchild, it makes me feel very unpleasantly."

"But the grandchild don't follow as a matter of course," said I.

"No," she answered, "but I shall never like French flats."

And we discussed them no more.

For some weeks, we examined into every style of economic and respectable house-keeping, and marry methods of living in what Euphemia called "imitation comfort" were set aside as unworthy of consideration.

sideration.

"My dear," said Euphemia, one evening,
"what we really ought to do is to build.
Then we would have exactly the house we want."

"Very true," I replied; "but to build a house, a man must have money."

"Oh no!" said she, "or at least, not

much. For one thing, you might join a building association. In some of those so-cieties I know that you only have to pay a

builds houses for all its members?" I asked.
"Of course I suppose so. Else why is it called a building association?"
I had read a good deal about these organizations, and I explained to Euphemia that a dollar a week was never received by any of them in payment for a new house.

ouse. "Then build yourself," she said; "I "Then build yourself," she said; "I know how that can be done."

"Oh, it's easy enough," I remarked, "if you have the money."

"No, you needn't have any money," said Euphemia, rather hastily. "Just let me show you. Supposing, for instance, that you want to build a house worth—well, say twenty thousand dollars, in some pretty town near the city."

"I would rather figure on a cheaper house than that, for a country place," I interrupted.

"The first position of the most position failure of the most position for the most position failure of well-settled neighbourhood, where there if my wife had not objected to my plan for her accommodation."

"What was that?" I asked.

"Well," said he, "I first thought of eutting a hole in the partition wall at the foot of the bed, for her to put her feet through."

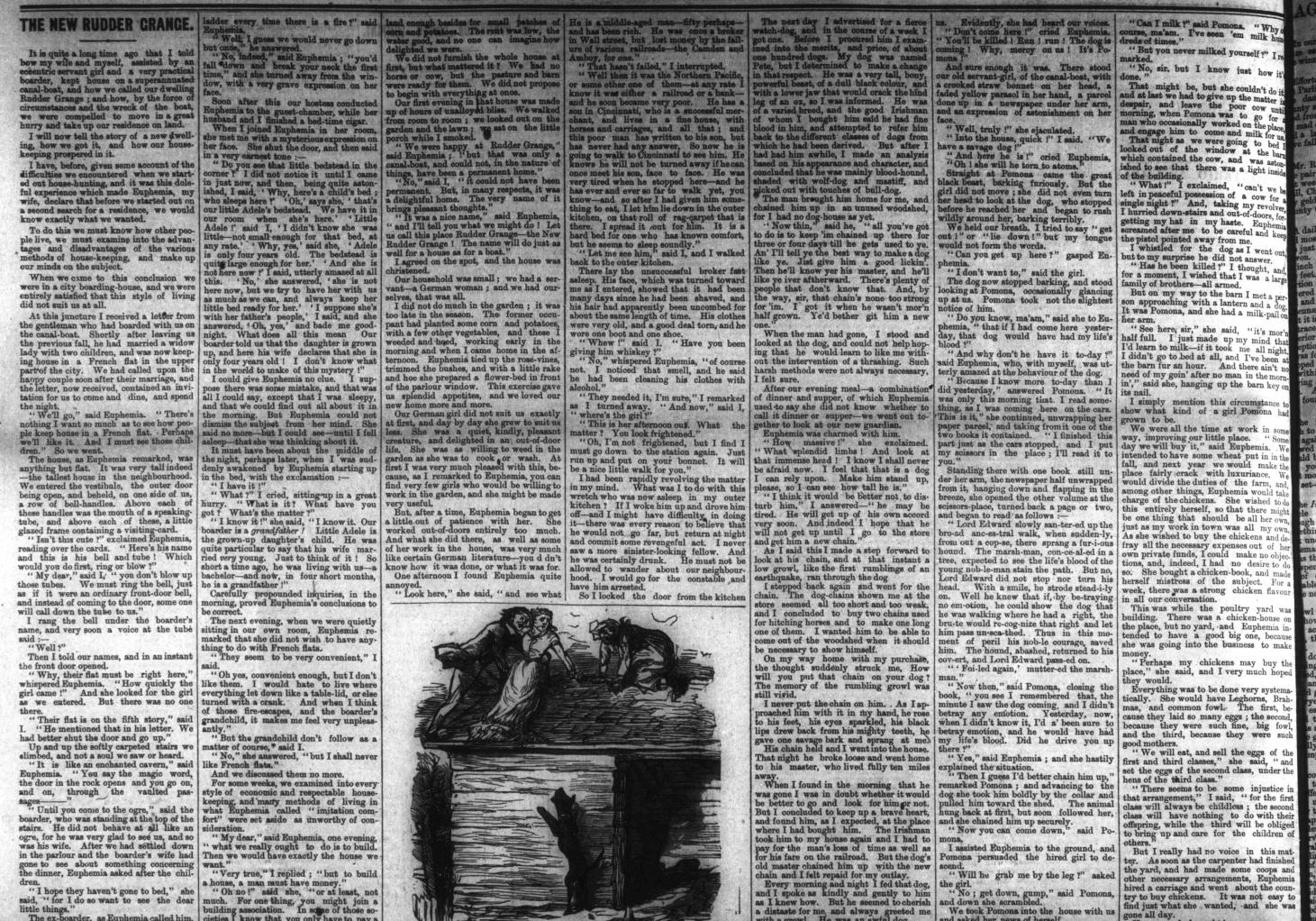
"Never!" said his wife, emphatically. "I would never have allowed that."

"And then," continued he, "I thought of turning the bed around, and cutting a larger hole, through which she might have put her head into the little room on this side. A low table could have stood under the hole, and her head might have rested on a cushion on the table very comfortably."

"My dear," said his wife, "it would have frightened me to death to go into that room and see that head on a cushion on a table—"

"Like John the Baptist," interrupted Euphemia.

"Well," said our ex-boarder, "the plan



that girl has been at work at, nearly all | is afternoon. I was upstairs sewing and ought she was ironing. Isn't it too pro-

thought she was ironing. Isn't it too provoking?"

It was provoking. The contemplative German had collected a lot of short hambones—where she found them I cannot imagine—and had made of them a border around my wife's flower-bed. The bones stuck up straight a few inches above the ground, all along the edge of the bed, and the marrow-cavity of each one was filled with earth in which she had planted seeds. "'These,' she says, 'will spring up and look beautiful,'" said Euphemia; "they have that style of thing in her country."

"Then let her take them off with her to her country," I exclaimed.

"No, no," said Euphemia, hurriedly, "don't kick them out. It would only wound her feelings. She did it all for the best, and thought it would please me to have such a border around my bed. But she is too independent, and neglects her proper work. I will give her a week's notice and get another servant. When she goes we can take these horrid bones away. But I hope nobody will call on us in the meantime."

"Must wakeen these things have a had."

as she always called her. It was her first wound of the kind, and it came in the very beginning of the campaign when she was all unused to this domestic warfare.

It was a couple of weeks, or thereabouts, after this episode that Euphemia came down to the gate to meet me on my return from the city. I noticed a very peculiar expression on her face. She looked both thoughtful and pleased. Almost the first words she said to me were these:

"A tramp came here to-day."

"I am sorry to hear that," I exclaimed. "That's the worst news I have had yet. I did hope that we were far enough from the line of travel to escape these soourges. How did you get rid of him? Was he impertinent?"

"You must not feel that way about all tramps," said she. "Sometimes they are deserving of our charity, and ought to be helped. There is a great difference in them."

"That may be," I said; "but what of this one? When was he here, and when did he go?"

"He did not go at all. He is here now."

"Here now!" I cried. "Where is the?"

"Do not call out so loud." said Funhes."

the what I intended to do, and what I hought of our guest. She answered carcely a word, and I hoped that she was rightened. I think she was.

The constable, who was also coroner of our township, had gone to a creek, three niles away, to hold an inquest, and there

The constable, who was also coroner of our township, had gone to a creek, three miles away, to hold an inquest, and there was nobody to arrest the man. The nearest police station was at Hackingford, six miles away, fon the railroad. I held a consultation with the station-master, and the gentleman who kept the grocery-store opposite.

They could think of nothing to be done except to shoot the man, and to that I objected.

"However," said I, "he can't stay there," and a happy thought just then striking me, I called to the boy who drove the village express-waggon, and engaged him for a job. The waggon was standing at the station, and to save time, I got in and rode to my house. Euphemia went over to call on the grocery-man's wife until I returned.

I had determined that the man should be taken away, although, until I was rid-

to receive my parcel, but when I assured him that all sorts of live things were sent by express, and that I could see no reason for making an exception in this case, he added my arguments to his own disposition, as a householder, to see the goods if forwarded to their destination, and so gave me a receipt, and pasted a label on the ex-brokes's shoulder. I set no value on the package, which I prepaid.

"Now then," said the station-master, "he'll go all right, if the express agent on a few minutes, the train stopped at the station. My package was wheeled to the express car, and two porters, who entered heartily into the spirit of the thing, hoisted it into the car. The train-agent, who just then noticed the character of the goods, began to declare that he would not have the fellow in his car; buting friend the station-master shouted out that every-thing was all right—the man was properly packed, invoiced and paid for, and the train, which was behind time, moved away before the irate agent could take measures to get rid of his unwelcome freight.

"Now," said I, "there'll be a drunken man at the police-station in Hackingford in about half-an-hour. His offence will be as evident there as here, and they can do what they please with him. I shall telegraph, to explain the matter and prepare them for his arrival."

When I had done this, Euphemia and I went home. The tramp had cost me some money, but I was well satisfied with my money that he was the statisfied with my the money in the satisfied with my the money in the satisfied with my the money in the matter and prepare them for his arrival."

mia. "It was nothing of the kind. If you had seen him you would have known better. But did you come now to stay? Where are your things?"

"On me," replied Pomona.

When Euphemia found that the Irish girl really intended to leave, we consulted together and concluded to engage Pomona, and I went so far as to agree to carry her books to and from the circulating library to which she subscribed, hoping thereby to be able to exercise some influence on her taste. And thus part of the old family of Rudder Grange had come together again.

True, the boarder was away, but, as Pomona remarked, when she heard about him, "You couldn't always expect to ever regain the ties that had always bound everybody."

Our delight and interest in our little farm increased day by day. In a week or two

stip-ladder," said the girl, in muffled tones.

"And what are we to do?" asked Euphemia. "We can't eat and sleep uphere. Don't you think that if we were all to shout out together, we could make some neighbour hear?"

"Oh yes!" I said, "there is no doubt of it. But then, if a neighbour came, the dog would fall on him—"

"And what are we to do?" asked Euphemia was very anxious to have an Alderney—they were such gentle, beautiful oceatures—but I could not afford such a luxney. I might possibly compass an Alderney calf, but we would have to wait a couple of years for our milk, and Euphemia said it would be better to have a common cow than to do that

by express, and that I could not sufficiently a could make some for making an exception in this case, he added my arguments to his own disposition, as a somesholier, to see the goods forwarded to their destination, and so the expression of the ex

minute I saw the dog coming, and I didn't with it in thy whath, he rose to his feet, his eyes sparkled, his black there are not to his feet, his eyes sparkled, his black there are not have the property of t as far as I need to calculate now, we shall have sixty-four thousand and eight hundred chickens. What do you think of

"Oh, of course," she said, "I suppose you are going to say something about the cost of feeding all this poultry. That is to come out of the chickens supposed to die. They won't die. It is ridiculous to suppose that each hen will bring up but five out pose that each hen will bring up but five chickens. The chickens that will live, out of those I consider as dead, will more than pay for the feed."

"That is not what I was going to ask you, although of course it ought to be considered. But you know you are only going to set common hens, and you do not intend to raise any. Now, are those four hens to do all the setting and mother-work

TRICULTURAL.

ts are being made in Devotshire to liament to provide protection from nger of hydrophobia. In that since June last two persons have m this malady, 25 have been bitten dogs, 140 dogs have been destroyed, arge number of cattle and sheep llen victims to mad dogs.

Campbell, of Liverpool, sold a of high-stepping Canadian horse, k to Mr. J. Dixon, of Salterswell eshire, for 300 gs.; also a pair of ings to Mr. J. Smith, High Sheriff, an, for 200 gs.

daily contemporary says:—"A new most destructive enemy to the potato just been discovered in the county of on. It is described as a grub of about ron. It is described as a grub of about inch long, resembling an earwig minus feet. It is soft and white on the under tion of the body, while the upper is greed with light brown scales. Both and head are furnished with short enne for forceps, and it would seem tit is generated in the potato itself, as trace of its entry can be found on the erior of the tuber. The latter looked eptionally fine, but on being cut open, as found that the grub had completely seed out the substance of the esculent oped out the substance of the esculent within a quarter of an inch of the skin, ing a commodious cavity for its habita-A second potato in the same field

he importance of feeding well, from to the butcher's knife, has been again again enforced. Calves must not be wed to lose, their "calf lyer." Lambs ild be kept "blooming" in the coat; young animals, in general, must be moving, and not allowed to contract appearance.

cle on the transmission of disease ugh milk, and declares that it is time ething were done to put the supply of under efficient control. Minute and ematic inspection of dairies, and the as that supply them, is laid down as an spensable step towards the stamping of diseases that are thoroughly pre-able, and which, e not to prevent.

drink water freely, but they know wil drink water freely, but they know how much they need, and when they access to the fluid clean, sweet, and they imbibe no more than is good for It is, therefore, unnecessary to mix dough too thin and sloppy at the ng feeding. Have the meal well ed, and feed the mixture to the stock and dry comparatively. This feed d generally be composed of both corn ye meal, with vegetables—say, one-each. In our own practice we have this preferable, both for the birds an economical provision for the old growing stock. A little pepper occally in this dough, and always salt, improve the mess.

to use on a shingle roof which will feet the water. He cannot put any-upon the roof that will not affect the to some extent for some time. The application for a shingle roof is crude leum, which sinks into the wood and it from moisture. The common al paint, which is an oxide of iron, linsed-oil, makes a good covering for of if the colour, which is a reddish n, is not objectionable. The best to coat the shingles is before the roof cheap or effective as crude

Agricultural Gazette proposes that Agricultural Gazette proposes that 5,000 per annum, now given as Queen's , be spent on the formation and to fixed to fix unsound animal be bought, howan unsound animal be bought, now-reat his claims in respect to confor-a, pedigree, or (if he is thoroughbred) nances upon the turf; and a stallion afterwards develops any organic th is at once got rid of. These in is at once got rid of. These of depots contain animals of all kinds oughbreds, Arabs, Anglo-Arabs (a between the English thoroughbred sert Arabs), and Normans, and their se are available for mares belonging dents in the district, the covering ng, as we have said, very moderate. e French Government does even han this, for, in addition to having ,500 sires of its own, the Board of ement is empowered to award pre-to sires, the property of private in-ils, which are considered to possess jured excellence, but for which is no room in the depots.

ve a wart from a horse apply nitrate of silver every morning, ht rub off the dead surface. In raw part should be dressed with sulphate of copper until it is

are very healthful food for horses, worth 25 cents a bushel for this There are no better roots for cows than carrots, and the next s the sugar-beet. Mangels come turnips last. The advantage of ots over the different kinds of onsist in the absence of any dis-flavour in the milk from their use.

revalent among pigs in Berlin. In one wards of one thousand head were orily slaughtered by order of the ry police.

can be best grown upon the same peatedly, year after year, and a of fertilizers is beneficial After manure has been used poultry would be effective, and occasionalg of phosphate of lime would be The best standard fertilizer for nightsoil, taken out of cesspools, ith dry earth, and left to stand a suntil the heap is well incorporor or five waggon loads of the with twice its bulk of earth, sufficient for an acre. Ten barries many and with the control of the sufficient for an acre. Ten barries was a successful or the control of the e poultry manure mixed with quantity of fine earth, would ir dressing for one acre of onions. are sown or planted closely in together, the fertilizer is best st and harrowed or raked e soil. By growing this on the same plot and using anure, nightsoil, and superphos-lime alternately, the soil may be rely free from weeds in a few

> d of testing the vitality method of testing the vitality to place a few upon a piece of keep the cloth moistened with warm place. The proportion of a sprout and the time required

formed by a correspondent re-Dublin, who is in the habit of lambs, that on the 27th he lost a ewe under singular

try to buy chickens. It was not easy to find just what she wanted, and she was gone all day.

However, she brought home an enermous

However, she brought home an enormous Brahma cock and ten hens, which number was pretty equally divided into her three classes. She was very proud of her purchases, and indeed they were fine fowl. In the evening I made some allusion to the cost of all this carpenter work, carriage-hire, etc., besides the price of the chickens.

"Oh!" said she, "you don't look at the matter in the right light. You haven't studied it up as I have. Now, just let me show you how this thing will pay, if carried on properly." Producing a piece of ried on properly." Producing a piece of paper covered with figures, she continued:

—"I begin with ten hens—I got four common ones, because it would make it easier to calculate. After while, I set easier to calculate. After a while, I set these ten hens on thirteen eggs each; three of these eggs will probably spoil—that leaves ten chickens hatched out. Of these, I will say that half die, that will make five chickens for each hen; you see, I leave a large margin for loss. This makes fifty chickens, and when we add the hens, we have sixty fowl at the end of the first year. Next year I set these sixty and they bring up five chickens each I am sure there will be a larger proportion than this, but I want to be safe—and that is three hundred chickens, add the hens. than this, but I want to be safe—and that is three hundred chickens, add the hens, and we have three hundred and sixty at the end of the second year. In the third year, calculating in the same safe way, we shall have twenty-one hundred and sixty chickens; in the fourth year there will be welve thousand nine hundred and sixty, and at the end of the fifth year, which is as far as I need to calculate now, we shall have sixty-four thousand and eight hundred chickens. What do you think of

that? At seventy-five cents apiece—a very low price—that would be forty-eight thousand and six hundred dollars. Now, what is the petty cost of a fence, and a few coops, by the side of a sum like that?" that?"
"Nothing at all," I answered. "It is lost like a drop in the ocean. I hate, my dear, to interfere in any way in such a splendid calculation as that, but I would be a splendid calculation." like to ask you one question."
"Oh, of course," she said, "I suppose "Oh, of course," she said, "I suppose you are going to say something about the cost of feeding all this poultry. That is to come out of the chickens supposed to die. They won't die. It is ridiculous to suppose that each hen will bring up but five chickens. The chickens that will live, out of those I consider as dead, will more than pay for the feed."

"That is not what I was going to ask you, although of course it ought to be considered. But you know you are only guing to set common hens, and you do not intend to raise any. Now, are those four hens to do all the setting and mother-work for five years, and eventually bring up over

for five years, and eventually bring up over sixty-four thousand chickens?"

"Well, I did make a mistake there," she said, colouring a little. "I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll set every one of my hens every But all those chickens may not be hens. You have calculated that every one of them would set as soon as it was old

She stopped a minute to think this over.

"Two heads are better than one, I see," she said, directly. "I'll allow that one-half of all the chickens are roosters, and that will make the profits twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars—more than enough to buy this place."

"Ever so much more," I cried. "This Rudder Grange is ours!"

The Constantinople correspondent of Truth (apparently a lady) mentions that she made one of a group at an evening party when the power of England was discussed. Her navy was duly praised, and her army, as far as it went, was pronounced perfect. A lady who was present remarked that the British cavalry was a mere nothing. "Pardon, madame," said a Greek banker who was present, "the English cavalry is the most powerful in the world." Turaing up an English sovereign of the late coinage he pointed to the horse of St. George. "There, madame, is the cavalry of England—the most numerous and the most powerful in the world."

GRICULTURAL

to coat the shingles is before the roof aid; they can then be painted upon sides, which is preferable to any other nod of preparing them. In such a case ing is so cheap or effective as crude oleum, into which the shingles may be ed one by one; or some of the oil may put into a barrel, and a quantity of gles thrown into it, and then taken out also do the oil of the oil of

to coat the shingles is before the root aid; they can then be painted upon ides, which is preferable to anyocher had of preparing them. If such a case ing is so cheap or effective as rude oleum, into which the shingles may be done by one; or some of the oil may put into a barrel, and a quantity of jes thrown into it, and then taken out placed to drain over another barrel.

**Reference of the country, and at each of these taken ere, upon an average, some allions, purchased by the Board of agement, which consists of gentlement extowledge and experience of horses at matured. Under no circumstances of an unsound animal be bought, how great his claims in respect to conform, pedigree, or (if he is thoroughbred) mances upon the turf; and a stallion my first at once got rid of. These and depose contain animals of all kinds soughreds, Arabs, Anglo-Arabs (a between the English thoroughbred desert Arabs), and Normans, and their ices are available for mares belonging sindents in the district, the covering eing, as we have said, very moderate. The french Government does even what his, for, in addition to having 1,500 sires of its own, the Board of agement is empowered to award prens to sires, the property of private in mals, which are considered to possess required excellence, but for which is no room in the depots.

**Remove a wart from a horse apply on of nitrate of silver every morning, tight rub off the dead surface. In the wart will be killed to the root, the raw part should be dressed with red sulphate of copper until it is d.

week, there was a strong chicken flavour.

This was while the poultry yard was building. There was a chicken-house on the place, but no yard, and Euphemia intended to have a good big one, because money.

"Perhaps my chickens may buy the place," she said, and I very much hoped they would.

Everything was to be done very systematically. She would have Leghorns, Brahman, and common fowl. The first, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and their third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and the third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and the third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and the third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and the third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and the third, because they were such tine, big fowl, and third classes," she said, "and set the eggs of the eggs of the eggs of the stand third classes," she said, "and set the eggs of the stand class will always be childless; it he second class will always be childless; it he second class will always be childless; it he second class will always be childless; the second class will be controlled

Out of a total assessment in Toronto in 1877 of \$50,000,000, there is exempted University and High School property to the value of \$1,467,342.

whom one is a priest. The North and South Hastings Teachers'

The New York Board of Education have, in a cheese-paring frame of mind, reduced the salaries of Principals and Vice-Principals of the city schools as well as the assistants, effecting a saving of \$50,000 a month. Many of the cases are exceedingly hard, those being reduced being in some cases 21 and 27 years in the employ of the Board are erecting a new brick school house and until it is finished are carrying on the classes in Temperance Hall.

Out of a total assessment in Temperate in Temperate in Temperate of schools as well as the assistants, effecting a saving of \$50,000 a month. Many of the cases are exceedingly hard, those being reduced being in some cases 21 and 27 years in the employ of the Board as teachers. The reduction ranges from one-sixth to one-fourth of the original (and not too large) salary.

Classes in Temperance Hall.

Out of a total assessment in Toronto in 1877 of \$50,000,000, there is exempted University and High School property to the value of \$1,467,342.

Dr. Haanel, of Victoria College, Cobourg, is delivering an interesting series of lectures on "Matter." The "Conservation of Energy" will be the next subject.

Some vandals unknown wrecked a public schoolhouse in Usborne, County of Huron, a couple of weeks ago, destroying the furniture, books, and papers, and attempting to set fire to the building.

Mr. J. F. McDermott has been elected Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Sullivan Secretary, of the Kingston Separate School Board.

The number of schools under the supervision of the New York Board of Educacation is 309, with an average daily attendance of 126,508, greater by 3,990 than the previous year. There is accommodation for 10,000 more pupils according to the reports of the Principals. In order to encourage the study of naval architecture and marine engineering, there is some probability of Lloyd's making an annual grant for the assistance of a certain number of private students at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

FREE GRANT LOCATIONS.

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sig.—Mr. Bell's motion in the Local Legislature for "the number of actual set-

Legislature for "the number of actual set-tlers on Free Grant lands, together with the has been made on lands in the Free Grant district since they were first set apart and camination from May to April. The Council have declined to accede to the request.

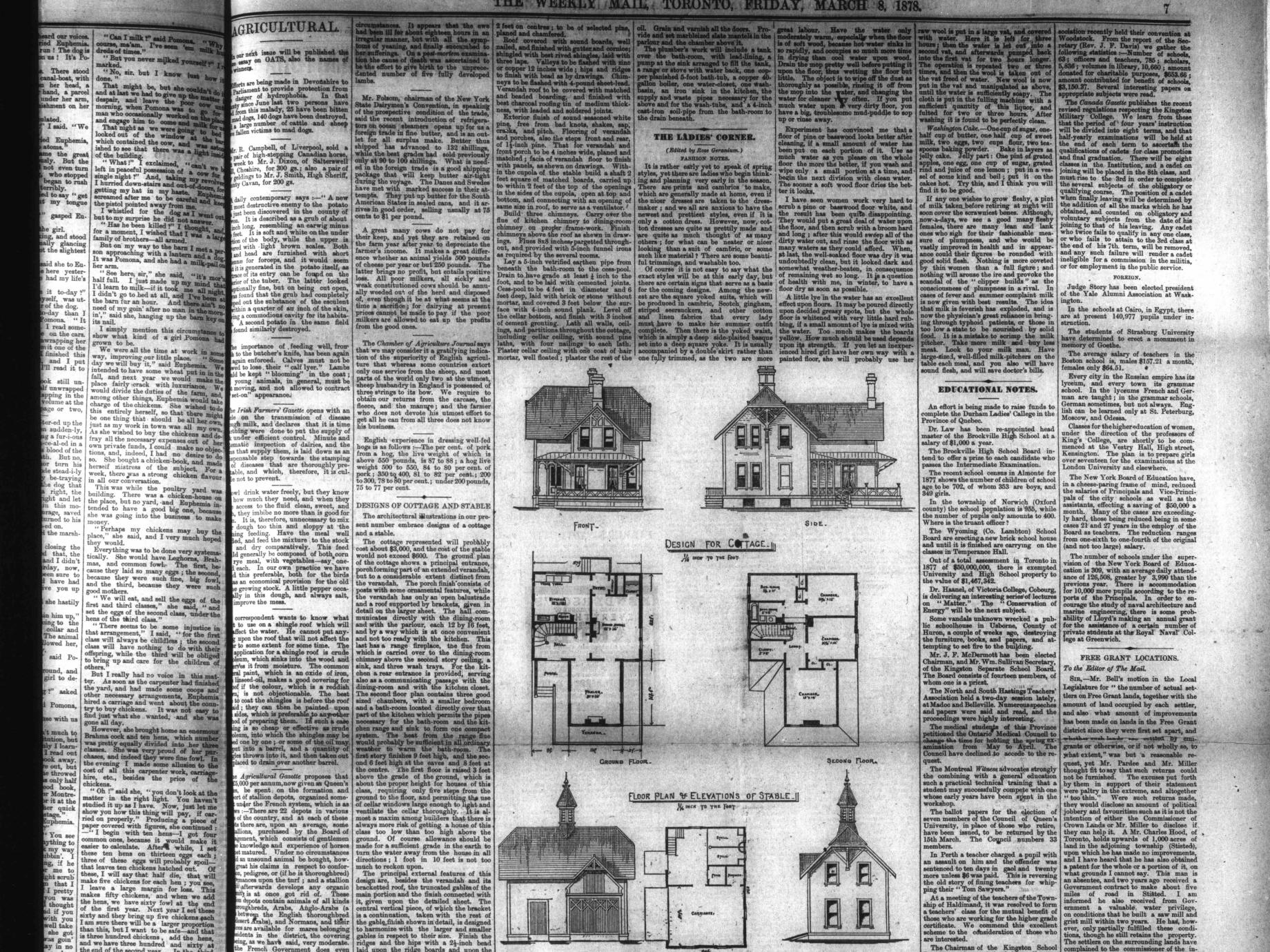
The Montreal Witness advocates strongly the combining with a general education such a practical technical training that a student may successfully compete with one whose early years have been spent in the workshop.

The ballot papers for the election of seven members of the Council of Queen's University, in place of those who retire, have been issued, to be returned by the 15th March. The Council numbers 33 members.

In Perth a teacher charged a pupil with an assault on him and the offender was sentenced to ten days in gaol and twenty more unless \$6 was paid. This is reversing the old story of fining teachers for whipping their "Tom Sawyers."

At a meeting of the teachers of the Township of Haldimand, it was resolved to form a teachers' class for the mutual benefit of those who are working for the higher grade certificate. We commend this excellent scheme to the cohsideration of those who are conditions that the built a saw mill and grist mill within two years. He has, however, only partially fulfilled these conditions, though he still retains the property. The settlers on the surrounding lands have of the Masting Co. Judge in a similar case, has decided that the election of that set of Separate School Trustees returned by the Officials appointed by the Board was illegal. Each party, however, pays its own costs, as the Judge held that custom had been a cared on. Judge Mackenzie of Co, of York held that be lead to jurisdiction. what extent," was but 'a reasonable re-

And the final policy of the po



extent to which it may be imministed as seven as the special of the Black Son averaged on a restallation of the special point of the sp

war prices has been generally abandoned, and holders would be exceeding happy to sell at the prices of this day week, could they be obtained, which they cannot, to-day. What prices would be paid it is impossible to say. The market closes in a most unsettled condition and with a strong tendency downwards. Receipts of grain have been small, but stocks show, on the whole, a slight increase, and stood on Monday morning as follows: wards. Receipts of grain have been small, but stocks show, on the whole, a slight increase, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 28,810 bbis; fall wheat, 114,528 bush; spring wheat, 378,670 bush; oats, 11,728 bush; barley, 195,006 bush; peas, 17,728 bush; pre, nil bush; corn, 350 bush. Outside advices have shown English markets during the last three days very dull and inactive at declining prices. The week shows a fall of 1s on flour; and of 2d on red, white, and club wheat; corn advanced 3d last Friday but lost it on Monday. Cargoes of spring wheat off the coast have declined 1s to 1s 6d per quarter since Monday; and markets all over seem to close very dull to-day. Imports last week were much less than in that preceding, but fully up to the average. The total supply for the week ending on the 23rd ult. was equal to 533,125 to 558,250 qrs vs. 406,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 132,125 to 185,150 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,640,000 to 1,680,000 bushels, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bushels, against 771,078 bushels in 1876. The cable of the 28th ult. reports the amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom, at that date, as equal to 1,521,000 qrs., against 1,673,000 qrs on the 14th ult. The expected arrivals of wheat at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from February 14th to March 14th, from the fleet of vessels on passage, as in the foregoing, are 294,500 qrs, comprising 158,000 qrs from California; and of corn in the

The Country of the prints of t From Portland, May and \$1,140 times deplosible per form fortland, \$12,564 high from Bottland. The manufacture of the Black See will care a terdinory (about the See will care a terdinory (about the Black See will care a terdinory) (

paid, they involid not have accepted even this price. On the street fall has sold at \$1.17 to \$1.18 and spring at \$1 to \$1.08.

OATS—Have been quiet but steady at \$4c for Canadian, and \$4 to \$5c for cars of American on track, which prices would probably have been paid to-day. On the street \$4 to \$5c has been the range.

BARLEY—Has not been very much wanted but has remained fairly steady in value. No. 1 has been inactive but worth from \$2 to \$3c f. o. c. No. 2 sold to the extent of \$15,000 bush on Friday at \$4c at a station whence Toronto rates rule; and in car lots at \$4c for choice Nipissing on the track; and for average qualities at \$5c f.o.b., at \$1 and \$49c on track, the latter sales on Monday and Tuesday. Street prices stood to-day at \$6 to \$2c, but some has sold through the week at \$5c.

Pras—None have been offered and nothing has been done, but values have remained firm at \$4c for No. 2, and at \$6c for No. 1 inspected f.o.c. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at \$5 to \$6c.

RTS—Ha worth \$9c on street.

SREDS—Have been quiet and weak; lots of clover are not worth over \$3.00 to \$3.75, and dealers have been selling at \$1.75 to \$3.90 per bushel.

HAY—Cars of pressed have sold at \$14.50 to \$15, the latter for fine. Street receipts have been sufficient but all wanted and taken at firm prices. The range has been from \$13 to \$18.50, and the general run from \$15 to \$1.7; the top price to-day was \$17.50.

STRAW—The supply has been small and more wanted; prices have been rather firmer at \$11 to \$12 for oat straw in sheaves; loose has been, worth \$7.50 to \$3.

1- 1-	fered on the street. Box lots have been scarce and prices firm at 11 to 12c for turkeys and ducks, and 7 to 8c for fowl and geese per lb.	
B.	FLOUR, f.o.c	1
	Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$5 60 to \$5 70	t
g	Extra 5 30 5 40 Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 70 4 90 Spring Wheat extra 4 40 4 50	b
3	Spring Wheat, extra 4 40 4 50	b
3	Superfixe 4 00 4 10 Oatmeal, per 196 lbs. 4 20 4 30 Cornmeal, small lots 2 65 2 75	l b
궦	Cornmeal, small lots 2 65 2 75	A
뼥	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	fe
b	Extra!	H
뻍	GRAIN, t.o.b	h
0		8 10 8
8	No. 2. 1 19 1 21	8
ti	Red Winter none.	Į
3	Spring Wheat, No. 1 1 03 1 05	le
2	No. 2 998 1 01 No. 3 993 0 95	脾
đ	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 83 0 84	fi a
8	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 61 0 68 0 50 0 52	01
뼿	No. 3, none.	W
	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 65 0 66	22
	Rye	
삨	PRICES AT PARMERS' WAGGONS.	h
0	Wheat, fall, per bush	di
3	Wheat, spring, do 1 00 1 03	200
3	Onts. do 0 34 0 36	H
3	Peas, do 0 65 0 66	쨿
2	Dressed hors, per 100 lbs 5 50 6 50	al bi
ш		ä
g	Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 00 8 00 Chickens per mir 0 45 0 60	al
4	Ducks, per brace 0 70 0 75	di Ai
ġ	Goode and	ar
唱	Turkeys	th
顺	large rolls none.	
100	1. tub dairy 0 16 0 18	

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VOL. VI. NO. 311.

THE AUSTRIAN VOTE OF CREDIT.

Disorderly Meeting in Hyde Park.

STATEMENTS BY COUNT ANDRASSY

Lord Derby Insists that the Whol should be Submitted

Resignation of the Italian Ministry.

Revolt of the Papal Swiss Guards

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, March 8. THE EASTERN QUESTION.—In the Hous of Lords yesterday, Lord Derby, replyin to a statement made by the Duke of Argyle, that Turkey having broken th treaties of 1856 and 1871, they were pract cally at an end, admitted the state of thing

contemplated by those treaties had cease to exist, and that they were, therefor only binding until a new system w ratified. England wished the question only binding until a new system wratified. England wished the question be settled in an European, not exclusively a Russian, sense, and on durable and equable basis. The desponding tone of his Lordship's reply caused uncessiness in the lobbies. All the Powe appear to have agreed to the Congrebeing held at Berlin except France and England, and it is considered it will held whether they consent or not. To reports as to Prince Bismarck presiding a contradictory, the North German Gazette, to Chancellor's particular organ, affirming is hardly well enough to do so, and a Bellin despatch stating, in giving her conset to the Congress, Germany also gave not the Prince was willing to preside. It said at the Congress Princes Bismarck as Gortschekoff will propose that Australia and that the later will also suggest that Australia and the company General Ignatieff to S Petersburg to conduct the negotiations fratifying the Treaty, and it is though possible that during the negotiation Russia may make some further of possible that during the negotiatio Russia may make some further or cessions. The Grand Duke Nichhas not yet visited Constan nople, the obstacle being his insistan upon being accompanied by a militiescort. It is reported when the Brit fleet entered the Dardanelles the Grand the control of t le that during the negotiati St. Petersburg to occupy Constanting and that it was only by his disobey those instructions that war with Engle

was averted. France is opposed to a I ish occupation of Egypt, but would con ish occupation of Egypt, but would const o guarantees being secured regarding Suez Canal. Prince Bismarck, accord to a Paris correspondent, recently stathat he himself would propose an Engoccupation of Egypt, Germany guaraning France's nonintervention. Rouma is now reported as willing, with the control of the Powers, to cede Bessarabia.

SATURDAY, March London, March 8 .- Four additional i lads have been ordered to Besika Bay Lord Lyon will, doubtless, be the Br lenipotentiary.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords,

the Government had stated their opin that not merely a part, but the who the Treaty between Russia and Turn should be submitted to Congress. should be submitted to Congress.

A Vienna despatch says Count Andras statement to the Delegations will be to effect that peace can only be brought a by an understanding between all powers. Austria cannot look to this that power, for a settlement. She will fend the interests of Europe with Eur and her own interests, if necessary, al A Vienna correspondent says it is pected the vote of credit will pass Austrian as well as the Hungarian de tion, but the former with difficulty. It is regarded as certain that France

It is regarded as certain that Francioin the Conference.
Sir Stafford Northcote announced in House of Commons yesterday that the ernment had not received the auth terms of the Treaty.

The official journals in St. Petersbur
the peace conditions published
premature. The documents signed by
Grand Duke Nicholas and Safvet I

have not yet reached the Russian Fo Office.

Lord Derby said Persia has assure
Government that she has no understar
with Russia regarding the cession of trict on the Caspian.

A Pera letter states Suleiman Pash

been drowned. His papers prove he contemplating a conspiracy for the throw of the Sultan. throw of the Sultan.

A Vienna correspondent confirms to port that Count Andrassy has told Hungarian Delegation that the Goment had no intention to annex or o Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that Powers had now accepted the posal for a Congress at Berlin. For however, has also expressed the wish the Congress be confined to the Eaguestion. This wish arises from a that the Congress may claim the rispancion all recent territory changes, is little doubt that France will receiv assurances. Prince Auersperg stat the Reichsrath to-day that every que but the Eastern would be excluded the scope of the Congress. England. but the Eastern would be excluded the scope of the Congress. England although accepting the Congress, averse to the introduction of question directly raised by the war, such Greek question, the final settlem which is not yet imperative. A other Powers being ready to accept date of meeting, the only question Russia accept that proposed towarend of the month. Russia's answer pected immediately, and when it the date will be fixed. The Berlin Gment will issue formal invitations.

ment will issue formal invitations.
Several special despatches from R
London journals concur that Signor
was forced to resign the Minist
the Interior in consequence of
mestic scandal. It seems he
married with religious rites at M
1854, that his marriage was registered
Sardinian Consulate in 1855, that
he separated from his wife and a
January last married again, and January last married again, and threatened with prosecution for but he claims that in 1854 he was politan subject, and that his marriag ficate should have been countersu