FOR THE HAIR

It softens the hair when harsh and dry, It soothes the irritated scalp. It FFORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PRE-ENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES

For sale by all Druggists. PERRY DAVIS' SON: L LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the sufes guide to reliable Tobaccos.



The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANU-FACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

> UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS



QUEEN, QUEEN, ...

EPILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8a.

NAPOLEON, Rich Maho

SOLACES.

Nº 1 NO. 1, 128, ROYAL ARMS, 120

VICTORIA, VICTORIA, 120.

BRUNETTE, 12.

CELEBRATED BRANDS

BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, ..

No 1 LITTLE FAVORITE

NO 1 PRINCE OF WALES

those opposite the Standlard Brands above named are affixed every plug, and will serve as nide to desirable goods and as a pro ction against inferior quality.

Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery House throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD.

THE WEEKLY MAIL published every Thursday morning in time re English mail, second edition on Priday, and satched by first trains and express to all parts to Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

VOL. VII. NO. 357.

THE RINDERPEST.

hibition of the Importation of American Cattle in-to England.

l at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle in-l with incipient pleuro-pneumonia from ics, the Government has prohibited ion of cattle from America.
Jan. 28.—The Minister importation of cattle from America.

PTAWA, Jan. 28,—The Minister of riculture, Hon. J. H. Pope, sent an existence of agent out to investigate the alcel existence of the rinderpest among the lie in some part of the United States. In agent reports that within a circle of miles about Washington, pleuromonia exists in its worst form. He

and lock-outs now occurring every day in England, was given to-day in the action of the master engineers of London, who notified their workmen that on and after to really an alarming degree. The reducto really an alarming degree. The reduction will vary from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings per day. The notice was so short and arbitrary that the men were taken by surprise, and were disconcerted. But it is believed they will resist with great manimity, and as their Union has a large fund to fall back on there is every prospect of a long and bitter strife. The utter hopelessness of attempting to conhopelessness of attempting to con-business in the engineering trade

conditional, however, as it is understood, upon their refusal to withdraw the military decrees. The Ministry are at this moment in discussion upon this matter. It is freely stated by those who are generally well informed, that the Ministry will declare their helplessness in face of the strong Radical majority in the Assembly and will accept the resignation. Under the constitution they will have to convoke the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in the National Assembly to elect a new President. The election must take place immediately. It is believed that M. Gambetta will positively decline to be a candidate and that he will throw his influence in favour of M. Grevy. The whole city is blazing with excitement and advices from the provinces say that the news of the crisis has caused a great stir. All the newspapers except the Legitimist and clerical journals condemn President MacMahon. The Bonapartists are especially insulting. It is reported that at a dinner of some two hundred generals this evening, President MacMahon's action was generally approved.

THE AFCHAN CAMPAIGN. utter hopelessness of attempting to continue business in the engineering trade without a reduction of wages is generally admitted, even by the leaders of the Trades Unions, but they claim that the reduction proposed is altogethes too large and the men cannot submit to it without subjecting themselves and their families to the danger of absolute starvation. London, Jan. 27.—The substance of the ultimatum sent by General Lord Chelmsford to the Zulu King Cetewayo demands that he should despatch messengers to British headquarters to receive the award on the boundary question; that he should

arrender certain parties now within his territory, pay a fine of 500 head of cattle, disband his army, grant permission to all his young men to marry, which would obviate many of the present incentives to warfare, permit the English missionaries to return, provide for the reception of a British resident at his Court before whom and the King all disputes with Europeans are to be heard, and persistence of the country of the instilling is in region and the King all disputes generally specified from his first employer's business, and made a spindle from his though the consent of this resident stropeans are to be heard, and per-Europeans are to be heard and per-Europeans are to be heard, and per-Europeans are to be heard, and per-Europeans are to be heard and per-Europea

Piracy at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Capt. Adams, of the hip Raiston, reports that on January 10th, ity miles west of the Fastnet, he saw a wasel on fire, and hastened to assist her. He found a steamer alongside, but could se no one on the wreck. He enquired, "Can I be of any use?" and was roughly asswered, "Keen on your course, or you uswered, "Keep on your course, or you till burn too." Capt. Adams sailed on and was subsequently overtaken by the tamer, and ordered not to mention what had seen, for if he did he would have to wok out for him.

The Quebec Government have published order in Council prohibiting the illegal atting and removal of timber from the

SPECIAL CABLE NEW

The Proposed Colonial Exhibition in London.

Resignation of President Mac-Mahon.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

President MacMahon has tendered his resignation to the Ministry, who being unable to withdraw the military decrees will probably accept it and summen the Chambers to elect a President.

The following despatch has been received from Paris.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

The following despatch has been received from Paris.

Events have moved to-day with startling rapidity, and at this moment the capital is in a state of feverish agitation. Early Immaculate Conception, stationed at the meaning a rumour that Marsha has been specified in the morning a rumour that Marsha has been disposed from paris.

Loydon, Jan. 23.—The weather throughout the city, but it met with but little credence. It is for the wars.

Loydon, Jan. 26.—Three hundred hands of Horrocks & Jackson's mills, and of another large, firm at Preston have agreed to see the process. The followed to resume at the full reduction, plut will receive advantages which will enable them to almost attain by extra work their old wage. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest firm in Preston, have given notice of a tent per cent. In experts wiges.

Loydon, Jan. 21.—It is estimated that the stanley from London to Zanzibar for another exploring explicitly, and at this moment the capital in in a state of feverish agitation. Early but a set to feverish agitation. Early but the depth of the credence. A log of feverish agitation. Early but the explicit on in Africa.

Popte Lo has seld his navy, the ship in the moment the capital is in a state of feverish agitation. Early but a seld him navy, the ship in the moment of the resignation that the capital is in a state of feverish agitation. Early but the exploit of the content of the credence.

Zahadi Effendi, Turkish Minister of the fall it is for the wars who were on board of the sall it is for the wars.

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Zahadi Effendi, Turkish Minister of the fall its fall the stanlers to withdraw the paper currency, and their a work their old wage. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest firm in Preston, have given notice of a tent per cent. reduction in spinners, and seven as a state of feveral have seven here the work of the Ernoh colonial dependency of Senegal in the paper of

Cabinet that he would certainly resign if the case of two things happened, namely, if he Assembly should you the impactable

to the declaration was ourseyed to the Equiphics and moderation but firmness, and he leaders M. Gembetts advised calmans and moderation but firmness, and he let fall several expressions which indicated that he wished this crisis might at least be deferred. But other members of the Left and of the Extreme Left were rather in cliend to welcome the catastrophe, and they were loud in their declarations that the Assembly should make no concessions to the Marshal. They were prepared, they said, to assume the responsibility of government. The resignation of the Marshals and the were loud in their were prepared, they said, to assume the responsibility of government. The resignation of the Marshals and the wind the stream of the company of the company in Washington, obtained B. Noyes' cheque-book study, which show that from \$30,000 to \$30,000 were used is influencing the Concept that the wind the conditional property. The selection must conditionally be such as the said authorities much uneasiens. It is found almost impossible to keep down measured, and the resignation, emmity or death of no one man could seriously affect it. The Cabinet took a temporary adjournment, but met again soon afterwards, when the Marshal tendered his resignation to them, conditional, however, as it is understood, upon their refusal to withdraw the military decines. The Ministry will indicate their helplessness in face of the strong Radical majority in the Assembly and will accept he resignation. Under the constitution they will have to convoke the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in the National Assembly to be clear and were resident. The election must take place immediately. It is believed that M. Gambetta will positively decline to be a candidate and that he will be compared to the company of the constitution of the world have to convoke the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in the National Assembly to be clear and her president. The election must take place immediately will not one of the strong Radical majority in the Assembly and

The German Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 12th February. Mount Zion convent in Waterford, Ireland, has been burned. The fire was in-

graduated B.A. in 1851, Wrangler senior classic and senior Chancellor's medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian prizeman, and proceeded to his M.A. the following year. It is understood that Bismarck favours a transit duty on foreign goods passing through German territory.

Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest are reported in Prussia. Fifteen places are still infected within the district first attacked. Ex-Sultan Mourad is dangerously ill and it is surrently reported that he was poisoned by Said Pasha, Minister of Justice.

bridge, 1875; Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1878; Whitehall Preacher, 1868.
He has published a well known edition of St. Paul's Epistles, and is a frequent contributor to the Speaker's Commentary and

UNITED STATES.

It is stated that the steamer Albion has been chartered to take Stanley from London to Zanzibar for another exploring expedition in Africa.

Pope Leo has sold his navy, the ship Immaculate Conception, stationed at Toulon, and superannuated the admiral and two captains who were on board of her.

Zahadi Effendi Turkish Minister of In the New York Assembly yesterday, a resolution for the removal of obstructions in the St. Mary's, St. Clair and Detroit rivers was adopted.

In the United States Court at Albany, on Saturday, Asa Soule, of Rochester, pleaded guilty to sending obscene literature through the mail. He was fined \$1,000, and \$100 costs.

Alderman O'Sullivan, of East New

is troops have occupied the strong fortress of Khelati-Ghilzai without meeting with any resistance.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A correspondent at Khost telegraphs:—Whali Mohammed, half-brother of Shere Ali, will surrender to Gen. Roberts because he feared he was to be executed for his defeat at the Peiwar.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The Ghilzais continue their hostilities against Yakoob Khan, and the desertion of his troops continues.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Heralds Tashkend (Turkestan) special says:—The Ameer, who is ill at Mazar-i-Sharif, stated to a surgeon sent him by the Governor of Turkestan, that he would leave for Tashkend on Jannary 20th. In conversation with the Russian surgeon, General Rasgonoff declared he was more than ever convinced that Afghanistan was the key to India for Russis.

The Russian ambassador to Bokhara has come to Tashkend to receive instructions concerning the arrival of the Ameer.

NEWS FROM ABROAD. land have kept down the price of meat in that region, and the liveliest hostility is entertained toward the Americans and their agents by the local and Irish dealers.

The Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., has been appointed to the vacant See of Durham. Canon Lightfoot was born at Liverpool in 1828, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1851, Wrangler senior lessis and saving Changelleris modellists. All the Chief's Band Said to

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Special despatches received here state that Sitting Bull and all his people are on this side of

THE BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL

The picture of Donnybrook Fair by Edward Lees Glew, valued at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, has been stolen from Thos. Jones' restaurant, Newark.

J. McLeod (coloured) just appointed Government storekeeper at Covington, Ky., is the first man of his race who ever re-ceived such an appointment in that State.

An order for book-binding machines was received in New York, on Saturday, to go to Persia. The order came through an

imprisonment, or 1960 fine, or both. He was tried for the same offence four years ago, but escaped conviction. He is the only man against whom an indictment for such an offence was ever found in New

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA. THE CATTLE EXPORT EMBARGO

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The Board of Trade Shippers Interviewed on the Mail's

has been in the acquiescent humour this year, and has shown a disposition to accept everything which is in reason proposed to it. It must be manifest to the gentlemen it. It must be manifest to the gentlemen who are asking the Government to abolish the Insolvent Act, to subsidise steamers, to send representatives to New South Wales, to found a new Bureau of Statistics, to pass new laws concerning inspection, to alter the laws of France, to extend telegraphic communication with the islands of the St. Lawrence, and to provide a protective tariff, that they are cutting out a programme of the communication with the statement and to provide a protective tariff, that they are cutting out a programme of the communication with the statement and the stat

dispatchers' offices. It is expected that the saving to be effected by this careful reorganization—the chief points only of which have been indicated—will not be less than \$40,000 or \$50,000 per annum.

ler advices soon. The opinion is not with-held in official circles that this Indian ad-vance suggests trouble in the spring, and means are already being taken to prevent it. A plan has been agreed upon for set-tling the relations of the Government with these Indians, but its details have not yet been made known. which have been indicated—will not be less than \$49,000 or \$50,000 per annum.

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS FOR EERMUDA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—During the sitting of the Board of Trade this week Mr. Bremner, of Halifax, seconded by Mr. Magee, of Ottawa, called attention and had a resolution passed referring to the Customs regulation as regards exporting goods in bond for Bermuda. It is found that quite a large trade in mill goods with Bermuda is lost in consequence of the regulations refusing the drawback when the duty on goods to be exported is less than twenty dollars. Lower Province merchants are often prevented from filling orders from their own stock, and have found it often the best way to get goods from England and export in bond. From Newfoundland, however, such goods can go to Bermuda Consecration of the Bishop-Elect — The Ceremonies in St. George's Church, Montreal. their own stock, and have found it often the best way to get goods from England and export in bond. From Newfoundland, however, such goods can go to Bermuda by means of a drawback allowed on any amount to the extent of the duty on the exported quantity. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Customs, and it is quite probable that the Government will give the subject its most serious consideration, especially in view of the depressed condition of trade generally, and the small profits according from mercantile transactions.

That I warrens

the post-interpretative property of the company in Washington, Colladars B. Norre design productions and the consequence of the secondary of the post-interpretation of the secondary of the year received a pertine of the secondary of the types received a pertine of the secondary of the types received a pertine of the secondary of the types received a pertine of the secondary of the types received a pertine of the secondary of the types received a pertine of the secondary secondary of the types received as the secondary se

mangration.

The attention of Ministers has of course been directed to the proceedings of the Dominion Board of Trade, and among other things to the question of immigration. It is officially felt, I believe, that public opinion is not in favour of an extended or strong effort in aid of immigration to Canada at the time of depression, no matter how temporary the distress may be. The policy of the present Minister of Agriculture has always been the pudicious encouragement of immigration, but only in accordance with the public needs and the demand for labour. About 1873 there was a large immigration to Canada, and the prosperity of the country then was such that all was absorbed at a coc. Immigrant clubs were formed by law, and those helped in the work of populating the country. But the prosperity has passed away; the clubs have ceased to work; the law is a dead letter, and the policy of the country bust be, presently at least, devoted to employing our own people. It would not be wise to officially widen the competition of half-pauperized foreign labour with the labour of our own in only half-employed people. It is quite unlikely that any such thing as sasisted immigration will be adopted by the present Government till the conditions of industry have greatly changed.

A letter from Gaspe says the ice bridge

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

News from Liverpool.

dopted concerning this warm is every great loss, and form an explaint meeting to-day tends to consider the statements already made on that the statements already made on that the same of the control of the statements already made on that the same of the control of the statements already made on that the same of the control of the statements already made on that the same of the control of the statements and the same of the control of the same of the intention of the same of the inte

ELECTION OF WARDENS Returns from the Various Counties the Province.

The following is the result of the eleon Tuesday:—
Brant—Matthew Whiting, of Onondaga.
Bruce—Robert Baird, Reeve of Kincar dine (re-elected by acclamation).

Carleton—Dr. Beatty, of Richmond.

Elgin—T. W. Kirkpatrick, of Rodney.

Essex—John C. Her.

day.

Grey—Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Beput
Reeve, Owen Sound.

Haldimand—A. Boyle, Reeve of Dur

norrow). Huron—Thomas Hayes, of McKillop. Kent—T. R. Jackson, Reeve of Ble heim. Lambton-W. H. McGarvey, Petrolia (acclamation).

Lanark—Peter Clark, of Montague.

Leeds and Grenville—G. R. Taylo

amden. Lincoln—Thomas Keyes (acclamatic Porchester.
Norfolk—William Wilson (re-elec Burden, Reeve of Bowmanville.

Ontario—James Graham, Reeve of Scu-

oxford—William Peers.
Peel—Richard Heuson, Reeve of Chin Peterboro'— Prescott and Russell—John Ryan, Ree

COCOAINE FOR THE HATR

IT SOFTENS THE HAIR WHEN HARSH AND DRY. IT SOOTHES THE IRRITATED SCALP. IT AFFORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PRE-VENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT PROMOTES ITS HEALTHY, VIGOROUS GROWTH. IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES NO DISAGREEABLE ODOR. IT KILLS DAN-

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BRITISH CONSOL

GUN

TWIN GOLD BAR.

QUEEN, QUEEN. 54,

S.PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8 ENAPOLEON, Rich Mah

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, FROYAL ARMS, 120

VICTORIA, VICTORIA, 120.

BRUNETTE, 12.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

e rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rate e year made known on application. Condens tisements are inserted at the rate of fifty can

VOL. VII. NO. 357

THE RINDERPEST.

d Unsettlement in the North o

The Zulu War.

London, Jan. 27.—The substance of the

rienced in obtaining messengers to convey e message to Cetewayo, as it was feared to lives would be sacrificed. Messen-ins were finally induced to undertake the

agerous mission, the result of which was E King's refusal to comply with the de-

ands, and the summoning of his fighting ree to resist the advance of the British.

go divided his army into regiments, drilled tem at intervals, and subjected them to a surse of discipline which has rendered

ford has now at his command amounts to bout 15,000 men, of whom 12,000 are

Piracy at Sea.

hip Ralston, reports that on January 10th, fifty miles west of the Fastnet, he saw a ressel on fire, and hastened to assist her. He found a steamer alongside, but could be no one on the wreck. He enquired, "Can I be of any use?" and was roughly asswered. "Kan

was subsequently overtaken by the mer, and ordered not to mention what had seen, for if he did he would have to

out for himself on his next voyage, steamer had about 150 men aboard,

dangerous enemies to other native

troops. The result of the conflict

deal of anxiety in political and mili-

now begun is regarded with a

Jan. 23.—Capt. Adams, of the

Keep on your course, or you co." Capt. Adams sailed or

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS

The Proposed Colonial hibition in London.

Prohibition of the Importation of American Cattle into England. A COMMITTEE TO FURTHER THE SCHEME action of the Dominion Government. LONDON, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the grival at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle in d with incipient pleuro-pneumonia from rica, the Government has prohibited

Resignation of President Mac-Mahon. importation of cattle from America.

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miles about Washington, pleuromonia exists in its worst form. He THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The scheme for holding an exhibition of colonial products and manufactures in London is gradually assum-

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

President MacMahon has tendered his all which come in the same ship. It is resignation to the Ministry, who being unable to withdraw the military decrees such disease among Canadian cattle. the closest precautions will betaken to will probably accept it and summon Chambers to elect a President. ent any infected cattle from crossing

The following despatch has been received rom Paris. BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES Events have moved to-day with startling rapidity, and at this moment the capital is in a state of feverish agitation, Early in the morning a rumour that Marshal MacMahon had made up his mind to resign was circulated throughout the city, but it met with but little credence. and-The Distress Still Increase LONDON, Jan. 23.—The weather throughout Europe continues to be unusually severe, and there is much suffering. The tate of trade in no quarter shows any improvement. Where there is any change As the day advanced the reports grew more positive, and it was observed that those who spoke with great assurance on the matter were Imperialists. They declared that the Marshal had been driven to the t all it is for the werst.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Three hundred hands of Horrocks & Jackson's mills, and of another large firm at Preston have agreed wall, that his patience had been exhaust and that he would surely resign. His resignation, they said, would be followed to resume at the full reduction, but will receive advantages which will enable them to almost attain by extra work their old wages. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest firm in Preston, have given notice of a ten by an attempt on the part of Gam betta to set up a temporary ernment which would possess the confidence of the Conservatives nor the support of the Radicals. This administracent. reduction in spinners', and seven tion, they added, would soon be swept away to make room for a wholly Radical nd a half per cent. in weavers' wages.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is estimated that then a reaction would come which would end in the restoration of the Empire. I

ne-seventh of the looms and spindles in Blackurn are stopped, and from 4,000 to 5,000 operatives idle and destitute.

The colliers' lodges of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and North Derbyshire have was observed, also, that the partisans of Jerome Napoleon were highly elated and that they did all in their power to heighten the popular excitement. On the other hand, ore moderate wing of the Republi-Merthyr and Aberdare have struck. A mass meeting will be held to decide whether work be allowed to continue at themselves with consultations respecting their action in the event of the Marshal's resignation. The course of events at the Elysée during the day was as follows:—The Cabinet was convened at an early hour, but most unfortunately M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice was absent, being autiful to his house hours. wages have not been reduced.

London, Jan. 28.—Seventhousand miners are idle in the County of Durham. The distress has not been equalled since the he operatives 5 per cent. SHEFFIELB, Jan. 28.—The South York

declaration was conveyed to the Republican leaders. M. Gambetta advised calmness and moderation but firmness, and he the hard necessity which is com-pelling a general reduction of wages in all employments, and let fall several expressions which indicated that he wished this crisis might at least be in all employments, and is causing the numerous but ineffectual strikes deferred. But other members of the Left and of the Extreme Left were rather inand lock-outs now occurring every day in England, was given to-day in the action of the master engineers of London, who clined to welcome the catastrophe, and they were loud in their declarations that the Assembly should make no concessions to the Marshal. They were prepared, they notified their workmen that on and after forrow their wages would be reduced said, to assume the responsibility of government. The resignation of the Marshal-President, they insisted, would not agitate France. The Republic was now well foundto really an alarming degree. The reduc-tion will vary from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings per day. The notice was so short and arbitrary that the men were taken by surprise and were disconcerted. But it is ed, and the resignation, emity or death of no one man could seriously affect it. The Cabinet took a temporary adjournment, but believed they will resist with great manimity, and as their Union has a met again soon afterwards, when the Marshal tendered his resignation to them, conditional, however, as it is understood, upon their refusal to withdraw the military large fund to fall back on there is every prospect of a long and bitter strife. The utter hopelessness of attempting to continue business in the engineering trade without a reduction of wages is generally about a reduction of wages is generally crees. The Ministry are at this moment in discussion upon this matter. It is freely stated by those who are generally well informed, that the Ministry will admitted, even by the leaders of the Trades Unions, but they claim that the and the men cannot submit to it without

declare their helplessness in face of the strong Radical majority in the Assembly and will accept the resignation. Under the constitution they will have to convoke the Senate and subjecting themselves and their families to the danger of absolute starvation. Chamber of Deputies united in the National Assembly to elect a new President.
The election must take place immediately.
It is believed that M. Gambetta will positively decline to be a candidate and that he will throw his influence in favour of M. Grevy. The whole city is blazing with excitement and advices from the provinces say that the news of the crisis has caused a great stir.
All the newspapers except the Legitimist and clerical journals condemn President MacMahon. The Bonapartists are especially insulting. It is reported that at a dinner of some two hundred generals this evening, President MacMahon's action was generally approved. ltimatum sent by General Lord Chelmsord to the Zulu King Cetewayo demands that he should despatch messengers to British headquarters to receive the award on the boundary question; that he should arrender certain parties now within his territory, pay a fine of 500 head of cattle, disband his army, grant permission attle, disband his army, grant permission to all his young men to marry, which would obviate many of the present incentives to warfare, permit the English missionaries to return, provide for the reception of a British resident at his Court before whom and the King all disputes with Europeans are to be heard, and pertit no Europeans to be expelled from his land without the consent of this resident. When Lord Chelmsford had prepared this ultimatum great difficulty was experienced in obtaining messengers to convey

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

England's Sovereignty-Warning Against

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Shere Ali will not come to St. Petersburg, but remains in Tashkend. mains in Tashkend.

The Golos says that Eagland is 'de facto sovereign in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asiatic Turkey.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.—A Jellalabad despatch of the 23rd inst. states that Yakoob he Zulu king is the most formidable opponent that England has yet encountered

South Africa. He has no less
than forty thousand warriors at his
summand. In fact the Zulu army
sunsists of an entire nation capable of bearing arms. The King, who seems to be a
attral soldier and tactician, some years
\$\frac{2}{2}\text{ soldier} \text{ divided his army into regiments divided}

Khan seized Fort Tizen, belonging to the Bobabakakhel Ghilzais, taking the chiefs Prisoners, in consequence of which the Chilzais commenced hotilities against Yakoob. The Kohestanis and Gebzais have also deserted Yakoob. CABUL, Jan. 26.—Shere Ali's master of horse, the great opponent of British influ-

ence, is dead.

MATTOOD, Jan. 27.—Gen. Roberts, previous to temporarily quitting Khost, assembled the chiefs, and warned them that it would be idle to entertain any hope of Russian and the chiefs. sian aid, as Russia was impoverished in men and money.

A despatch from Calcutta says the British troops have occupied the strong fortress of Khelati-Ghilzai without meeting with

any resistance.
London, Jan. 28.—A correspondent at

EUROPE. The German Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 12th February. Mount Zion convent in Waterford, Ire-

land, has been burned. The fire was cendiary. The eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, has just completed his fifteenth year. It is understood that Bismarck favours

a transit duty on foreign goods passing through German territory. Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest are re ported in Prussia. Fifteen places are still infected within the district first attacked. Ex-Sultan Mourad is dangerously ill and it is currently reported that he was poisoned by Said Pasha, Minister of Jus-

Thirty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine fires occurred in Russia during 1878. The losses aggregated 63,075,524

It is stated that the steamer Albion has been chartered to take Stanley from London to Zanzibar for another exploring expedition in Africa. Pope Leo has seld his navy, the ship Immaculate Conception, stationed at Toulon, and superannuated the admiral

and two captains who were on board of Zahadi Effendi. Turkish Minister Finance, has been dismissed because of his failure to withdraw the paper currency, and Kiani Pasha has been appointed his

M. de Lesseps is urging the French Gov-ernment te extend the telegraph wires from Algeria across the desert of Sahara to the French colonial dependency of Senegal in Western Africa,

A Rome despatch to Berlin reports that the Pope has received threatening letters from Socialists in connection with his recent encyclical letter, and that he intends to call the attention of the Powers thereto. It is stated that negotiations have passed between the British Government and the heads of the Catholic Church on the Irish University question. The prospect of a settlement is less favourable than recently

The Old Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne, by 27 to 17, has condemned the recent amnesty to Catholic priests of the ernese Jura as undemocratic, and injurious with the minority. The Spanish Government has ordered a man-of-war to San Dimingo, to demand reparation for the insult to the Spanish flag by the authorities of San Domingo, in the street was transfer or San Domingo.

ast month, has now in mong city officials. Every precau-being taken to stop the spread of the which has now reached the

A London correspondent of an Edinburgh paper states that Cardinal Manning explained personally to Earl Beaconsfield his views regarding the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominantly next assign under the augment of the control o nently next session under the auspices of the Government. The Irish Catholics demand an endowment for the Catholic uni-

parts of Switzerland, and is causing the local authorities much uneasiness. It is found almost impossible to keep down mendicity. In St. Gall, people get themselves arrested in order, as they say, that they may have food and shelter, and the prisons are crowded with inmates whose only are crowded with inmates whose only are crowded with inmates whose only are crowded. New York City. It is called "The

judge to be dismissed, and has transferred two other judges to other places.

Sir James Matheson, whose death was Sir James Matheson, whose death was recently reported, was the second largest landed proprietor in the British Isles, and the richest subject in Scotland. In boyhood he accepted a clerkship in Calcutta, and was dismissed as "too stupid even for trade." He got another trial in the China branch of his first employer's business, and made a splendid fortune. He was the color made a splendid fortune. He was the sole proprietor of the island of Lewes, and did not get on happily with his subjects, who could never be made to understand that his

intentions really were benevolent. The ravages of diphtheria at Brookfield The ravages of diphtheria at Brookfield and Middle Stewiack, Colchester County, N. S., during the winter have been terrible. In Brookfield, with a population of 700, there have been 40 deaths. Rev. Wm. Smith has lost a child and his wife, and has himself been low with it, having caught at while visiting the sick around him. But the saddest incident in the painful history of the disease is that of the family of Jacob Stevens, of Forest Glen, who has followed to the grave ten of his grand children within the short space of six weeks. within the short space of six weeks.

within the short space of six weeks.

A sad case is reported from London.
Robert Graves, formerly an inmate of the
Orphans' Home, in that city, was sent to
work with a farmer named McCondbrey, of
London township. He did his work well,
but his eyes growing sore he was discharged until they got better. Having no
where else to go he went back to the Home
and hovered about the grounds hoping to
be noticed and cared for, but he was given
over to the police as a vagrant by the janitor of the institution, and yesterday was sentenced to gaol for one month, ostensibly as
a vagrant, but really that he might have
the benefit of medical aid for his sore eyes.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A correspondent at Khost telegraphs:—Whali Mohammed, half-brother of Shere Ali, will surrender to Gen. Roberts because he feared he was to be executed for his defeat at the Peiwar.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The Chilzais continue their hostilities against Yakoob Khan, and the desertion of his troops continues.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Tashkend (Turkestan) special says:—The acattle and dead meat exporters must be prepared to hear occasionally of malicious acts being committed by those whose interests seem to be injuriously affected by the importation of Canadian and American meat into England. Such a case is reported in the Newcastle Chronicle:—The tewn council of Newcastle let to Mr. Tindall, a gentleman employed by John Bell & Sons, the consignees of New York Exporters, a cattle shed at a rental of \$375 a year. This Our cattle and dead meat exporters must Khan, and the desertion of his troops continues.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Tashkend (Turkestan) special says:—The Ameer, who is ill at Mazar-i-Sharif, stated to a surgeon sent him by the Governor of Turkestan, that he would leave for Tashkend on January 20th. In conversation with the Russian surgeon, General Rasgonoff declared he was more than ever convinced that Afghanistan was the key to India for Russia.

The Russian ambassador to Bokhara has come to Tashkend to receive instructions concerning the arrival of the Ameer.

NEWS FROM ABROAD. land have kept down the price of meat in that region, and the liveliest hostility is entertained toward the Americans and their agents by the local and Irish dealers.

The Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., has been appointed to the vacant See of Durham. Canon Lightfoot was born at Liverpool in 1828, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1851, Wrangler senior graduated B.A. in 1851, Wrangier senior classic and senior Chancellor's medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian prizeman, and proceeded to his M.A. the following year. In 1854 the Bishop of Manchester admitted him to deacon's orders, and in 1855 to priest's. He has held the

following offices:—Chaplain to the Prince Consort, 1861; chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, 1862; examining chaplain to the Queen, 1862; examining chaplain to the Bishop of London, 1862; and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1869; canon resident of St. Paul's cathedral, 1871; hongary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1872; select Preacher at Oxford, 1874-5; de-

bridge, 1875; Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1878; Whitehall Preacher, 1868. He has published a well known edition of St. Paul's Epistles, and is a frequent contributor to the Speaker's Commentary and the Contemporary Review.

UNITED STATES

In the New York Assembly yesterday, a resolution for the removal of obstructions in the St. Mary's, St. Clair and Detroit

The picture of Donnybrook Fair by Edward Lees Glew, valued at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, has been stolen from Thos. Jones' restaurant, Newark.

The present ice crop along the Hudson river is the finest ever known. About 12,000 persons are employed, and three million tons will be gathered.

J. McLeod (coloured) just appointed Government storekeeper at Covington, Ky., is the first man of his race who ever reseived such an appointment in that State. In the United States Court at Albany, Saturday, Asa Soule, of Rochester, pleaded guilty to sending obscene literature through the mail. He was fined \$1,000,

An order for book-binding machines was eceived in New York, on Saturday, to go to Persia. The order came through received for such goods in the country. Geo. Huber, a young artist, died on the

streets in New York, on Sunday night, from exhaustion and starvation. He belonged to a wealthy family in Leipsic, Germany, from whom he refused to ask assistance. A workman recently discharged from the city gas works, Wheeling, Va., charged the management with dishonesty, and caused public clameur for an investigation. On Sunday night the books in the gas office

Alderman O'Sullivan, of East Newark, N.J., was found guilty on Saturday, of being a common barrator, in having stirred up strife and instigated law suits between his neighbours. The penalty is two years imprisonment, or \$500 fine, or both. He

was tried for the same offence four years ago, but escaped conviction. He is the only man against whom an indictment for such an offence was ever found in New

The receiver of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, of Connecticut, in re-plevining property of the company in Wash-ington, obtained B. Noyes cheque-book stubs, which show that from \$30,000 to Considerable distress exists in different parts of Switzerland, and is causing the lorepeal authorities much processor of the charter asked for by the In-

are crowded with inmates whose only offence is poverty.

A novel association has been incorporated in New York City. It is called "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation," and its proposals are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages, to promote a knowledge of asked to be relieved from the duties of his See on account of his great infirmities, died to-day in his Slst year. The Pope had granted his request and had sent for him to come to the Vatican.

A despatch says the Pope has discovered that one of the judges of the ecclesiastical courts under his jurisdiction has been guilty of certain irregularities in the administration of his functions, the irregularities consisting of violations of the method of procedure lald down by the canon law. The Pope has ordered the judge to be dismissed, and has transferred

Important Liquor Decision QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—This morning his Honour Mr. Justice Caron, of the Superior Court, rendered judgment declaring ultra vires and unconstitutional that part of the statute of the Province of Quebec, 38 Vic., cap. 74, relating to the closing of taverns during prohibited hours, on which the Recorder has frequently condemned defendants to heavy penalties.

In view of Judge Caron's decision on Monday, several Quebec tavern-keepers who have been fined at different times by the Recorder for keeping open during pro-hibited hours, applied at the City Hall yes-terday to be reimbursed their fines and costs, or to have the same deducted from their taxes as they become due

The Plague in Europe. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, After the disease obtained progress a strict quar-antine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrachan had begun to fly, scattering the disease as far as Nijni Novgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow. One journal reports that telegrams from the Governors of the infected Provinces to the Minister of the Interior report the present state of affairs most hopeful, but the Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift draws a most terrible picture of affairs, and says it is almost too late now to attempt to stop the disease. The symptoms are headache, fever, and swelling of the glands. There is need of experienced medical men. About a third of the Russian doctors died either during the war or from typhoid fever which followed. A large number of students have been summoned. Moscow. One journal reports that tele-

Despatches from St. Petersburg confirm the rumours of the spread of the plague in Russia, and report that the epidemic has appeared in the City of Moscow. One despatch states that a Mrs. Fowler, an English lady, had died at Moscow of plague. All accounts agree in stating that the fearful disease is advancing with much rapidity, and that all attempts to stop its course have thus far proved futile.

To be thoroughly happy, you must be well. To be well, in thousands of cases, you should take the great medicine, which relieves, regulates, and renovates disorderly systems—VICTORIA BUCHU and UVA URSI. For Bright's disease of the kidneys, disbetes, and all diseases of the urinary system, its timely use is very beneficial. For sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle,

All the Chief's Band Said to South of the Frontier.

spatches received here state that Sitting Bull and all his people are on this side of gencies to ask for the terms on which trey may return. The messengers say the Indians all favour permanent peace with the whites. There is no game in the Pronces, and they were starving there.

fore a Cabinet meeting to-day tends to con-firm the statements already made on that subject. Official information says that from the northern bring in accounts that this warlike savage has crossed into United States territory with his entire force of warriors, squaws and children; but as to his inter and children; but as to his intentions— whether for war or peace—nothing is known. Under either circumstances the Government, it was admitted at the Cabinet meeting, would be placed in a perplexing situation, as Sitting Bull was fermally re-seived by a British colonial government and had enjoyed an asylum on British soil r over two years, which entirely changed s status with respect to the United

international law. In the event of the intention of the savages to surmeans of feeding them, and besides is without a place to locate them. The former would involve a considerable appropriation, and without this a large body f starving warriors would be ugly cus omers to deal with. The Secretary of war has requested information from the ilitary posts on the frontiers along which

he Sioux would appear. Secretary Schurz says that he oubt but what Sitting Bull and his entire ollowers have crossed into the United tates. Should this be so, he says they will only be received as prisoners of war, and must surrender their arms, ponies, &c. In case of refusal the military will be ordered to capture or drive them over the

order again. on special to the *Tribune* says Sitting sull's band of 15,000, it is rewishes the Government to nake peace and feed them. This presents puzzling problem. If the President puzzling problem. If the President orders that they be taken prisoners pro-vision for feeding them must be made, but

rance suggests trouble in the spring, and means are already being taken to prevent t. A plan has been agreed upon for setling the relations of the Government with these Indians, but its details have not yet

een made known. THE BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL. Consecration of the Bishop-Elect — The Ceremonies in St. George's Church, Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—St. George's church has never before witnessed a ceremonial so imposing as that which took place in this church this morning. The building was crowded to the doors, the aisles, which was crowded to the doors, the aisles, which had been provided with chairs, were also densely packed, and several hundreds remained standing during the progress of the ceremonial. The church was not decorated. The demand for tickets had been very great, but there was no confusion, and the corps of ushers did their duty most effectually. Seats had been provided for the lay delegates in the central aisle, and the clergy in the front seats of the church. There were about a hundred clergymen present, wearing surplices, and clergymen present, wearing surplices, and their lordships the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Algoma, Ontario and

Niagara sat in the chancel.

After the conclusion of the mornin prayers, which were read by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, a hymn was sung and his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario ascended the pulpit. He said it was customary for the pulpit. He said it was customary for a sermon to be preached at services of consecration, but there was no subject laid down, and it appeared to him befitting to speak on the necessity of the order of bishops in the Church, and how they should be esteemed by the people.

The Bishop of Fredericton then took his seat in the centre of the chancel and the Bishops of Quebec and Alcoma presented the Bishop-elect saying, in the words of

sent unto you this godly and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated bishop."
The Bishop of Nova Scotia had

"Most reverend father in God we pre-

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God

and work of a bishop in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposi-tion of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the Grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands, for God hath not given us the spirit of fear but of power and love and sobernes." but of power, and love, and soberness."

Bishop Bond then entered, the chancel and sat with the other bishops. The communion was then administered.

After the service, the clergy and delegates

munion was then administered.

After the service, the clergy and delegates were entertained at lunch at the Windsor by the newly consecrated Bishop, one hundred and ninety-four persons, including clergy and laity, participating. The Bishop of Montreal occupied the chair, and Messrs. James Hutton, C. J. Brydges, and Strachan Bethune, Q.C., the vice-chairs. The Bishop of Fredericton proposed the health of Bishop Bond in graceful terms, congratulating the diocese upon its choice, and expressing the belief that it would prosper under his administration.

This afternoon, the Bishop of Montreal was installed in the cathedral, which contained a very large congregation. Bishop Bond, accompanied by his chaplain, Canon Evans, Rev. J. G. Baylis, of St. George's church, and Rev. J. Empson, were received at the door of the cathedral by the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Niagara and Algoma, and the rector of the cathedral, Rev. Canon Baldwin. The customary questions having been asked and answered, the Bishop of Montreal was conducted to the chancel and the full evening service held. The sermon was preached by Bishop Lewis, of Quebec

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA. THE CATTLE EXPORT EMBARGO.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, has been in the acquiescent humour this year, and has shown a disposition to accept it. It must be manifest to the gentlemen SUING FOR PEACE. who are asking the Government to abolish THE TRADE AT A STANDSTILL. the Insolvent Act, to subsidise steamers, t send representatives to New South Wales, to found a new Bureau of Statistics, to pass new laws concerning inspection, to alter that they are cutting out a programme of work which no Government could possibly be expected to accomplish within the limited

> adopted concerning the tariff is stronger this year than last, and from an explana-tion made by Mr. E. K. Greene it would suddenly and somewhat deceptively press ed on the board by gentlemen who were expected from their previous opinions to oring in something more decisive and de-

period of one session

the attempt should be made,

RAILWAY STAFF. It has been made plain by investigations into the business of the Intercolonial railway that the management of that great intercolonial highway needs change in the direction of economy. It has been found that the aggregate deficiency on the operations of the road during the past two years most healthy condition. They arrived at -that is the excess of expenditure over the winters have been open and prices and wages lower than ever before. It is, therefore, proposed to adopt a new and more economical system of slaughtered in port. Mr. Crawford, who management, of which the following is a saw a great many of the cattle before they

The office of General Superintendent is to be abolished and a Chief Superintendent, with headquarters at Moncton, is to be appointed, who is to be directly responsible for the efficient management of the road. The agencies at Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto, are to be abolished, and the sale of tickets at these points will be made on commission. A travelling agent will be appointed, whose duties will inthe instructing the officers, and the watching and directing of the general ing and directing of the general ing Company was next visited. In the Paymaster's Department traffic. In the Paymaster's Department gentleman said it was ridiculous to congestion of the instructing of the general ing Company was next visited. In the view of securing for the Intercolonial all possible traffic. In the Paymaster's Department one cashier, one paymasthere will be but one cashier, one paymaster, and one clerk. The Chief Superintendent will be also the auditor, responsiing of all accounts. The bridges will be inspected by the engineering staff. The office of inspector will be abolished. The superintendent's and four assistant-superintendents' offices will be abolished, and a chief superintendent, with two district superintendents, will take their places. organization—the chief points only of which have been indicated—will not be

less than \$49,000 or \$50,000 per annum.

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS FOR BERMUDA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—During the sitting of the Board of Trade this week Mr. Bremner, of Halifax, seconded by Mr. Magee, of Ottawa, called attention and had a resolution process of the cattle shipped by the second reference their profits. The candidan exporters—and the trade is almost controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. The cattle shipped by the second reference their profits. The candidan exporters—and the trade is almost controlled by two firms in this city—wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no connection whatever with the American dealers. The cattle shipped by the connection whatever with the American dealers. Ottawa, called attention and had a resolution passed referring to the Customs regulation as regards exporting goods in bond for Bermuda. It is found that quite a large trade in mill goods with Bermuda is lost in consequence of the regulations refusing the drawback when the duty on goods to be exported is less than twenty goods to be exported is less than twenty dollars. Lower Province merchants are often prevented from filting orders from their own stock, and have found it often the best way to get goods from England and export in bond. From Newfoundland, however, such goods can go to Bermuda by means of a drawback allowed on any amount to the extent of the duty on the exported quantity. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Customs, and it is quite probable that the Government will give the subject its most serious consideration, especially in view of the depressed condition of trade generally, and the small profits accruing from mercan-

DEAD LETTERS. As stated in an editorial in The Mail some days ago, the subject of dead letters will probably receive the attention of the Government, and has already had the consideration of the Department. It will be remembered that last session Dr. Tupper called attention to some of the provinces. called attention to some of the annoyances likely to arise, and which de constantly arise, in regard to the sending of insuf ficiently stamped three-cent letters to the Dead Letter Office. The motion of Mr. Conger in the Dominion Board of Trade was made under a mistake on this subject. As a matter of fact all letters are sent to the sender when the person for whom they are intended cannot be found, and when the sender's address is on the envelope, But the cases of letters not so stamped with the sender's address are still without The Bishop of Nova Scotia had previously read the commission, and the bishop-elect had retired to the vestry and put on the bishop's robe, Canon Evans acting as his chaplain. After the prayer the six bishops advanced and laid their hands on the head of the bishop-elect, who was kneeling before the chancel, the senior bishop saying, ed in our sparsely peopled sections. Attention will be given to the matter, but it is unlikely that any serious change can easily be made. The revenue might be affected by any changes of consequence, and in any case the public accounts would have to be complicated. In the United States, letters are sent forward, it is understood, and fines collected, but the system

is pursued under serious difficulties. IMMIGRATION. The attention of Ministers has of con been directed to the proceedings of the Dominion Board of Trade, and among other things to the question of immigration. It is officially felt, I believe, that public opinis officially felt, I believe, that public opinion is not in favour of an extended or strong effort in aid of immigration to Canada at the time of depression, no matter how temporary the distress may be. The policy of the present Minister of Agriculture has always been the judicious encouragement of immigration, but only in accordance with the public needs and the demand for labour. About 1873 there was a large immigration to Canada, and the prosperity of the ceuntry then was such that all was absorbed at once. Immigrant clubs were formed by once. Immigrant clubs were formed by law, and those helped in the work of populating the country. But the prosperity has passed away; the clubs have ceased to work; the law is a dead letter, and the work; the law is a dead letter, and the policy of the country thust be, presently at least, devoted to employing our own people. It would not be wise to officially widen the competition of half-pauperized foreign labour with the labour of our own only half-employed people. It is quite unlikely that any such thing as assisted immigration will be adopted by the present of Government till the conditions of industry have greatly changed. A letter from Gaspe says the ice bridge

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The Board of Trade Shippers Interviewed on the Mail's News from Liverpool

Mail's special cable despatch from American cattle at British ports, created great excitement among the cattle experta, even supposing that ers in this city, and a suspension of busi

that exists between Canadian

A reporter of The Mail called yesterday ernoon at the office of Messrs. T. Crawford & Co., cattle exporters, St. Lawrence Market. Mr. Crawford said that he had read the cable despatch in *The Mail*, and that he supposed it referred to a cargo of 285 head of cattle which he had shipped 285 head of cattle which he had from Portland for Liverpool, on the steamer Ontario, of the Dominion Line, on or about the 14th inst. The cattle, before leaving this side of the Atlantic, had been ex-Liverpool on the 25th. On Monday last revenue—amounts to over eleven hundred shousand dollars, in spite of the fact that the winters have been open and had been detained by the Government indemnation, as, to use his own words, "no healthier cattle were ever put aboard a ship." He entertains the supposition that among several American cattle, which were included in the shipment, and was contracted from them by the Canadian cattle. During the voyage, which was a very stormy one, ninety head were lost, but whether Canadian or American cattle is not

at present known.
The office of the Toronto Cattle Exportfrom any kind of disease, and in quality page in the trade, which would prove a loss to this country of millions of dollars, was due to the opposition of British cattle dealers, who found that competition with the Canadian expension and the control of the canadian expension and the canadian expension expension and the canadian expension dealers wish the Canadian Government to communicate immediately with the Home Government, and ascertain if some arrangement can be come to, whereby Canadian cattle may be landed at English ports

ELECTION OF WARDENS. Returns from the Various Counties in

The following is the result of the elections for County Wardens in Ontario, helon Tuesday:

Brant—Matthew Whiting, of Onondaga.

Bruce—Robert Baird, Reeve of Kincardine (re-elected by acclamation).

Carleton—Dr. Beatty, of Richmond.

Elgin—T. W. Kirkpatrick, of Rodney.

Essex—John C. Iler. Frontenac—Election postponed till Grey—Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Depu Reeve, Owen Sound.

Haldimand—A. Boyle, Reeve of Dunn ille.
Haliburton -William Gainer. Reeve Minden (acclamation).
Halton—John Ramsay.

Huron—Thomas Hayes, of McKillop. Kent-T. R. Jackson, Reeve of

Lambton—W. H. McGarvey, Reeve of etrolia (acclamation).

Lanark—Peter Clark, of Montague.

Leeds and Grenville—G. R. Taylor, Gananoque.

Lennox and Addington—J. W. Bell, o amden.
Lincoln—Thomas Keyes (acclamation).
Middlesex—James Gilmour, Reeve of

occlamation).

Northumberland and Durham—Samue Burden, Reeve of Bowmanville.
Ontario—James Graham, Reeve of Scu-Oxford—William Peers.

Porchester. Norfolk—William Wilson (re-elected by

guacousy. Perth-John McDermott Peterboro'-Prescott and Russell—John Ryan, Reeve f South Plantagenet (acclamation). Prince Edward—James P. Thorn, R of Picton.
Renfrew—A. Foster, Reev Simcoe-Charles Camero

Collingwood.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—Di Victoria— Waterloo-J. B. Snider, Reeve ef Wool Welland—Edwin Hershey, Reeve Bertie. Wellington—John Prain, of Harristen. Wentworth—Thomas Stock, Reeve of West Flamboro'. York—Joseph Fleury, Reeve of Aurora.

with derangements of the kidneys and urinary organs, and will be glad to learn that Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi is prepared with the especial purpose of meeting these troubles and making life happy to the aged. Those who have used it speak highly of it, and it is highly recommended with confidence for both the young and old, as well as the middle-aged. For sale by all dealers.

NATIONAL PILLS are noted for their safet

The Quebec Government have published order in Council prohibiting the illegal

Clauses 14 to 17 passed without dis-

On the 18th paragraph,
Mr. SCOTT said he thought it might be
a fair suggestion that the public accounts
should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature at an earlier period than was now the custom. The rule was to bring them down a year late, and there did not appear to be any valid excuse for the delay. Formerly the House used to be called together in

siderable use. It was the custom to give the prisoners money to return home when their time expired, but in this case the man was allowed to remain ten days to

General, congratulating his Excellency on his arrival in Canada, and his appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion; and tendering a respectful welcome to her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

Mr. CROOKS was understood to say that it was very right to get full information members for Hamilton, drew

THIRD LEGISLATURE—FOURTH SESSION

MEDITED AND LEGISLATURE—FOURTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

THE ADDRESS.

On the thirteenth paragraph,
Mr. MEREDITH—Mr. Speaker there is no doubt that our new Governor-General follows a statesman of great eminence in the position which he has assumed, but I believe, from what we have seen and heard of him in the British Empire, that he will perform his duties as well as did his processor, and if he does that although the Ministery said an amendment proposed to the Address was a motion of want of confidence they did not heaitate to vote for such an amendment when proposed by a member on their own side of the House for to treat the Opposition side of the House for treat the Opposition side of the House fairly, they would have followed the same course with regard to the indemnity and the Ministerial salaries, as they did with reference to the keeping of expenditure within the revenue. However, the country could judge of them and their insincerity.

The clause passed.

Clauses 14 to 17 passed without Mr. CROOKS was understood to say in the part of the Bombino treating the expense of the House into supplied the service of the House into supplied the supplied the service of the House into supplied the service of the House into supplied the supplied the service of the House into

To the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Suther-land Campbell, Marques of Lorne, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Dis-tinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Admiral of the same:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with deep and unfeigned satisfaction that we, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in session assembled, respectfully beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon your Excellency's appointment by her Majesty to the high and important office of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

By the laborious efforts of your Excellency's distinguish-d predecessor, the Earl of Dufferin, to

of the loyalty of all classes of her subjects in Canada to her person and throne.

We trust that, notwithstanding the heavy cares and responsibilities incidental to your exalted position, your Excellency and her Royal Highness will find ample compensation in the pleasure your presence will afford wherever your travels may extend, and in knowing that your rule has at once advanced the interests of the Dominion, and rivetted even more firmly than ever the links that unite us to the Empire.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN. THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

Mr. MOWAT.—I move, seconded by Mr. Meredith:—That an address be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, expressing the deep sense this House entertains of his distinguished services while Governor-General of the Dominion.

Mr. MEREDITH—Mr. Speaker, it would be almost superfluous to say anything in seconding this resolution. As my hon. friend has stated, I suppose there is no one who has asked him for the appointment of sessional asked him for the appointment of sessional messenger. The moment he (Mr. Hardy) saw in The Mail the reference to this man had been brought the (Mr. Hardy) found the man had been whether as a statesman, or having regard.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

Mr. MOWAT.—I move, seconded by Mr. Meredith:—That an address be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin has distinguished services while Governor-General of the Dominion.

Mr. MEREDITH—Mr. Speaker, it would be almost superfluous to say anything in seconding this resolution. As my hon. friend has stated, I suppose there is no one who has occupied the position of Governor-General of this Dominion, or of the Old Prison, and \$4,156 on Government House. The total expenditure on public works for last year was \$418,642, while that under the Drainage Act was \$590.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1877.

purpose of meeting the expense of civil government from 1st January, 1879, until the passage of the Supply Act.

The House adjourned at 3.30.

and there did not spear to be called together in November or the latter part of the year, but for some sessions past it had not been assumemed fill January. Complaints he had been around the same could be supported that the could plan was presented the accounts in the protection of the same of the same counts in the protection of the same of the same counts in the protection of the same counts in the protection of the same counts in the same could be done now. The hard addresses the same counts in the same could be done now.

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Chy. Hardy, in consequence, to cold kim is disasted, failine, that he was impossible to could continue in the third was impossible to could the could have enquired into the character. The most could be continued in the could have enquired into the character. The most could have enquired into the character. The most could have enquired into the character. The most could have enquired into the could have enquired into the character. The most could have enquired into the character. The most could have enquired into the character. The most could have enquired into the could have enquired into the could have enquired into the could have the could have enquired into the could have enquired into the c efficience. Iter includes all on the children and in order to sensor the sensor that the support of the control of the control

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(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LOCAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

THE report of the Commissioner of Public Works was laid on the table of the Local Legislature on Wednesday. It shows that the recent and marked expenditure was \$3,073, 185, being an increase of \$22,529, as compared with the preceding year. The total expenditure was \$3,073, 185, being an increase of year.

sixteen years) reported by trustees was 494,804—decrease, 7,446. The number of pupils between the ages of five and of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the schools, was 469,241—increase, 4,877. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 21,619—decrease, 4,554. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 490,860—increase, 323. The number reported as not attending any school is 15,974. The average attendance divided by the legal number of teaching days in the year, was 217,184—increase, 4,701. In the 5,140 schools reported, 6,468 teachers have been employed, 3,020 male and 3,448 female. Of 812 teachers of the Church of Rome, 478 are employed in the Public Schools, and 334 are teachers of the R. C. Separate Schools. The total number of certificated teachers reported is 6,468, sented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufact the Central Prison at \$500 ayear. He
might suspect that the letter was written of the
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man Collingwood got.
The letter Harper, and an agreeman Collingwood got.
The Earl of Dufsame character had been brough as sented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufsame character had been brough that another
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Scoretary,
The truth was that sam from Brainford as stated, I make a statement of the
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THE JESULT FATHERS.

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Sweeping Charges Against the Late Nova Scotia Government.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 24.—Accepting the challenge of the Chronicle, the Herald this morning formulates the following charges against the late Local Government (Grit), and demands from the new Conservative Government a thorough investigation under oath:—

Let The taking of some \$71,004 out of the content of the con

oath:—

Ist. The taking of some \$71,094 out of the Treasuary without authority and applying it to other than public purposes.

2nd. The taking of money out of the Treasury for the purpose of bribery, and never accounting for it.

3rd. The improper and corrupt alienation of the Crown Lands of the Province, and corrupt and illegal transactions between oath:—

1st. The taking of some \$71,094 out of

corrupt and illegal transactions between the Government and their supporters in the House in regard to those lands.

4th. Dishonest transactions of several members of the Government and others with the Government and others with the Government in reference to public printing, by which the Province was defrauded of several hundred thousand dollars most of which was pockated by the Irauded of several hundred thousand dollars, most of which was pocketed by the members of the Government themselves.

5th. The taking by members of the Government of largely excessive travelling fees upon false and fraudulent representations.

6th. The surchase of the support of members of Parliament by the bestowal of office and the payment of pecuniary rewards.

There have been forty deaths from diphtheria this winter at the settlement of Middle Stewiacke, N.S.; principally children.

I-bet-you Cook, the defeated of North Simcoe for the Commons, is talked of as the Grit candidate for East Simcoe in the Legislature.

It is stated that the murderer Farrell Left behind him.

wards.
7th. The repeated purchase and sale of the Speakership and other positions among Government supporters in the House, with the Government's full knowledge and con-

sent.

Sth. The illegal, improper and corrupt use of "road advances," so-called, by which the Province was defrauded, and Government supporters in the House were enriched. enriched.

9th. Corrupt and illegal transactions between the Government and various railway companies and contractors, by which the Province was defrauded of an enormous sum of money.

THE CAPTOR CAPTURED.

How the Tables were Turned on an Oakville Man?

Novel Case at Ogdensburg—A Youth who had more Wit than Education. whe had more Wit than Education.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A novel case came before Recorder White today, the history of which is about as follows:—A young man named Fritz fied from Pennsylvania some time since, having, it is said, been charged with attempting abortion. He first went into New Jersey, and from there to Canada. Meantime requisitions were obtained from the Governors of this State and Pennsylvania, and a detective set on Fritz's track. He was traced to Oakville, Ont., where he was at Baie St. Paul and Eboulements, in Charlevan Charles and Eboulements, in Charles and Eboulements and Eboul

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Winnipeg.

A fresh outbreak of smallpox is reported in London East.

left behind him an account of his life with the ladies of the Good Shephend Convent,

Mr. James Domville, M.P., has recovered from the effects of the fall received while skating, and is once more able to attend to his business.

Rev. A. B. MacKay, of Brighton, England, called to the Crescent street church, Montreal, is to receive \$4,000 per annum if he accepts the call. A two-year-old boy living at Oak Har-bour, B. C., died on New Year's Day from injuries received by pulling a cup of scald-ing hot lard over him.

Harry Rudaford, a young farmer living near Odessa, Ont., is reported to have fallen heir te a fortune of \$64,000, inherited

The case of the Hon. George Irvine against the Minerve, to recover \$25,000 damages for libel, is proceeding in the Enquête Court at Montreal. Small-pox is reported to have broken out at Baie St. Paul and Eboulements, in Charlevoix county, where frightful ravages were caused by it some years back.

The little daughter of Mr. Lewis Weaver, Burford, awallowed a pin last September, and gradually wasted away from that time until death released her from her sufferings

Quebec thieves have relinquished the hunt after valuables and money, and have turned their attention to produce, which they steal from the farmers as they drive into the city.

It is rumana.

out of provisions in the course of next month. They all expect assistance from the Local Government and the city of Quebec to help them to put in their crops

in the spring.

The Prince Edward Island Govern The Prince Edward Island Government is selling a hundred dollars' worth of coppers for ninety dollars, and the consequence is they are driving silver and notes out of circulation and becoming an unmitigated unistance. Merchants selling a dollars' worth of goods, are paid with money purchased for ninety cents from the Government, which, by the way, is thorough Grit. There is, it is stated, something than a suspicion in Buffalo that exte smuggling operations are carried on ne that city. The eastern end of Lake E is frozen fast for a number of mile feet in thickness, strong enough teams, and on it teams are said to be ing to Canada with surreptitious petr

The opinion is gaining ground that Livingstone, the Ailsa Craig forger, is insane. If he is not, he feigns to be. He professes to have heard of Ailsa Craig, but not to be acquainted there, and denies any knowledge of his former intimates. The theory of insanity is supported by the fact that he has not secured a penny in the world, and that his wife and children are entirely destitute. entirely destitute.

William Freeland, late Treasurer Houghton township, county of Norihas absconded with three thousand do of the township's money. He was recently the state of the township's money. He was recently the state of the township's money. He was recently the township of the township's money. He was recently the township of the township's money. He was recently the township of the sponsible, and there is talk of proceed against the councillors individually for

having proper securities.

The Lindsay Post, having heard that joint stock company with \$100,000 capitals been started in Listowel for the many facture of agricultural implements, as "Why could not Lindsay do something this line? A better home market does exist in the Province, and raw mate could be cheaply obtained. Who start the ball rolling till it gathers \$1000, or even half that amount?"

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A man, pretending to be a Detroit detective, recently went into the photographis stere of Mr. Murdoch, Windsor, and accusing him of taking obscene pictures threat ened to prosecute him if he didn't come down handsomely. Mr. Murdoch sent for a policeman, but the man escaped. He was afterwards found on the ferry, but the constable present declined to make it. constable present declined to make the arrest without a warrant and the would

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The horse trade at Montreal is verbrisk at present, owing to the demands shipment to the United States. It Wednesday ninety-five horses, costs \$7,482.25, were sent across the lines from that city. Some fifteen or sixteen choice french Canadian horses have been bound by Messrs. Ross & Benson, of Winnip who are now in Montreal purchasing the state of the sixty of the state of the sixty of the s

Allan Crawford, Alvinston, last Sun morning. It was the first dwelling wh had been consumed in the village. M Crawford had only been confined a hours before, but while preparations when made to remove her, she tools infant in her arms and escaped from burning house. All Alvinston is made talking of forming a fire brigade and puchasing an engine.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

esting Summary of News.

THE CITY AND SO-CALLED FREE TRADE, The following memorial to the Lord Mayor is in course of signature:—"We, the undersigned, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others of the city of ondon, respectfully request that your rdship will convene a public meeting respective of party politics, in the Guild-hall, to memorialize the Government to ap-point a Parliamentary inquiry into the pre-sent prolonged depression of trade, with the view, if necessary, of modifying our THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF DUR-

The Irish Times says :- "We are enabled to state, on high authority, that Dr.
M'Cabe has been selected in Rome as the archaeonas been selected in Rome as the successor of the late Cardinal Cullen in the Archdiocese of Dublin. The announce-ment will be officially made after the 12th

THRASHING MACHINES. An Act which came into operation of New Year's Day renders it illegal to use a thrashing machine without a drum-guard.

Many terrible accidents have occurred through men falling into or being drawn into the drums of machines, and the Act, says the Leed's Mercury, has been passed THE LATE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

The death of Lord Tweeddale is likely to raise a question of considerable nicety with regard to the peerage, for it appears that Lady Tweeddale has for some time had prospects of an heir. It would seem therefore that Lord William Hay will not take the title of Tweeddale until the efflux of time shall have settled the question whether the late Lord Tweeddale will not be succeeded by a son of his own. His widow was Miss Mackenzie, of Seaforth, and became Lord Tweeddale's second wife OWNERS OF HOUSES AND WATER SUPPLY

An important decision at Whitchurch as established the fact that owners of houses are responsible for a proper water supply to their tenants. Mr. Edward Tudman, banker, was summoned by the rural sanitary authority for having a well, which supplied five of his cottages, totally unfit for drinking purposes. Dr. Thursfield, medical officer of health, had said it was impure, and the Bench, in November last, ordered an analysis to be rset House, when it was reported that the water was too impure to be safely used drinking purposes. The magistrates orbeen rendered free from sewage, or an al-ternative supply provided.

THE COMING ELECTIONS. A London correspondent writes :- "] test almost every borough and county in the Kingdom at the approaching election. This resolution on their part is not a new one, resolution on their part is not a new one, for it has been most carefully considered during the last two years, and preparations for carrying it into effect when the time arrives have been steadily maturing. There are, of course, still a few seats in England of the old pocket borough type, but these are so insignificant in number that they may be, without detriment to the general struggle, quietly left to themselves. With this exception, you may take it that all the seats in England and Scotland will be most vigorously contested. It is no secret most vigorously contested. It is no secret that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers are working hard upon the subject, and will be thoroughly prepared, when the opporagainst the Government. The whole of the details of expenditure will be gone into, and a contrast will be drawn between the present state of the Exchequer and its condition when Mr. Gladstone bequeathed five millions to his successors in office."

THE NATIONALITIES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE NATIONALITIES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

A Parliamentary return of the nationalities (English, Scotch, and Irish) of the British army gives 124,708 non-commissioned officers and men to England, 14,235 to Scotland, and 39,121 to Ireland. Of late years the so-called national regiments have become more and more cosmopolitan in their recruiting; but it is noticeable that some of them still keep their ranks well filled with men from the particular country in which they were first formed. This is especially the case with the Highland regiments. The 42nd, for example, has 770 Scotchmen to 69 Englishmen and 29 Irishmen; the 78th, 342 to 133 and 15; the 79th, 399 to 90 and 15; the 92nd, 718 to 100 and 42; and the 93rd, 396 to 27 and 1. 100 and 42; and the 93rd, 396 to 27 and 1. The Highland regiments not wearing the kilt are not quite so exclusively Scotch; but the 72nd has 667 Scotchmen to 187 Englishmen and 70 Irishmen, the 71st, 734 to 66 and 36, and the 91st, 309 to 111 and to 66 and 36, and the 91st, 309 to 111 and 81. These have all the tartan to recommend them to Scotch recruits; but where the regiment has no distinguished dress, the nationalties are more evenly apportioned. Though the 73rd Foot is identified with Pertshire, it has only 124 Scotchmen to 538 Englishmen and 195 Irishmen, and the 75th (Sterlingshire regiment) has but 38 to 358 and 150. The more famous of the Irish regiments are manned in pretty the Irish regiments are manned in pretty much the same way as the Highland corps. The 18th Foot (the Royal Irish) has \$95 Irishmen to 14 Scotchmen and 184 Englishmen, the 27th (Inniskilling), 783 to 10 and 136; the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), 472 136; the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), 472 to 14 and 190; and the 88th (Connaught Rangers), 725 to 3 and 96. The largest English element (taking the foot regiments alone, and omitting the 60th Rifles) is in the 24th Regiment, 1,385, and the smallest in the 93rd Highlanders, 27. The largest Scotch is in the 42nd (770), and the smallest in the 50th (2); and the largest Irish in the 18th (895) and the smallest in the 93rd Highlanders (1). As showing how much more numerously the army is officered much more numerously the army is officered by Englishmen and Irishmen than by Scotchmen, it may be stated that England has 5,738 and Ireland 1,386 commissioned

THE BIRDS AND THE FROST.

Various correspondents of the Times detail the measures taken by benevolent people on behalf of the birds during the severe weather. E. C. T., writing from Kensington, says:—"All in this neighbourhood feed the birds, and I have made little nests of moss behind various flower pots in our windows, and have had the pleasure of seeing the poor little half-frozen birds come regularly and nestle themselves anugly in the shelter." The Rev. A. S. White, Baden, says:—"I have noticed with pleasure the various letters which have appeared lately in your columns advocating the care of little birds during severe frosts. Many, like ourselves, placed not only erumbs, but also grain upon the balconies, and were rewarded by crowds of THE BIRDS AND THE FROST. severe frosts. Many, like ourselves, placed not only crumbs, but also grain upon the balconies, and were rewarded by crowds of sparrows, chaffinches, blackbirds, &c. One gentleman who lives opposite placed daily a quantity of grain at the end of his large garden, and there, perched upon the trees, sat gravely, day by day, about fifty crows, their dark coats contrasting strangely with the snow. Every one cares for the birds in the winter, and no one seems to shoot or molest them at any time of the year. So our lovely gardens, as many English people know full well, form from spring to autumn a perfect paradise of birds of song."

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

The people of Great Britain, says the

officers, against 785 belonging to Scotland.

The CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

The people of Great Britain, says the Manchester Guardian, are deeply interested in the development of the Canadian cattle trade, for the Dominion is now one of the very few countries from which we can draw supplies of live meat. It will be seen with satisfaction, therefore, that despite all the difficulties of transit the colony is year by year sending us cattle and sheep in steadily increasing numbers. Three years ago the trade was so insignificant as scarcely to deserve being taken into account in any estimate of the national food supply. In 1876 Canada sent us only 2,767 eattle and 2,607 sheep. Next year these figures were about trebled; but it was not until 1878 that we had an opportunity of seeing how largely this traffic might be extended by improved transit arrangements. During

out of provisions in the course of month. They all expect assistance the Local Government and the cit Quebec to help them to put in their

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Whitby Ladies' College is in a flour ing condition. The number of pupils onstantly increasing, and the gen health was never better. There are eighty boarders in the institution, be the largest number since its establishment Financially the college is on a m satisfactory basis, and the facilities for liberal education are equal to those to died found in any similar

A fire destroyed the residence of Allan Crawford, Alvinston, last Sund morning. It was the first dwelling whi had been consumed in the village. Mr. Crawford had only been confined a factorial form that in her arms and escaped from the burning house. All Alvinston is not talking of forming a fire brigade and probasing an engine

hasing an engine.

The discussion of the fisheries que chasing an engine. The discussion of the insheries question in the United States press reveals in quarters a return to right reason. It is mad clear that the Gloucester agitation is mor like a local demand for a rise in prices that a national demand for the repeal of an obnoxious treaty. Every that has been taken by the Americans but give us cause to consider more hig the value of our fisheries and render more jealous of our rights in them.

Mr. Wm. Patten, of Hartford, N. whilst in the woods two months ago, discovered a chrysalis about the size of a henegg, attached to a tree. He carried home, cut it open and found another she about half the size, which he also cut open and found to contain a grub-like substance. The inner shell he stuck together, and few days ago there emerged from it a largand handsome butterfly, which he exhibit ed alive to the editor of the Yarmo . Hay-

Mr. Wm. F. Kelley, of process, and who was recently committed to gao!

Montreal for insanity, is willing to submit that might be applied by a Mr. Wm. F. Kelley, of Brooklyn, N. to any tests that might be applied by competent medical men in the city i gard to his sanity. He states that he ecently twice turned out of the college by gentlemen of the Seminary—on the occasion late at night and without warning. He then went home. On second occasion he was handed over to police, and had come back to clear him f the imputation against him.

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Says the Emerson, Man., Internation of Our neighbours, the Mennonite hibited one of their peculiarities at the ginning of the New Year by ordering i stervice in Emerson, Fort Pembina elsewhere. A Mennonite girl, who was work in one of the families at Fort P bina, fell in love with a soldier and away with him to Texas, where they warried; and for fear of others of faith becoming similarly demoralized, presume, this order has been executed.

Hon, James Skead, who was on The day elected president of the Domis Board of Trade, has not only been a gate since its inauguration, but was present at the preliminary meeting held Toronto prior to the Detroit commencement of the second properties for Toronto prior to the Detroit commer convention for the purpose of deciding the topics to be introduced at that me ing, and at which the question of form a Dominion Trade Association was broa ed by Mr. E. H. Perry, then city eng of Ottawa, and at once decided upon-first meeting was to have been hel Montreal in 1870, but the Fenian raise vented this design from being carried and the holding of the first meeting postponed until the following year. before, Mr. Skead was offered the po

of president.

The Mennonite immigration, condu by the present Minister of Agrical when in office before the advent of when in office before the advent of Mackenzie's Government, has prove encouraging success. The Edmi journal furnishes the following partic regarding their progress:—There are six thousand Mennonites in Manitoba cupying two reserves—one on the east of the Red River, north of Emerson, the other on the west side of the river mediately west of this place. This reserve now contains 2,841 souls, tributed in about equal proportions that twenty-five villages. They have cultivation 10,470 acres, which awill be doubled another season. twenty-five villages. They have cultivation 10,470 acres, which are will be doubled another season. possess live stock and implements v at \$150,000. The number of bushe grain of all kinds raised was 176,739 grain of 2,666 bushels of potatoes. sides 42,066 bushels of potatoes, an average yield per acre of about bushels—not a bad showing when membered that the greater yield was produced from

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

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THE COMING ELECTIONS. A London correspondent writes :- " I believe the Liberals have resolved to contest almost every boroughand county in the Kingdom at the approaching election. This resolution on their part is not a new one, for it has been most carefully considered during the last two years, and preparations during the last two years, and preparations for carrying it into effect when the time arrives have been steadily maturing. There are, of course, still a few seats in England of the old pocket borough type, but these are so insignificant in number that they may be, without detriment to the general struggle, quietly left to themselves. With this exception, you may take it that all the seats in England and Scotland will be most vigorously contested. It is no secret that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers are working hard upon the subject, and will be working hard upon the subject, and will be thoroughly prepared, when the oppor-tunity comes, to bring a heavy indictment

The state of the s

the past twelve months the steamship companies have afforded special facilities for the conveyance of animals, and as the result we have the remarkable fact that, whereas our imports in 1877 were 7,412 catthe and 6,825 sheep, in 1878 the totals rose
to 32,115 cattle and 62,461 sheep. In 1876
no pigs were sent to us, but last year we
received as many as 1,798 of these animals.

By a majority of 22 to 12, the Edinburgh

received as many as 1,798 of these animals. In horses, too, what seems to be a profitable trade has sprung into existence between the Dominion and the mother country. In 1876 we imported from Canada 352 horses, and in 1877 298; last year the number was as high as 1,243. British North America thus promises to become an important contributor to our supply of animals, intended not only for the slaughter house, but for other purposes. It is, of course, the former class of imports that are of chief interest to us. We can do very well without Canadian horses, but, ery well without Canadian horses, but. cut off as we are wholly or in part by the

very well without Canadian horses, but, cut off as we are wholly or in part by the Privy Council regulations from the best European grazing grounds, it is a matter of no small consequence to the English consumer that it is being found possible to bring over in large numbers and in good condition the surplus stock of our great North American dependency. When the figures relating to the importations from the United States are published, it will, in all probability, be found that, the supply from that country has also considerably increased. Transport is the one obstacle—and a serious obstacle it undoubtedly is—in the way of a rapid development of the transatiantic trade; but, as has already been seen, this is a difficulty which may be got over if shipowners will only engage in the work with some of that enterprise which is supposed to be so marked a characteristic of their class. Denmark is now the only European market of importance from which we can receive cattle that may be moved inland alive. Fortunately for us, Canada and the United States are also privileged to send us animals, which, unless actually suffering from disease, may be passed into any part of the kingdom; but the question whether we shall be able to avail ourselves freely of their vast herds depends mainly upon the action of the Atlantic companies. The companies have already done something to encourage this branch of the cattle trade, but there is reason to think that they might do much more, and that, too, with a result which would be as advantageous to them selves as to the general public."

COLLAPSE OF THE KENTISH LABOURERS' STRIKE.

COLLAPSE OF THE KENTISH LABOURERS STRIKE. The Times of the 7th inst. says ;-The Times of the 7th inst. says;—"Very little, comparatively, is now heard of the agricultural labourers' wages question in Canterbury district. Indeed, at a fully attended meeting of the members of the East Kent Club yesterday the subject was not mooted. This condition of things, it seems, arises from the fact that many of the Union men and others have consented to the reduction in the weekly wages, and the masters have, in the most conciliatory the masters have, in the most conciliatory manner, taken them back, even during the late severe weather when there was no re-munerative farming work to be done. Meetings continue to be held in various dis-Meetings continue to be held in various districts, whereat the principal topic discussed appears to be the proposed emigration of 600 Kent and Sussex agricultural labourers and their wives and families to New Zealand, but the names of those desirous to go do not drop in freely. Meanwhile, many country districts are being placarded with large posters, giving extracts from influential Australian newspapers showing the unsatisfactory state of the labour market in various parts, and warning agricultural labourers es especially against leaving their hemes at imminent risk. In regard to the eviction proceedings, it is not probable that the public will hear any more of them, as it is understood that, owing to the men having returned to work as above detailed, the cases remaining unsettled are reduced to a

and \$740,000,000 exports. There were \$258,000,000 of export surplus. Compared with the previous year, the imports increased \$52,000,000, the exports, \$117,000,

By a majority of 22 to 12, the Edinburgh U. P. Presbytery have agreed to recommend to the Synod that marriage with a deceased wife's sister be no longer a bar to membership in the United Presbyterian ITEMS.

Baron Cleasby has resigned. Sir James Stephen, Q.C., succeeds him.

wire to Paris. Mr. Mudford has just con-cluded an arrangement with the post office, by which they lease a single wire for the exclusive use of the Standard during three hours a day. The price of the concession is £2,000 a year.

The convict Benson, who is now at Portsmouth, has petitioned for a remission of his sentence on the ground of the services he rendered in bringing the detectives to justice. The Tichborne claimant is now at work in the brickfields at Portsmouth Postprad extraction results. is £2,000 a year. mouth Dockyard extension works,

Notwithstanding the myriads of workingmen in London, and the large towns, a purely "workman's paper" seldom succeeds. The Industrial Review, formerly The Beehive, the organ of the George Potter, George Howell, and Lloyd Jones set,

THE AMBREST MYSTER

Latest Manifestations in the Case of Esther Cox.

A GHOSTLY BOOTMAKER

Match-Making and Wood-Sawing by I seen Hands — Mysterious Communica tions—Miss Cox again Driven from He Temporary Home—The House Fired-Spiritualist Scance.

A penny biography of Mr. Gladstone has gone through four editions in a month.

All the shareholders in the Glasgow Bank who have not paid the first call of £500 will be at once proceeded against.

The Leeds Mercury regrets that Lord Derby should advocate emigration to the States, instead of to the colonies.

The Echo says it seems absord to tall of the colonies.

Spiritualist Scance.

AMHERST, N. S., Jan. 25.—The Gazette says:—Esther Cox, who has been suffering from diphtheria, has recovered. Her friends have ascertained that the young man connected with the early history of the case, and who is now in a distant part of Cumberland county, had the disease about the same time, and thus accounts for her illness. The agency has been re-The Leeds Mercury regrets that Lord Derby should advocate emigration to the States, instead of to the colonies.

The Echo says it seems absurd to talk of distress in Lancashire, when £75,000 have been raised at once for the fund for the new Bishopric of Liverpool.

Mr. Hanbury, M.P., speaking at a dinner at Hanley, said he feared a good deal of the falling off in English trade was due to the inferior quality of the goods made and to the loss of the current English character for honesty.

Three policemen have been arrested in Liverpool, charged with complicity in an extensive series of systematic robberies from the docks. It is believed that, before the investigation is completed, other constables will be implicated.

The proposal to construct a tunnel under the Mersey has been revived. A scheme has been drawn up, according to which the expense of construction would be about £40,000, and the working expenses £5,000.

Vanity Fair says that the Prince and Princes of Wales are living outle in the corner of the same time, and thus accounts for her illness. The agency has been remarkably lively during the past week, at times terribly so, arousing the fears of Mr. Teed's family so as to make them, as well as the principal victim of the manifestations, objects of sympathy. On Thursday night of last week the sisters slept together on a bed in the corner of the room, Esther being at the back. Against the wall stood a fall-leaf breakfast table, with the end about four feet from the front of the bed, covered with an oilcloth. No matches that they could find were in the room. When the retired they left a lighted kerosene lamp upon the table. They had not been asleep long when they both heard and saw the collect move on the table, and fearing the lamp would be knocked off, removed it.

THE TABLE AFTERWARDS MOVED almost the first of t

£40,000, and the working expenses £5,000.

Varity Fair says that the Prince and Princess of Wales are living quite in retirement at Sandringham, surrounded by their ckildren. Those who know the Prince best say that no sorrow has ever so deeply affected him as the loss of his favourite sister.

The Standard is about to have its special wire to Paris. Mr. Mudford has just concluded an arrangement with the post office. left it, she found one upon the floor under the edge of the bed. Before she went out, and while Esther was unaware of its hav-ing been found, the latter received the communication that a match lay under the bed. That night, after they had retired,

FLEW INTO THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM. Esther was informed the same evening that unless she left the house by eigh o'clock next morning it would be burned On Saturday morning all hands were on the qui vive, and Esther was informed that "If watched too closely, I will set fire between the laths."

When Esther was diversing it said.

When Esther was dressing it said:—
"You are not hurrying enough."
After she had gone into the sitting-roo
Jane picked up in the bed-room an unus
match and took it out with her with
mentioning the fact. Esther told her
"It 'It says, 'Jane has one of my mat

Jane replied : "I haven't." "I haven't."

Esther, without knowing that her sister had it in her hand, rejoined:—

"It says, 'she lies."

Before she left the house some paper overhanging a shelf in the sitting-room became ignited and the shelf was considerably blackened before it was extinguished, and a hole was burned between two laths in the wall from which the plaster had been broken about three feet from the stove. Esther left at ten and went to a

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Steamboat traffic on the Thames is again The German army estimates The Paris Univers says that the Catholic Bishop Reinkens is about to marry in Boppard.

All railway Paffic between Vienna and Warsaw has been stopped in order to prevent the plague from spreading.

Father Hyacinthe meditates another visit to England and Scotland, where he will deliver a series of addresses. A youth has been arrested at Lille fo

threatening to assassinate Gambetta. The The German Government has instituted a prosecution against Hanoverians who col-lected money to present marriage gifts to the Duke of Cumberland.

The maffager of La Lanterne, a Paris newspaper, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for libelling Government officials. Count Langrand Dumonien, who is supposed to have fled to America, has been sentenced at Brussels in contumacy to fifteen years' imprisonment for fraud and

Several of the German State Gove

have instructed their representatives in the Reichstag to vote against the gagging bill, and it is doubtful if Prince Bismarck can to it. The question of the possibilty and expediency of rendering the Catholic Church in England directly dependent upon the Pope, instead of upon the congregation De Propagandá Fide, is still under experienties.

Swinburne, the poet, according to the London correspondent of the Irish Times, is preparing, under the instruction of Father Keogh, the Superior of the Brompton Oratory, for his reception into the Roman Catholic Church.

The Approximation

The Army and Navy Civil Service stores in Viotoria street, London, took in \$70,000 a day during the fortnight before Christmas. Among the items of sales were thirteen tons of turkeys and poultry, and eight

tons of turkeys and poutry, and eight tons of sausages.

The sleigh in which Napoleon crossed the Alps is still doing duty at Lausanne, or rather that in which he rode from Martigny to Bourg St. Pierre. It is gayly painted, and its sides are ornamented with victorius saudes. rictorious eagles.

Boxing bouts with gloves have been deeided to be "prize fights" in England,
and two persons who had engaged in a
friendly contest of the kind were lately
sentenced to fines and imprisonment, and
even the lookers on were fined.

The boys of the British Seamen's Orphan Home at Exeter gave up their Christmas dainties, and forwarded their value to the Mayor, as a contribution to the local fund for relieving the distressed artisans and labourers and their families. William Mullins, a seaman, was lately committed for trial at a London Police Court for threatening Mr. Gray, a member of the Board of Trade, with a "sudden and

violent death." He was a man with a grievance which had not been attended to.

It is said that on January 28 last Prince Joachim Murat and M. Rouher went to the Palais de L'Industrie, where Prince Murat drew the number 307 in the name of the Prince Imperial, who is therefore liable to be called upon to serve in the arm,

AMERICAN NOTES.

When a man gets bald in Colorado they say his head has got above the timber "We have had heroism; now let us have a sewer," says a practical member of this

Eugene Van Debogart has just died at Avoca, Iowa, of poisoning from type held in the mouth. The Cincinnati Gazette says that the gas

companies of that city will take a contract to supply the city with gas at \$1,50 for ten Two little Detroit boys built a snow house last week. It caved in upon them, and one of them was dead before he could

e dug out,

A bankrupt in Boston condoled for his embarrassment, said:—"O, I am not embarrassed at all; it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

Mr. Ezekiel, the Hebrew sculptor, has made a bust of Christ, which is said to be beautiful and impressive. The face is strictly Jewish in type and full of spiritual Five hundred millions of oranges Florida

hopes to export this year, and in four years her orange crop will, it is estimated, exceed in value her cotton crop. Boston's fine Masonic Temple is aged for \$265,000, and the Masons of that ity dislike to either shoulder the burden

sacrifice the property.

The wife of Scipio was an aboriginal North American Indian. She used to have her cards printed plain "Mrs. Scipjo. Now she has them "Mississippi-oh!" A boy of fourteen years of age has just been sentenced to the house of refuge from Syracuse for poisoning his father. He did t, he says, to keep the peace in the family. A minister in St. Louis has been fined three hundred dollars for officiating at the wedding of a sixteen-year-old girl who was married without the consent of her parents. A pedestrian man with a wooden leg, residing at Portland, Me., offers to walk any other man with a wooden leg five or ten miles for the championship and a round

Charles G. Leland ("Hans Breitman has just completed for a London magazi a short novel, entitled "Ebenezer," which all the characters are America

negroes.

Two young Mormons, a son of Bishop
Sharpe and a son of President Jennings of
the co-operative department, are on their
way to Harvard College to lay in their car-

A Wisconsin student said, in response to reproof for the lowness of his position n the class, "Well, Professor, never mind; I presume I am as much to blame as you are." A little girl, walking one day with her

mother in a Cincinnati graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners !" The "Church of the Eight Spot of Diamonds" is found in Denver, Col. The wicked give it this name on account of the

resemblance of its fancy-coloured slate-roof to the card designated. The police reporter of the Chicago Times wrote an article about bungling burglars, and two of the craft robbed his house by the way of proving to him how little he knew of the profession.

miles to a funeral a few days ago, and who, upon reaching the house, found the supposed corpse alive and recovering, has brought suit for twenty dollars damages. The English Board of Inland Revenue brought suit for twe has decided that in cases where an officer In order to give s

MISCELLANEOUS.

There's a b in every one's bonnet. "I wonder what causes by eyes to be so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," replied the latter. Angelina says that George's upper lip reminds her of her new toilette, because it is hirsute. She ought to know better; he is

A tramp, who received a blow from an Amazonian widow, declared that, until then, he had never realized the full sig-nificance of a widow's smite. "George, dear, don't you think its rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love, economical; same piece of bread does for both."

In British Guiana the authorities have determined to adopt corporal punishment as a part of the sentence in all cases of razor cutting, which is a favourite mode of revenge among the negroes of Barbadoes, "Well, Sambo, how do you like your

"What did you have for breakfast this morning?" "Well, you see, missus biled three eggs for herself and gave me de brof." A labourer, while breaking stones on the roadside, having a shade over one eye as a guard, was thus accosted by a companion: "I say, Tummy, hast 'ee lost an eye?"
"Why," replied the other, "hast 'ee found

A gardener occupies an independent position. He can make his own beds and do his own sowing. He should have money enough also, for he gets spade frequently, and can raise his own celery when he

"My lord," said a fellow, condemned many years ago, to be executed for sheep-stealing. "all I ask is that I shall not be hanged on Friday." "Why?" asked the judge, in surprise. "Because it is always counted a mighty unlucky day.

Last September a census was taken of the Japanese islands. The total popula-tion of the empire was 34,338,404. Of these 1,036,771 dwell in Yeddo, or, as the nhabitants name it, Tokio, in 236,961 houses, being about 4.37 occupants for

Some twenty persons, most of them women, have become insane at Verzegnes, Italy, owing to "pictures and sermons on hell," and at certain hours of the day indulge in extravagant, incoherent and in-decent talk, though they had previously been quiet and well behaved.

"You told me, sir, that the herse was entirely without fault, and yet he is blind." The dealer looked blandly into the irritated countenance of the loser by the transaction, and said, with charming naivete, "I do not regard blindness as a fault, sir; it is a misfortune." A wag brought a horse driven by a young

man to a stop in the street by the word "Whoa," and said to the driver:—"That's a fine horse you have there?" "Yes," answered the young man, "but he has one fault, he was formerly owned by a butcher, and always stops when he hears a cali The canvas-back duck, it is said, can

never be caught alive. There is a standing offer of \$50 a pair for them, but no one had yet got it. A prominent caterer in New York has been trying for three years to execute a commission from the son of the Duke of Sutherland for two pairs of live

The legislative machinery of the Dominion is undoubtedly costly, but it is pre-eminently efficient. That of the United States is also expensive, but much more cumbersome and less effective. Members of the United States Ministry are less directly responsible to the people than are their colleagues here and our parliamentary government renders them, moreover, more immediately subject to the wishes of the electors, as expressed through their representatives. Any Canadian Government can be ousted from office by the adoption of a motion of want of confidence by the House of Commons, but an American President is elected for a term and, surrounded by ministers of his own choosing, he defies the populace. He can, indeed, only be removed by impeachment, and after their experience in the case of, Andrew Johnson, such an experiment will not again be readily tried. Cabinet officers have no seats in Congress; but in the Canadian Parliament the possession of a soat is practically essential to the holding of a portfolio, and Ministers are thereby ready to answer questions respecting their several departments. A proposition has, however, been made in the Republic to return to this, the English system, whereby legislation is materially facilitated. A marked difference exists as at the time. It is not necessary to discuss the question of the Government exposing there were all a matter of taste, and may strike people differently. To present the matter, however, in the gardled form in which it appeared, was in accordance with the characteristic and may strike people differently. To present the matter, however, in the gardled form in which it appeared, was in accordance with the characteristic and may strike people differently. To present the matter, however, in the gardled form in which it appeared, was in accordance with the characteristic and may strike people differently. To present the matter, however, in the gardled form in which it appeared, was in accordance with the deharacteristic and may strike people differently. To pre system, whereby legislation is materially facilitated. A marked difference exists as regards the technical points and diffi-culties raised in the parliamentary bodies of the two countries. The rules of Congress constitute a peculiar and in-tricate system which few members understand, but these rules may be used by that minority to thwart legislative portunity to discuss, as a deliberative body, the amendments made by the United States Senate to a bill, is a serious drawback to efficient legislation. Several thousands of bills are introduced

by that minority to thwart legislative action even when such is of vital importance to the public interests. A small handbook contains the rules, orders and forms of proceedings of our House of Commons, and they are seldom strained even by the hon, member for Chateauguay, the Nemesis of de-bate. The fact that, according to Senator Hoar, the House has no op-Congress every session. Almost the whole of these are referred without debate to a committee, and ordered to be printed, and that is the end of them, so far as regards Congressional action. But the American legislator is even more expert than the Canadian member in impressing upon his constituents the vast amount of labour which he is performing for his country's welfare—and for his sessional allowance. The Congressman sessional allowance. The Congressman in the control of the Lieut. Governor's office were \$1,495, and the control of the contro

,	ture, to one thousand sional allowance."	dollars for each
3	BE THE STREET OF	
3.9	Appleby,	Hay,
	Ballantyne,	Hunter,
3	Baxter,	Lane,
1	Bethune,	Lyons (Halton),
В	Bishop,	McCraney,
	Bonfield.	McLeod.
	Chisholm,	McMahon,
	Clarke (Norfolk),	Massie,
,	Clarke (Wellington),	Master,
r	Cole.	Miller,
1		O'Densel
	Currie,	O'Donoghue,
	Deroche,	Paxton,
25.3	Ferris,	Robinson,
0	Finlayson,	Sexton,
•	Gibson,	Springer,
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8	Grant,	Widdifield,
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s l	Hargraft,	Wilson.
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1	TO BE OF THE PROPERTY OF	

Att'y-Gen'l and Execu-tive Council.....

\$47,566 \$72,177 The indemnity paid to members in 1871 was \$37,809, and in 1877 \$69,109. Add the indemnity to salaries and contingencies, and we arrive at the cost of Civil Government and Legislation:

Library.
Repairs, not included above

1871. Salaries..... \$103,910 Contingencies 47,566 Indemnity 37,809

of the Prevince of Guardianty of the State of the Engineers of State of the State o

where the contract of the cont

• OPINION. It is interesting to watch in the press of half a dozen or so of useless, needless

part be a do a committee, and ordered to be printed, and that is the end of them, so far as regards Congressional action. But the American legislator is even more expert than the Canadian member in my pressing upon his constituents the vast manure of above which he is performing for the encessity for economy in legislation for the more control to the most of the more control to the more cont

(3) Compulsory Voting.

(10) Representation of Minorities.

The party was in power five years, but not a single one of these reforms well of these reforms are of pressing necessity:

(2) Refluction of Local Expenditure.

(3) Reduction of Local Ministers session of the new Dominion Parliament of Local Ministers will settle down to the practical work of legislating for the country's needs. The approaching assists will undoubtedly prove exceptionally interesting and important, and there is good reason to believe that the visitors at the capital will be more numerous than heretofore, and there is good reason to be without a legislature from months and a "half," or even eleven months and a "half," or even elev

ment from them.

It is absolutely fearful to note the list of adulterated articles referred to in a paper recently read before the Social Science Association of Boston. There is scarcely an article of consumption—whether a necessity or a luxury—which is not enumerated in the analytical black list. The article of milk seems fund out of office more than half the Americans, including journalists. Contrasts will naturally be made between political life in Canada and in the part of the members was not sought Republic, and the comparison we believe will not result to our disadvantage.

The legislative machinery of the Dominion is undoubtedly costly, but it is pre-eminently efficient. That of the pre-eminently efficient. That of the members was not sought to be concealed; indeed it was manifested plainly by the debate that took place at the time. It is not necessary to dispense of the Government exposing through their organ this petition, that in the meantime had been quietly

Inited States is also expensive, but the present agitation over the dismissal

larger drawback may be obtained on the mingled sugar and foreign ingredients. Thus for the benefit of a handful of requish refiners, American and Canadian consumers are heavily plundered in having foisted on them many millions of pounds of worthless, not to say deleterious, ingredients, while they suppose they are receiving only the pure article. There is no reason at all why the community should continue to tolerate this wholesale cheating and loss, and vigorous measures should, therefore, be adopted to put a stop to it. It is not only the general public which suffers, but the honest manufacturer, who is frequently brought to a standstill in business through inability to contend with the makers who vend spurious compounds.

Information as to the action of the authorities will be awaited with interest. There exist the find the united samong cattle in some parts of the United samong cattle in some parts of the United disease probably being pleuro-pneumonia. These maladies are entirely different in their character, and we are assured on the best authority that ano such fatal and terrible disease rinderpest has ever appeared among the cattle of this continent. Rinderpest is indigenous to the Russian steppes, and although it has appeared in business through inability to contend with the makers who vend spurious compounds.

which the article vended did not contain a drop of the genuine product. Further, we are told of diseased meat vended in large quantities—an abominable abuse; of spirits—especially whiskey—adultera-ted with creosote, copper, alum, and what not. In short, adulteration goes the whole round, from food and drinks the whole round, from food and drinks to medicines—the latter commodity, according to a local physician, being gerrymandered in a style perfectly shocking. There is no reason to suppose that we are any better off in Canada in these respects than our neighbours. Roguery, like philanthropy, is "of no parish." It walks in its dark ways and carries on its vain tricks wherever it can find an opportunity for its nefarious operations. It is also perpetually striking out new paths. Thus we hear of mills in New England, and probably many elsewhere, now engaged in grinding white stone into a fine powder, to be mixed, we suppose, with wheat and other grain flours. To cap the climax, we have an intimation that not only chiefers. cap the climax, we have an intimation that not only chicory, but even clay is now moulded and coloured to represent

with the makers who vend spurious compounds.

It is absolutely fearful to note the list

tagious pleuro-pneumonia, or any serious disease of a highly infectious character.

We trust that the action already initiated

The Local Government in 1877 spent \$46,265 on immigration i. e. in bringing in labour to an already glutted market.

The newly-consecrated Bishop of Mont. real has warmly taken up the question of the better sustenance of the clergy, especially those in the rural districts. As Bishop Bond is exceedingly popular in the diocese it is confidently anticipated that liberal contributions towards any object with which he is identified will be raised. At a recent meeting his Lordship sounded the keynote for a vigorous movement in favour of properly remunerating the rural clergy.

England. A memorial has been signed by many of the largest London firms asking many of the largest London firms asking the Lord mayor to convene a public meeting in the Guildhall to demand a parliamentary enquiry with the object of modifying, if such should be found advisable, the existing system of free trade. Mr. Walter, M.P., proprietor of the Times, has addressed the Newbury chamber of Agrifullare on the depression, and expressed his satisfaction that in view of the difficulties encountered by farmers there had been an agitation in favour of a return to protection. Mr. Starkey, M.P., is also out in favour of a retailatory policy.

CONTESTED ELECTION TRIALS

Opening of the Niagara Election Case.

SOME LIVELY TESTIMONY.

NIAGARA, Ont., Jan. 28.—The Court opened at ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Galt presiding. Mr. George A. Boomer acted as Registrar. Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. O'Brien appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., and Mr. Calvin

and Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., and Mr. Calvin Brown for the respondent.

The record is very voluminous. There are over 140 charges of bribery, treating and undue influence against Mr. Hughes and his agents, and 96 of his votes are objected to, while he makes a great many counter charges, and objects to 90 of Mr. Plumb's votes. Both Mr. Plumb and Mr.

Hughes were in court.

Mr. Robrison moved absolute a summons to strike out the charges against Mr. Plumb founded on the old election of 1874. Mr. Hodgins showed cause.
Mr. Robinson replied.
The summons was made absolute.

Mr. Hodgins also raised the question of jurisdiction already disposed of by the full Court, but it was overruled. Court, but it was overruled.

JOHN WOOD, sworn—Lives in Virgil.

Am a farmer. I was canvassed for my vote Am a farmer. I was canvassed for my vote the week before the election. John Cain, Mr. Hughes, the member, Alex. Servos and Mr. Currie came to my house. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Servos came in while Currie and Cain remained in the carriage. I was beekoned out to the carriage by Cain. Mr. Hughes came out and asked me if I would support him. As they left Cain said he would see me and make it all right with me on Saturday night or Monday morning. he would see me and make it all right with me on Saturday night or Monday morning. I saw him on Saturday night at Mr. Hughes' meeting in Virgil. He called me aside and took me down the road and asked me what I would take to vote for Mr. Hughes. I told him \$25. He said he wouldn't give it but he would give me \$20. I thought a while and then said I guessed that would do. He said, "All right, vote and I will pay you after you have voted."

During the day of the election he told me he wanted me to stay away from the polls, but I thought that wouldn't look well and

I voted. He afterwards asked me if I had voted and I told him "yes," and he paid me \$20, two fives and a ten in Bank of Commerce bills. I had told a supporter of Mr. Plumb, named Walker, what was going on, and after I was paid I told James Hiscott and Brock Cushman. After the election Cain came to me and wanted me to keep the matter quiet Cushman. After the election Cain came to me and wanted me to keep the matter quiet and let no one know. He also wanted me to go away for a trip, and offered me \$30 and a ticket to Cincinnati. I wanted to go to Angus, and he agreed to it, although he wanted me to go with him to Michigan, and he gave me \$38 and a ticket to Hamilton. I told Wilson about it, and I started with Cain, when he paid me \$38 and gave me the ticket, but Detective Oswald, of St. Catharines, subposnaed him on the train. Cain gave his name as O'Grady. I came back from Hamilton next morning. I came back from Hamilton next morning. I had also been asked by Pat Hannigan what I would take to get out altogether, and I said I would take \$70. He told me to go eut home and work there and he would a me about it, but he did not do it. This witness was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Hodgins without materially alter-ing his testimony, except that he admitted that he had not told the truth on all occa-

sions in the matter.
George Wilson, sworn—Wood had consulted me before the election as to whether he dare take money, and I advised him to take it and report the fact to some person.
Wood said he had been talking to "Sitting Bull" (Cain's sobriquet in Virgil, from his having been in Manitoba and telling dry stories), and I thought that Cain had offered him money. He afterwards showed me money after the election, and offered to pay me what he owed me. As he owed me nothing, I thought he wanted to show me he had been offered money to go away, and I told him to "bleed him," and we arranged for the two of us to go away. I

and I told him to "bleed him," and we arranged for the two of us to go away. I had a subpcena sent on the train by Detective Oswald for Cain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hodgins.

Mr. Hodgins—So that is the job you put up on Mr. Cain?

Witness—That is the job I put up on the Reform party, as I consider they want watching. (Laughter.) I most decidedly intended to put up a job, and we agreed to appear apart in the transaction. There was never any promise of money held out to Wood for his evidence in this case that I know of.

I know of.
The petitioner's case stands for proof of agency and of service of subpœna on Cain.

PATRICK HUGHES, called by Mr. Hodgins, and sworn—I saw Wood at his father's house. I had Mr. Servos and Mr. Currie with me. I don't remember Cain being being with me, nor can I place the man at all. I don't remember, nor do I believe, that there was a fourth party with us. I that there was a fourth party with us. I positively swear I did not give, or promise to give, anything to Wood for his vote, directly or indirectly, or authorize it. I saw Wood after the election, and asked him about his being bribed, and he denied it, and told me it was a mistake.

Cross-examined—I don't think there were more than three of us at Wood's father's house, but won't swear for sure, as I cannot place the man Cain at all. I did not drive with anyone during the canvass whom I did not know. He may have called on me and taken tea with me at the Oueen's in Toronto, and still I might not

whom I did not know. He may have called on me and taken tea with me at the Queen's, in Toronto, and still I might not know his name.

ALEX. SERVOS, sworn—I went to Wood's with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Currie. I don't remember Cain being with us. Cairns was with us part of the day. Mr. Hughes and I were in the house part of the time. I don't remember hearing any offer or promise made to Wood.

Cross-examined—I know Cain well. I saw him about the polling place on election day, but I cannot call him to mind as being present at Wood's house with us. We called at several places that day.

GEO. CAIRNS, sworn—I know Wood. Since the election he told me he never got a dollar for his vote. He said he could swear clean through that. He told me that about a week ago.

Cross-examined—Cain stays with me sometimes. I think he has gone to his sister's, some place in the States. He went last Sunday night. My son drove him away, and Wood went too. I canvassed with Mr. Hughes.

HAMILTON GIBSON, swern, corroborated Mr. Hughes' evidence as to Wood's denial of having received money.

PAT. HANNIGAN, sworn, gave rather a graphic sketch of how he found out from Wood and Oswald that a job had been well put up on Cam, and admitted that his intention was to approach Wood for the purpose of getting him to go away; but when he (Hannigan) asked him if he was asked to go away how much would he take to go, and got the answer, "seventy dollars;" he said "his pile was over-sized, and his courage over-sized," and he gave it up. Thought Wood didn't want to sell him, or he might have gone further than he did.

Thomas Holligan, sworn—I was called on by John Oliman.

THOMAS HOLLIGAN, sworn—I was called on by John Oliver and another person on the Sunday previous to the election. I don't know who the other person was, although I have been raised here. Oliver told me he and Mr. Hughes had called the day before, but I was not at home. He asked me to vote for Mr. Hughes, and wanted to know if I couldn't be induced, and I said "No." Then he said there was some one at the gate who wanted to see me, and he said, "Mind, I am not promising you anything." He then ran to the person at the gate and left us together. The stranger asked me to vote for Hughes, and I refused. He then asked me if I had anything to sell—hay, geese, chickens, or THOMAS HOLLIGAN, sworn-I was called

ation as to the action of the information as to the action of the authorities will be awaited with interest. The report that rinderpest prevails among cattle in some parts of the United States is undoubtedly erroneous, the disease probably being pleuro-pneumonia. These maladies are entirely different in their character, and we are assured on the best authority that no such fatal and terrible disease as rinderpest has ever appeared among the cattle of this continent. Rinderpest is indigenous to the Russian Rinderpest is indigeneus to the Russian steppes, and although it has appeared in Britain and other European countri t has only been as a result of direct or indirect contagious influences. Canadattle have always been free from tagious pleuro-pneumonia, or any serious disease of a highly infectious character. We trust that the action already in shippers to continue to supply the English markets with healthy cattle.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Local Government in 1877 spent \$46,265 on immigration i. e. in bringing in abour to an already glutted market.

The newly-consecrated Bishop of Monteal has warmly taken up the question of the better sustenance of the clergy, especially those in the rural districts. As Bishop Bond is exceedingly popular in the liocese it is confidently anticipated that diocese it is confidently anticipated that liberal contributions towards any object with which he is identified will be raised. At a recent meeting his Lordship sounded the keynote for a vigorous movement in favour of properly remunerating the rural clercy.

Protection is the question of the hour in England. A memorial has been signed by many of the largest London firms asking the Lord mayor to convene a public meeting in the Guildhall to demand a parlia-mentary enquiry with the object of modi-fying, if such should be found advisable, the existing system of free trade. Mr. Walter, M.P., proprietor of the Times, has addressed the Newbury chamber of Agriculture on the depression, and expressed his satisfaction that in view of the difficulan agitation in favour of a return to protection. Mr. Starkey, M.P., is also out a favour of a retaliatory policy.

A note of warning was given by Mr. Morris during the debate on the Address to the effect that measures should be taken by the Provincial Government to prevent large sections of mineral or timber lands in the territory recently added to Ontario, as the result of the arbitration between the Dominion and the Province, from being locked up in the hands of private speculators. The caution was given not one mo-ment too soon. The Manitoba Gazette gives sample of what occurred in this di inder the Mackenzie Government, It here an honest man actually built his saw want of lumber, while the timber limits of which he depended for his supplies, were by some, not honest, means—handed over

Australian preserved meat is being placed on the English markets at extremely ow rates, and in these present hard times s competing with Canadian and American meat. The trade, which is of very recent origin, has attained large dimensions, and ises to take still more rapid strides in exported £172 worth of tinned meats in 1862, now sends abroad an annual quantity estimated at a thousand times that value, Victoria in 1866 did not send away £2,000 Victoria in 1866 did not send away £2,000 worth of tins, or about 120,000 lbs., while ten years later over 6,400,000 lbs. were exported, valued at £167,000, and these figures were less than half the total export of 1871. Queensland, which has turned her attention principally to the export of wool, is beginning to do a fair trade in fresh tinned meats.

ia, is reported in our telegraphic despatches to be travelling westward, is what is known as the "black death." This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and it gets its name from the black spots, and it gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that show themselves at one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought to have had its origin in China in 1333, some 15 years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for 25 years, while droughts, famines, floods, earthquakes that swallowed towns and mountains, and swarms of locusts spread devastation everywhere. Three years passed from the date of its appearance in Constantinouls. date of its appearance in Constantinople before it crept by a huge circle to the Russian territories. Statistics were not obtainable then, but it is estimated that in China alone 13,000,000 people died, and in the remainder of the East 24,000,000; while in Europe 25,000,000 souls perished, making a grand and terrible total of 52,-000,000. Persons attacked with it are said to die like flies, and the ignorant and superstitious peasantry are so terrified by it that many are thought to have perished of pure fright. Already international sanitary regulations are being devised to prevent the extension of the disease to West-

The North British Agriculturist received by the last English mail gives a reriew of the past year's food importation rom Canada and the United States. have already dealt with the live stock trade. Respecting the dead meat trade, it says:—"The importation last year has been exceedingly large, showing a steady increase on previous periods. The termination of 1877 left the demand very good mination of 1877 left the demand very good for fresh meat, with very fair prices. Since then, however, the market being, no doubt, influenced by the large influx of live American animals, the price of the fresh meat has declined. The keen competition between the two imports has had the good effect of introducing great improvements both in the accommendation for the good effect of introducing great improvements both in the accommodation for live stock in transit, and also for the better preservation of the fresh meat during the voyage. In this latter respect an important saving has been effected by the portant saving has been effected by the adoption of an ingenious process for keeping the meat cool without the necessity of using ice. As week by week advances, there is an increase in the arrivals of fresh meat, and when the new process is generally introduced on board the steamers in the spring, a still larger supply may fairly be anticipated. The grand total for the year is:—255,168 quarters of fresh beef, 41,631 carcases of mutton, 3,052 carcases of mutton. carcases of mutton. 3,052 carcases of pigs. 6,791 packages and 9,590 tubs of fresh butter, 46,704 head of live cattle, 54,378 live heep, 14,257 live pigs."

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large per cent. of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring there stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases for examinations, operation, and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post-paid. work of over 900 pages. Price, post-paid. \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pieros. M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

are over 140 charges of bribery, treating and undue influence against Mr. Hughes and his agents, and 96 of his votes are objected to, while he makes a great many counter charges, and objects to 90 of Mr. Plumb's votes. Both Mr. Plumb and Mr. Hughes were in court.

Mr. Robinson moved absolute a sum

mons to strike out the charges against Mr. Plumb founded on the old election of 1874. Mr. Hodgins showed cause. Mr. ROBINSON replied. The summons was made absolute.

Mr. Hodgins also raised the question of jurisdiction already disposed of by the full Court, but it was overruled. Court, but it was overruled.

JOHN WOOD, sworn—Lives in Virgil.

Am a farmer. I was canvassed for my vote the week before the election. John Cain, Mr. Hughes, the member, Alex. Servos and Mr. Currie came to my house. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Servos came in while Currie and Cain remained in the carriage. I was beckoned out to the carriage by Cain. Mr. Hughes came out and asked me if I would support him. As they left Cain said he would see me and make it all right with he would see me and make it all right with he would see me and make it all right with me on Saturday night or Monday morning. I saw him on Saturday night at Mr. Hughes' meeting in Virgil. He called me aside and took me down the road and asked me what I would take to vote for Mr. Hughes. I told him \$25. He said he wouldn't give it but he would give me \$20. I thought a while and then said I guessed that would do. He said, "All right, vote and I will pay you after you have voted."
During the day of the election he told me
he wanted me to stay away from the polls,
but I thought that wouldn't look well and but I thought that wouldn't look well and I voted. He afterwards asked me if I had voted and I told him "yes," and he paid me \$20, two fives and a ten in Bank of Commerce bills. I had told a supporter of Mr. Plumb, named Walker, what was going on, and after I was paid I told James Hiscott and Brock Cushman. After the election Cain came to me and wanted me to keep the matter quiet.

me and wanted me to keep the matter quiet and let no one know. He also wanted me and at the order know. He also wanted me to go away for a trip, and offered me \$30 and a ticket to Cincinnati. I wanted to go to Angus, and he agreed to it, although he wanted me to go with him to Michigan, and he gave me \$38 and a ticket to Hamilton. I told Wilson about it, and I started with Cain when he and me \$39. with Cain, when he paid me \$38 and gave me the ticket, but Detective Oswald, of St. Catharines, subpoenaed him on the train. Cain gave his name as O'Grady. I came back from Hamilton next morning. I had also been asked by Pat Hannigan what I would take to get out altogether, and I said I would take \$70. He told me to go

CONTESTED ELECTION TRIALS.

I will talk business. I then told him I would sell him a setter dog, and he wanted to know if he could buy anything else from the people, and for me to see, and he would make it all right. As he was going away, I told him I wanted \$25, and he said that was five more than he was limited to. On the day of the election Oliver came to my house, and I told him I wanted to do business with the other man. I met the other man down at the poll, and after some conversation he said, "I don't want the dog. You go and vote for Mr. Hughes and I will pay you \$25." I refused to vote without getting the money first. This man told me "he was linied with money and his clothes were full."

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA.

Ont., Jan. 28.—The Court opened at ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Galt presiding. Mr. George A. Boomer acted as Registrar. Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Calvin Brown for the respondent.

The record is very voluminous. There are over 140 charges of bribery, treating and undue influence against Mr. Hughes

At No. 2, Hungerford, where Aylsworth had 58 to 34 for White, the ballots were numbered in accordance with the poll-book, except 12, ten of which were for White and two for Aylsworth. Those not anumbered to correspond with the other man down at the poll, and after some conversation he said, "I don't want the dog. You go and vote for Mr. Hughes and I will pay you \$25." I refused to vote without getting the money first. This man told me "he was linied with money and his clothes were numbered in accordance with the boll-book, except 12, ten of whith were Aylsworth had 58 to 34 for White had 58 to 34 for White the ballots were numbered to converge to two tor Aylsworth. Those not anumbered to correspond with the other man down at the poll, and after some conversation he said, "I don't want the dog. You go and vote for Mr. Hughes and I will pay you \$25." I refused to vote without getting been numbered to correspond with the other man down at the following the could be two two to

Air.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, sworn-Was present and saw the stranger on the occasion spoken of. Never saw the stranger before or since. Saw him pull some papers out of his pocket and give them to Thornton. After he went away I asked Thornton what he made by it, and he said "Hush, I made \$30. I tried for another \$10, but couldn't

get it."

HENRY PAFFORD, already sworn, recalled:—I got the \$25 from Thornton the day after the election. I have the identical money and can produce it.

The case was held for the present.

CHARLES BUFTON, sworn:—I voted at

CHARLES BUFTON, sworn:—I voted at the election. I got \$20 from Charles Stevens after I voted. He said, "I suppose you voted for Hughes all right," and I said yes. The money was \$5, Bank of Commerce bills. I kept it.

Cross-examined—I have no object in "squealing" on Charles Stevens, but I have on the party. I never told anyone that I was offered money.

ADAM STEVENS, called by Mr. Hodgins:

—I know Charles Bufton. I saw him just after the poll was closed. My nephew, Albert, told me he wanted \$20, and told me to give it to Bufton. Albert still owes me that money. It had nothing to do with

me that money. It had nothing to do with Bufton's vote as far as I am concerned. I didn't canvas Bufton's vote.

Cross-examined—I won't say that I

Cross-examined—I won't say black I didn't say to him, "I suppose you have voted for Hughes all right." I am in the habit of lending Albert what money he wants, and I asked no questions as to

came back from Hamilton next morning. I had also been asked by Pat Hannigan what I would take to get out altogether, and I said I would take \$70. He told me to go eut home and work there and he would see me about it, but he did not do it.

This witness was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Hodgins without materially altering his testimony, except that he admitted that he had not told the truth on all occasions in the matter.

George Wilson, sworn—Wood had consulted me before the election as to whether he dare take money, and I advised him to

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOUR.

the stranger wanted to know what he stander wanted to know what he said he wouldn't sell it. Saw the stranger and Holligan in conversation on the election day.

Hendle would take for his vote, but he said he wouldn't sell it. Saw the stranger and Holligan in conversation on the election day.

Hendle would take for his vote, but he said he wouldn't sell it. Saw the stranger in conversation on the election day, and have been for fourteen years. Saw the stranger in conversation on the election day, and heard the stranger say that "if he went down and voted for Mr. Hughes he would stay there and pay him in the morning."

NICHOLAS WALL, sworn—I saw the stranger and Holligan in conversation on the election day.

The case stands for proof of agency.

WILLIAM THORNION, sworn—William Long drove a stranger up to my place on the election day, and then drove off. William Elliot was with me. The stranger asked me if I had voted, and when I said no, he said, "Say what you want and vote for Mr. Hughes." He gave me \$30, and I took it, as I wanted to catch him. I handed over \$25 of it to Mr. Pafford, agent of Mr. Plumb, and I used \$5. The money was all in \$5 Bank of Commerce bills. I voted. I saw the stranger on election day, and pointed him out to my brother and brother in law.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, sworn—Was present and saw the stranger on the occasion as the stranger on the occasion as the stranger on the occasion and saw the stranger on the occasion and saw the stranger on the occasion as the following officers were elected:—President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament; Vice-President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament; Vice-President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament; Vice-President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament; Vice-President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament; Vice-President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament.

WALKERTON, Jan. 23.—At the annual convention of the South Bruce Conservative Association, held at Riversdale to-day, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Barrett, of Walkerton, in place of Mr. Shaw, elected to Parliament; Vice-President for the West, Mr. Rookledge, of Kincardine; Vice-President for the East, Mr. McNamara, of Walkerton; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Klein, of Walkerton; Secretary for the West, Mr. Williamson, of Kincardine; Secretary for the East, Mr. Robertson, of Walkerton. The nomination of Mr. Baird for the Local House was unanimously affirmed, and the utmost conunanimously affirmed, and the utmost confidence is expressed in his election. There was a very large attendance from all parts

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE. WINNIPEG, Jan. 25.—A short session of the Local Parliament will probably be held and it will then adjourn until after the meeting of the Dominion Parliament, to ascertain what action the Ottawa Houses will take on the Manitoba railway deputa-tion. The Local Ministers will visit Ot-

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Oddsheads, winnipeg, Jan. 23.—Mr. Oddaneads, the returning officer for St. Charles at the late general election, was committed for trial to-day for his action then in refusing the nomination papers of two of the candidates, thus allowing Mr. Murray to be elected by acclamation.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

(Continued from Second Page.)

MONDAY, Jan. 27. STANDING COMMITTEES. r. MOWAT presented the report of

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOUR.

Mr. MOWAT presented a message from his Honour, as follows:—

"I thank you for your address in answer to the speech with which I opened the session, and I rely on your constant attention to the consideration of the measures that will be submitted to you." GOVERNMENT BILLS.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

An Act to incorporate the Poultry Association of Ontario.—Mr. Mowat.

An Act respecting the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Mr. Mowat.

An Act to extend the powers of gas companies.—Mr. Mowat. LICENSE INSPECTORS.

LICENSE INSPECTORS.

Mr. MEREDITH asked whether the attention of the Government has been called to the fact that Mr. Thomas Boon, License Inspector for East Kent, has been elected Reeve of the Town of Bothwell; and whether it is intended to permit Mr. Boon to retain the position of License Inspector while he holds the office of reeve.

Mr. HARDY said this was the first time his attention had been called to the matter; but he would give further information at a future time.

- COLONIZATION ROADS. Mr. BOULTER moved for copies of all reports of the Inspectors of Colonization Roads to the Crown Lands Department for the last three years.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28. A number of private bills were introduced and read a first time. THE SCHOOL LAW.

delivered an address.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. CROOKS, in introducing a bill to amend the law respecting Public, Separate, and High Schools, was understood to say that he had at first intepded to introduce a measure affecting the public schools only, but it had been found that the propositions he meditated would be equally beneficial to separate schools, and one of them would be equally applicable to our High Schools. the alterations in the law he proposed to introduce were in relation to the extension of the school franchise, the mode of holding school elections, and the appliance of some checks in reference to the expenditure on capital account both in respect to public and high schools. These checks would be found in the vote of the rate-payers in certain cases in regard to that large class represented by rural school complying or not with the demands made from time to time by High and Public School Boards. Some minor defects in the law would be made good, and some accessary improvements would be added. He would be ready to receive any opportune suggestions on the discussion on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. MEREDITH—Will the hen gentleman introduce the ballot?

Mr. CROOKS—My measure is not framed in that way. It retains open voting.

LICENCE INSPECTOR FOR EAST

THE CITY RECORD.

Frank Johnston, a lunatic, aged 35, scaled the walls of the Provincial Asylum on Tues-

Joseph Hugel was thrown out of his cut-ter on Saturday and had his scalp torn from his forehead. He lies in a critical condi-

Mr. James Gormley, a grocer, has recovered \$200 from the city for damages to goods in his cellar from floods last September. Octave Choquette, aged 22, has been sent to the Central Prison for a twelvemonth for stealing a watch and chain from

Dr. Workman has presented the Canadian Institute with a fine edition, in sixteen volumes, of the French Encyclopedia of the time of Louis XV. A Medical Students' Christian Association has been formed by the students of Toronto and Trinity medical schools. Rev. J. McCarroll is President.

The summoning of people interested, for not registering births, deaths, and marriages has had a wholesale effect, and the Registrar is now kept busy. Rev. Hyatt Smith, of Brookly, N.Y., lectured on 23rd inst., under the auspices of the New England Society, on a journey "From New York to Jerusalem."

The License Inspector has a female whiskey informer in his employ. She has appeared as a witness in several cases in which convictions have been recorded. The anniversary of the birth of Burns was celebrated by the Caledonian Society on Tuesday evening by a concert in Shaftesbury Hall. Hon, Alexander Mackenzie delivered an address.

The Chief of Police has received a circ

Mr. CROOKS—My measure is not framed in that way. It retains open voting.

LICENCE INSPECTOR FOR EAST KENT.

Mr. MEREDITH asked whether the attention of the Government has been called to the fact that Mr. Thomas Boon, Licence Inspector for East Kent, has been elected was blown off by the wind and deposited was blown off by the wind and deposited was blown off by the wind and deposited was blown off by the wind and deposited.

Toronto Ministerial Association. At the same time Mrs. Robb was presented with a silver water pitcher, stand and two goblets, and her sister, Miss Hannah Robb, with a gold chain and locket.

iast week defeated the Caledonians of this city by 101 to 95.

A large number of petitions in favour of the passage of the Orange bills have been presented to the Legislature.

Of seventeen vessels moored in the Don river, ten are from Chicago, and laden with 200,000 bushels of corn.

Joseph Hugel was thrown out of bit ter on Saturday and how the settlement of the Landlord and Tenant Act, the Division Court law, the settlement of wild lands, and the exemption question, were unanimously vessels.

"That the Landlord and Tenant Market and the remption question, were unanimously vessels."

"That the Landlord and Tenant Market and Individual and In

parts and on the action of the prosecutor only."

"That in the interests of the workingmen, the amount of personal property exempt frem seizure under exemption should be increased, and the Mechanics lien law should be amended by providing that 30 to 40 per cent. of the contract price of the erection of buildings, or of work done thereon, be retained by the proprietor of the building and land for thirty days after the completion of the contract to pay mechanics and labourers, and that the said be a first lien on the said land and building." "That a portion of the surplus funds of this Pro-vince should be applied in assisting settlers to emi-grate to and develop our wild lands, and that said landsshould be given as free grants to such settlers."

Small-pox of a virulent type is said to be prevalent in the villages of Longueuil and Laprairie, near Montreal.

It is reported at Quebec that the Governor-General and Princess will pay a visit to that city this winter in cog.

no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The Governor-General and Princess Louise will visit the Falls of Montmorenci

during the latter part of next month. It is understood that they will then attend a skating carnival at the Victoria rink, Montreal. One hundred and thirty-eight horses were purchased in the Montreal market last week and shipped to the United States. The average price of each horse was \$75. Two cars loaded with horses were also dispatched to Manitoba

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Medical.

VEGETINE

An Excellent Medicine. SPRINGPIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.
This is to certify that I have used VEGSTINS, manfactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass, for
heumatism and General Prostration of the Nerous System, with good success. I recommend
EGSTINE as an excellent medicine for such com-

Yours very truly.

C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr, Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandgrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place,
having one of the largest stores in Springfield. O.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. R. R. Streuns.

Dear Sir.—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vacstrar. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion

Respectfully.

Mrs. A BALLARD. 1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and SHTC.

Safe and SHTC.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from sented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superindered in sympathy with them.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Several car-loads of Canadian beef and pork have arrived at Halifax in fine condition.

Several car-loads of Canadian beef and pork have arrived at Halifax in fine condition.

Several car-loads of Canadian beef and pork have arrived at Halifax in fine condition.

Several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several the several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several car-loads of Canadian beef and powerful several car-loads of Canadian beef and under its persistent as a I rapidly recov

VECETINE.

Leprairie, near Montreal.

It is reported at Quebec that the Governor-General and Princess wile pay a visit to that city this winter in cog.

The Governor-General and the Princess o'clock on Saturday morning.

One of the Belleville steam fire engines has been seized for costs in connection with the suit of Belleville v. Cronk.

Influenza is very prevalent in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, principally among children. In Calais 300 persons are afflicted The annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be held at Ingersoll on the 19th, 20th and 21st of February, 1879.

A French Canadian colonization society has been formed at Montreal for the purpose of settling the unoccupied lands in the Province of Quebec.

The Masonic difficulty at Winnipeg still continues. One section held a Grand Lodge meeting and elected their officers last week, and the other section helds a Grand Lodge meeting and elected their officers last week, and the other section helds a Grand Lodge meeting and elected their officers last week, and the other section helds a Grand Lodge meeting and elected their officers last week, and the other section helds a Grand Lodge meeting and elected their officers last week, and the other section helds a Grand Lodge meeting and elected their officers last week, and the other section helds of the has been sick several weeks, and at the last accounts no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

We regret to hear that Bishop Anderson, formerly of Rupert's Land, continues so ill that his life is despaired of . He has been sick several weeks, and at the last accounts no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The Governor-General and the former was a different times and the surface in a month. I think I should have been cared on ymain trouble sooner if I had taken it stakes time to cure chronic difficulty.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise has been sick several weeks, and at the last accounts no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take YEGETINE, it will, in my judgement, cure them.

With great obligations I am

Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Chu VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.







THE WEEKLY MAIL,

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 81, 1879

sear. "Under the circumstance," the cattions both eadled north that—"but to goes customer? I a very queer customer? Then, probably, the coath would reall on the catter of the catt

The street of th

flame. It is said that the gas is generated in a spring which flows underneath the building. The details of the phenomenon were fully explained to the party by Mr. Clarke, the attendant. After leaving the spring a drive of a mile or so brought the party to the village of Chippawa, through which they passed on the road leading along the bank of the Chippawa Creek or Welland River to the promontory on the western shore of the river. There a pause was made and Mr. Isaacs pointed out to the tourists Grand and Navy Islands, at which latter place in 1837 the rebels under Mackenzie and Van Rensellaer fortified themselves and threatened to ravage the Canadian frontier until dislodged by British troops. The course was then shaped for home. When about two miles and a half from the Prospect House the party abandoned the sleighs, having resolved to walk into town. Their followers had by this time fallen off to two vehicles, and the Princess laughingly remarked, as she looked back, that they had succeeded in

TIRING ALL THE REPORTERS save two. The party walked two and two with a regular pedestrian stride. The Marquis, who had discarded his overcoat, appeared in a light tweed suit and tramped To be wholesome it must be well cooked, with a regular pedestrian stride. The Marquis, who had discarded his overcoat, appeared in a light tweed suit and tramped along the snowy road as if walking was his principal enjoyment. Several times, on account of passing teams, the party were compelled to take to the deep snow at the side of the road. A halt was made at a blacksmith's shop, at the bottom of Street's

HOMEWARD BOUND. NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 24.—Their Excel-NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 24.—Their Excellencies and suite left here to-day, and with them a great deal of life seems to have departed from the place. The party were up bright and early this morning, and before breakfast the Princess, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Hon. Richard Moreton, Hon. Mr. Harbord, Captain Chater and Col. Lyttleton walked to the observation tower on Cedar Island, which was thrown open to the visitors by the owner, Mr. Sutherland Macklem. They ascended to the upper platform of the tower, which overlooks the horse-shoe fall. After spending some time



BREAKFAST AND TEA CAKES OATMEAL MUSH.

(Continued) To two quarts boiling water well salted add one and a half cups best oatmeal. (Buy Irish, Scotch, or Canadian.) Stir in meal by degrees, and after stirring up a few times to prevent its settling down in a mass at the bottom, leave it to cook three hours without stirring. Cook in a contrad lettle. without stirring. Cook in a custard kettle with water in outer kettle. (While stirring in meal put inner kettle directly on stove.) To cook for breakfast it may be put on over night, allowing it to boil an hour or two in the evening, but it is better when freshly cooked. Serve with cream

side of the road. A halt was made at a blacksmith's shop, at the bottom of Street's Hill, and here the party warmed themselves at the smithy fire.

They arrived at the Prospect House about half-past five o'clock, somewhat fatigued, and with keen appetites for the dinner which awaited them. The evening small tin bucket, set on stove, stir in wheat, and music. set in steamer and steam four hours ; or, set in steamer and steam four hours; or, make a strong sack of thick muslin or drilling, moisten wheat with cold water, add a little salt, place in sack, leaving half the space for wheat to swell in. Fit a a round sheet of tin, perforated with heles half an inch in diameter, to the inside of ordinary kettle, so that it will rest two or three inches from the bottom; lay sack on the timest of the sack in the sack of the sack the tin, put in water enough to reach tin, and boil from three to four hours, supplying water as it evaporates. Serve with butter and syrup, or cream and sugar. When cold, slice and fry; or warm with a when cold, since and try; or warm with a little milk and salt in a pan greased with a little butter; or make in griddle cakes with a batter of eggs, milk, and a little flour, with pinch of salt.

FINE WHITE HOMINY OR GRITS Take two cups to two quarts salted water, soak over night, and boil three-quarters of an hour in a custard kettle; serve with milk and sugar, or when cold

slice and fry. FRITTERS.

FRITTERS.

Make fritters quickly and beat thoroughly. A good rule for them is two eggs, one-half pint milk, one teaspoon salt, and two cup flour; have the lard in which to cook them nice and sweet and boiling hot; test the heat by dropping in a teaspoon of the batter—if the temperature is right it will quickly rise in a light ball with a splutter, and soon brown; take up carefully the moment they are done, with a wire spoon; drain in a hot colander and sift powdered sugar over them; serve hot. Pork fritters are made by dipping thin bits of breakfast-bacon or fat pork in the batter; fruit fritters by chopping any kind of fresh or canned fruit fine and mixing it with batter, or by dipping quarters or halves in batter. The fruit may be improved in flavour by sprinkling sugar and grated lemon peel over it, and allowing it to remain two or three hours, after which drain and dip as above. drain and dip as above.

APPLE FRITTERS.

OUR BUTTER PRODUCT. PROSPECT OF AN EXPORT DEMANI On the assumption that a consider number of our cheese dairymen she change from cheese to butter-making may be of interest to enquire as to the position of surplus butter, or that re

Notwithstanding the great improvem that has been made in butter since the troduction of creameries, the relative pri for butter and cheese have not be nearly equal for a number of years as a —that is to say, the prices to be real from a given quantity of average n when employed for butter-making on one hand, or when converted into cheese the other. The usual basis taken in culating for these two products—and a fair one in ordinary practice—is the will take two and one-half times the qu tity of milk to get a pound of butter that does for a pound of cheese. Thus we it takes on an average 10 pounds milk to make one pound of cheese, and pounds of milk for one of butter. If ost of making and the waste materia sulting from the manufacture of the products be not taken into account, corresponding price of butter should be and one-half times that of cheese to n their market values equal. Thus, if ch sells for 10c. butter should bring 25c. cheese brings but 8c, the corresponding price of butter should be 20. If the terial-that is to say, the whey on l and the skim milk on the other-be br in the calculation, butter-making slightly the advantage, because the milk is worth more than whey as foo

domestic animals.

The home consumption of butter enormous that little attention has given of late years to exportation. In but a very small quantity of che fancy" butter has ever been sent ab —the shipments being most of infe-sorts. Within the last year or two, tures have been made with some of higher grades—with consignments creamery—and these have brought fair prices in the English markets. believe as fine butter can be produced in United States as anywhere in the wo and since the introduction of the refri tor system on ocean steamers has obtain there is no reason why we should not able to lay down in London and Liver butter of the choicest description, which will compete with that from

part of Europe.
England imports annually about same quantity of butter as of cheese-official statistics of the Government sing the butter imports in 1877 to be 448,944 pounds, exclusive of that we comes from Ireland. It is stated by ton that the English butter product, clusive of Ireland, amounted annual only 59,360,000 pounds. The qua coming from Ireland is not given, but large, since no cheese of any amount i

The total consumptive demand of b in England, exclusive of Irish make, round numbers, 243,000,000 pounds.
draws her supplies from France, Hol
Sweden, and Denmark, with comparate small quantities from America. Price several years past have been very un and steady for best sorts, ranging from to 150s sterling per cwt. The fine to 150s sterling per cwt. The fire acriptions come from Denmark, Sw and Normandy, and on the 1st of No ber prices ranged as follows:—I are not unfrequently quoted as high a best home-made.

Now, comparing these prices with of cheese at the same date, namely, A can cheese, faultless, 52s, and fine at 4 50s, and we shall find the best foreign

ter imported into England brings a brings, relatively, than the best Ame cheese. Thus, take faultless Ame cheese at 52s, and multiply it by 2½, we have only 130s., while Danish be sells for 144s per cwt. Again, the carryon of the property transportation for a hundred weight of ter must be considerably less than on and one-half kundred weight of cheese lowest-priced European butter in Lon Nov. 1st, came from Jersey, and is quat 110s per cwt.; but, on the other is the lowest-priced American cheese is quat only 20s per cwt. This last, multiby 21, makes 50s or 60s below the sponding rate for butter from Jersey.

Thus, while it would seem that th portation of fine butter, in moderate tity, from America could be made to the producer better than cheese at 8 t (the present rates), there would be stacles in the way of realizing the named in case very large exportations made. In the first place the English made. In the first place the English ket is occupied to nearly its consump capacity by European manufact France, Denmark, Sweden, and Holare near at hand, and for America to elargely into competition with Europutters must, by necessarily overstoothe English market, reduce prices. see no prospect of any better prices obing in England than those we have nan because higher rates would be likely to crease the consumption of oleomargarinartificial butter, an article which have ready obtained a firm footing in the ready obtained a firm footing in the lish trade. Gn the 1st of November, 1 brands of cleomargarine were quote London at 76s to 90s per cwt., with a sale, and taking the place of inferior of genuine butter. To a certain cla consumers, cleomargarine finds favou account of its comparatively low price, however much it may be ridiculed, or however much it may be ridiculed, ever much the effort be made to out of the trade, the fact cannot troverted that its consumption is s gaining, while it has already reac place that makes it a bad factor in th of butter-producers. We do not bel will ever be made to equal fine butte

regarded as a dangerous competitor of butter interest.

At a dairy show recently held in Lothe subject of butter manufacture in dent countries was discussed. Mr. R. rington, an able writer on agricultural jects, tells how the butter makers of mark and Sweden produce such excequality. Their plan, he states, is to the milk as quickly as possible imately after it is received at the dairy, is effected by means of cool water of The latter is far more effective than wand admits of constant results bein tained at all seasons of the year, an and admits of constant results beintained at all seasons of the year, an general, cold water is only employed partial substitute.

In either case the milk is set in cylical pails, the depth of the milk in the being about 16 inches, and the most proved form of pail contains abor pounds of milk. The object of makin pail narrow is to facilitate the rapid or of the milk, The pails are set in a sunk level with the floor, and rest on row rafters of wood, so that they d sunk level with the fleor, and rest on row rafters of wood, so that they do touch the bottom of the tank, and water can thus circulate completely the pails. It has been ascertained the pounds of milk in a metal pail 14 is wide, the height of the milk beinches, cooled from 93° to 54° in hour; in two hours to 48°; in four to 43°; and in ten hours to 36° cream is obtained by two skimmings and 36 hours from the time of setting where ice is used the cream is all of where ice is used the cream is all oh in 12 to 24 hours. In order to obta best quality of butter it is necess-churn the cream as soon as possible skimming. When there is not su cream to fill the chura some new madded; and the addition of new m

must draw largely from the consum genuine butter, and therefore it sh regarded as a dangerous competitor



BREAKFAST AND TEA CAKES. OATMEAL MUSH. (Continued)

To two quarts boiling water well salted add one and a half cups best oatmeal. (Buy Irish, Scotch, or Canadian.) Stir in meal y degrees, and after stirring up a few times to prevent its settling down in a mass at the bottom, leave it to cook three hours without stirring. Cook in a custard kettle with water in outer kettle. (While stirring in meal put inner kettle directly on stove.) To cook for breakfast it may be put on over night, allowing it to boil an our or two in the evening, but it is better when freshly cooked. Serve with cream and sugar. This is unsurpassed as a breakwho need bone and muscle-producing feed To be wholesome it must be and not the pasty, half cooked mass usually served at boarding-houses. In lieu of custard kettle the mush can be made in a pan, or small tin bucket, and then placed n a steamer and steamed three hours.

CRACKED WHEAT. Two quarts salted water to two cups best white winter wheat : boil two or three hours in a custard kettle; or, soak over night and boil at least three-fourths of an hour; or, put boiling water in a pan or small tin bucket, set on stove, stir in wheat. set in steamer and steam four hours ; or, make a strong sack of thick musing drilling, moisten wheat with cold water, add a little salt, place in sack, leaving half a round sheet of tin, perforated with heles-half an inch in diameter, to the inside of ordinary kettle, so that it will rest two or the tin, put in water enough to reach tin, and boil from three to four hours, supplying water as it evaporates. Serve with butter and syrup, or cream and sugar. When cold, slice and fry; or warm with a little milk and salt in a pan greased with a little butter; or make in griddle cakes eggs, milk, and a little flour, with pinch of salt.

FINE WHITE HOMINY OR GRITS. Take two cups to two quarts salted water, soak over night, and boil threequarters of an hour in a custard kettle serve with milk and sugar, or when cold

FRITTERS.

Make fritters quickly and beat thoroughly. A good rule for them is two eggs, one-half pint milk, one teaspoon salt, and two cup flour; have the lard in which to ook them nice and sweet and boiling hot test the heat by dropping in a teaspoon of the batter—if the temperature is right it will quickly rise in a light ball with a fully the moment they are done, with a wire spoon; drain in a hot colander and sift owdered sugar over them ; serve hot. of breakfast-bacon or fat pork in the batter; fruit fritters by chopping any kind of fresh or canned fruit fine and mixing it with batter, or by dipping quarters or halves in batter. The fruit may be improved in flavour by sprinkling sugar and grated lemon peel over it, and allowing it remain two or three hours, after which drain and dip as above.

APPLE FRITTERS. Three eggs beaten very light, one quart of milk; make a thin batter, add a little ald and the rind of one lemon ; pare, core, and slice thin one quart nice tart apples, add, and drop in spoonfuls in boiling lard;

APPLE FRITTERS. Make a batter in proportion of one cup-sweet milk to two cupe flour, a heaping teaspoon baking power, two eggs beaten separately, one tablespoon sugar, and salt-spoon salt; heat the milk a little more than milk-warm, add slowly to the beaten yolks and sugar, then add flour and whites eggs, stir all together, and throw in thin slices of good sour apples, dipping the bat-ter up over them; drop in boiling lard in large spoonfuls with piece of apple in each, and fry to a light brown. Serve with maple syrup or a nice syrup made of sugar.

CLAM FRITTERS. Take raw clams, chopped fine, and make a batter with juice, an equal quantity of sweet milk, four eggs to each pint of liquid, and flour sufficient to stiffen; fry like other

To one quart grated corn add three eggs and three or four grated crackers, beat well and season with pepper and salt; have ready in skillet butter and laid or beef-drippings in equal proportions, hot but not scorching; drop in little cakes about the size of an oyster (for this purpose using a teaspoon); when brown turn and fry on the other side, watching constantly for fear of burning. If the fat is heat, the oysters will be light and delicious, but if not, heavy and "soggy." Serve hot and keep dish well covered. It is better to beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth and add just before frying.

CORN OYSTERS. Mix well together one quart grated sweet cern, two teacups sweet milk, one teacup flour, one teaspoon butter, two eggs well beaten; season with pepper and salt, and fry in butter like griddle cakes.

CREAM FRITTERS. One and a half pints flour, one pint milk. six well-beaten eggs, one-half nutmeg, two teaspoons salt, one pint cream; stir the whole enough to mix the cream; fry in

CUCUMBER FRITTERS.

Peel four large cucumbers, cut and cook in a sauce-pan with just a little water; hash and season well with salt and pepper, add two beaten eggs and flour to make a thick batter; put a tablepoon of lard in a skillet, make hot, and fry in little cakes. SNOW FRITTERS.

Stir together milk, flour, and a little salt, and make a rather thick batter; add newfallen snow in the proportion of a teacup to a pint of milk; have the fat hot before stirring in the snow, and drop the batter into it with a spoon, or bake like pancakes on a hot griddle.

Beat two eggs, stir in a pinch of salt and a half teaspoon of rose-water, add sifted flour till just thick enough to roll out, cut with a cake-cutter, and fry quickly with hot lard. Sift powdered sugar on them while hot, and when cool put a teaspoon of jelly in the centre of each one. Nice for elly in the centre of each one.

James North, a stranger aged about 55, supposed to hail from Brampton, a few nights ago sought shelter at the house of Mr. H. Clay, 1st con. of Reach. He was allowed to lie down by the stove, and in the morning was found dead.

EPPS' COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of we selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided or preakfast tables with a delicately flavour everage which may save us many octors' bills. It is by the judicious meh articles of diet that a consti

per cwt., while Dorsets (a home make) was a quoted at 150s. But Swedish and Danish are not unfrequently quoted as high as the best home-made.

Now, comparing these prices with those of cheese at the same date, namely, American cheese, faultless, 52s, and fine at 48s to 50s, and we shall find the best foreign butter imported into England brings a better price, relatively, than the best American cheese. Thus, take faultless American cheese. Thus, take faultless American cheese at 52s, and multiply it by 2½, and we have only 130s., while Danish butter sells for 144s per cwt. Again, the cost of transportation for a hundred weight of butter must be considerably less than on two and one-half kundred weight of cheese. The lowest-priced European butter in London, Nov. 1st, cama-from Jersey, and is quoted at 110s per cwt.; but, on the other hand, the lowest-priced American cheese is quoted at 10los per cwt. This last, multiplied by 2½, makes 50s or 60s below the corresponding rate for butter from Jersey.

Thus, while it would seem that the exportation of fine butter, in moderate quantity, from America could be made to pay the producer better than cheese at 8 to 8½c (the present rates), there would be obstacles in the way of realizing the prices named in case very large exportations were made. In the first place the English market is occupied to nearly its consumptive canacity by European manufactures.

The exports from May 1st to November, 1878, were only about 16,500,000 pounds, an increase over last year, 1877, of nearly 4,000,000 pounds. Thus it will be seen, as compared with cheese, our butter exports are light. If we assume that 800,000,000 pounds. Thus it will be seen, as compared with cheese, our butter exports are light. If we assume that 800,000,000 pounds are consumed at home, this amount would give about 16 pounds per capita, while in England than those we have named, because higher rates would be likely to increase the consumption of oleomargarine, or artificial butter, an article which has already obtained a firm footing in the English trade. Gn the 1st of November, Dutch brands of oleomargarine were quoted in London at 76s to 90s per cwt., with a brisk sale, and taking the place of inferior sorts of genuine butter. To a certain class of consumers, oleomargarine finds favour on account of its comparatively low price, and however much the effort be made to drive it out of the trade, the fact cannot be controverted that its consumption is steadily gaining, while it has already reached a place that makes it a bad factor in the way of butter-producers. We do not believe it will ever be made to equal fine butter, but the low price at which it can be offered

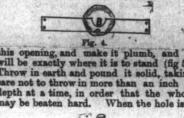


Fig. 5.—POST SET IN THE HOLE AND SOCKET.
third full, the board may be laid aside and
the filling completed. Posts set successively in this way, along the line previously marked out as already described, will stand in a straight row, without the trouble of stretching lines to set them by, or of stopping to "range" each way to see if they stand in a row with the rest. As a

consequence the work will go on more rapidly, they will be at uniform distances from each other, and labourers of ordinary ability will do as well as skilled workmen by the old way. We have set long lines of fence in this way with much satisfaction. this way with much satisfaction.

The same method may be adopted in setting flat-faced posts, in which case the central opening, instead of being semi-circular, has a flat side, as shown in fig. 6, the two auger holes being in a straight line with this face, and the board when laid on the ground being Fig. 6. placed carefully in a line with the direction of the fence.

out of the trade, the fact cannot be come of the makes, the fact cannot be compared to the trade of the state CLEANSING OF COWS.

Mr. Woods moved,

Resolved—That this Board would reiterate the desirability of carrying out the telegraphic system in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as proposed by them at their annual meetings in past years. In the meantime, should the finances of the country not justify undertaking the whole system at present, this Board would recommend that the same be commenced by carrying out that part between the mainland, the island of Anticosti, St. Paul's, C.R., and the Straits of Belleisle. And be it further.

He said when they knew there were six hundred miles of dangerous navigation from Cape Ray inwards, the importance of having this telegraphic communication established would be understood. Only last season there had been no less than three disasters to steamships in the Gulf.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. Mr. White moved that an address be presented to his Excellency by Senator Skead, Messrs. Bremner, Sandford, Kerry, and the mover, on behalf of the Board. Carried. nmittee reported on the address, hich was adopted.

PACIFIC BAILWAY AND CANALS.

Mr. McKechnie, from the Ontario Manufacturers' and Industrial Association, moved:

Whereas the building of the Canadian Pacific rallway and the deepening and enlarging of the St. Lawrence canals are absolutely necessary for the development of our national resources, for the

Master was not a delegate, he was not eligible for the position.

Mr. Greens proposed Hon. James Skead,

THE WERKLY MAIL

ORDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 81, 1879

ORDING FRIDAY, J

standard and control principal and control in the second control of the control o

as follows:—

The committee to whom the subject of compulsory inspection was referred, beg to report that they have agreed to the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Board recommend that in every city where an inspector is appointed, on all the order of real in lots of five packages or over, the inspection shall be compulsory, and in accordance with the Act, Vic. 3c, chap. 38, art. 73.

Resolved, That this Board recommend that the amendments to the Hide Inspection Act, as proposed by the Tanner's Association of Ontario, appended hereto, be adopted, vir.—

"That there should be an amendment to the Inspection Act to make the inspection of calf skins of eight pounds and over compulsory in every market on, "That the Hide Inspection Act, clause 96, be amended as follows:—That all after the word 'sale' on the seventh line be struck out, and the following added, 'or having in possession such raw hides not needle which she has used on her husband's shirts for fifty years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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VEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-

Farms tor Sale.

\$2,600 WILL PURCHASE north half of Lot 5, in 8th con. Hope, Co. Durham, 105 acres, dwelling house, out-buildings; all well fenced; close to Port Hope and Cobourg; easy terms. J. VANCE GRAVELEY, Solicitor, Cobourg. 352-8

150 ACRES, ADJOINING village of Palermo, Co. Halton: 25 acres timber, rest in high state of cultivation. Two frame dwellings, good outhouses: two orchards

DARM FOR SALE-200 ACRES

CHEAP FARMS

Miscellaneous.

50c. WARD & CO., NORTHFORD, CONN. 356-13

50 Perfumed, Snowfiake, new Chromo, Motto, &c.. Cards, (Latest and Best Styles,) name in gold, 10c. 25 Flirtation Cards 10c. post-paid. G. A. SPRING, East Wallingsord, Conn. 356-13

CARD BUYERS, Attention 1 Send 13c. and I will send 40 cards, including Snowflake, Plaid, Marble, Damask, Oriental, Morning Glory, Basket, Embossed, Brids Nest, Gold Dust &c., your name on each card. F. W. GARDINER, Lynn, Mass. 357-1

25 Beautiful all Chromo Cards, 10c., or 65 Snow-flake, Rep, Damask, assorted 10c. (large size). Agent's Outfit 10c. Send Canads 5, 1 and 2c. P.O. Stamps in payment. L. C. COE & CO., BRISTOL, CONN. 352-13 S. C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN

grey, white, and water lime, plaster, hair, &c., of Bay street, Toronto. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

STAR AUGER—THE MOST
successful Machine for boring wells in
quicksand and hard-pan. Send for circular to Manu-factory, 68 Mary street, Hamilton. 287-18-cov 25 FANCY CARDS, WITH name, Plain or Gold, 10c. Agent's cutfle life, 150 styles. HULL & SON, Hudson. N. Y. 250-26 cov



Other parties will start each ten days afterward ulars address with three cent stamp.

W. PRITTIE

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Medical.

Whitcomb's Remedy ASTHMA.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Bosten, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of Spasmodic Asthma. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever. no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,

WM. T. MASON,

Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, Lawyers,

517% Chestnut Street.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.,
Boston, Mass.:
Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used
Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and
received immediate relief, and would
most cheerfully recommend it to any
person troubled with Hay Fever or
Asthma. MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., CEICAGO, LL.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
For sale by all grocers. PERRY DAVIS SONS

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

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to reliable Tobaccos.



these various descriptions of MANU-FACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes

> UNRIVALLED RIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS

VOL. VII. NO. 358

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA

The Pestilence Brought from Turk

ish Battlefields.

SOLDIER'S FATAL GIFT

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The Medico-Chir urgical Central Blatt states that the origin of the pestilence in Russia is as follows: A Cossack, returning from the war to Wet lianka, brought his lady-love a shawl which was probably part of his spoil. The girl wore it two days and sickened with a the symptoms of the plague and died During the following four days other members of the family died. The disease spread rapidly, but the local authorities did no pay any attention to it till half the inhabitants had died and those remaining were mable to bury the victims. The epidemihad assumed serious dimensions by the 25th November, but the Government was the informed officially on the 11th Decemination of the property of the contract of the con

any margetic means were taken for preventing its spreading further. The au thorities have since exerted themselves to the utmost. As the only way to arrest the disease is to prevent all communication between the districts where it reigns and others which are healthy, a double cordon is being formed, firstly, in the towns and villages, shutting off streets where the plague reigns, and secondly by surrounding the places with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass. Quarantine also being instituted at the border of the infected district. The population is said to take an active part in preventing the crossing of the sanitary line. The panic in Russia is almost incredible. People of every class and station have petitioned for the entire countries of all intercourse—even of porta-

will be quarantined against Turkish port on the European coast of the Black Sea The East Roumelian Commission has pro posed the same measure along the coast frontier from Kustendji to Bourgas, an Roumanis has decreed a similar course is the delta of the Danube, and on the coas of the Dobrudja and issued regulation identical with those put in force by Au-tria in regard to traffic, and the importa-tion of goods across the Russian frontier.

2

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is the official report of the Toront

Ranks.	Sellers.	Buyers	Trus.
Montreal	126	****	*****
Toronto	111 564	561	12 at 564.
Merchants'	2000	100.00	[13 at 56]
Commerce	965	****	*****
Consolidated	50 1111	20.70	*****
Dominien	98	****	******
Standard	76	1	
Federal	284	97	
Imperial	99	1000	
Molson's		11.00	
LANGTE WING SOFTERIOR CUR.	65.00	955 33	
Canada Permanent	1744	****	
Freehold	1464	****	*****
Union	143	****	
Canada Landed Credit	125		
Building and Loan	110		*****
Imperial	109		******
farmers	****	****	*****
ondon & C. L. & A. Co	129	****	*****
Huron and Erie Dominion Savings and In-	134	****	*****
vestment Society	125		
ont. Sav. and Inv. Society	130		
anada Savings and L	11114	1000	
ondon Loan Company	111		*****
Iamilton Prov. and L	113		
National Inv. Co. of Canada	104		
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co		1041	
Insurance, &c.			
British America	1121	110	
Westernsolated Risk	150	****	****
Canada Life	****	201	*****
Confederation Life		133	******
Consumers' Gas	100	110	
Dominion Telegraph	80		
Globe Printing Co	140	1371	******
Railways.			
Toronto G. & B. Stock	****	****	*****
"6. p.d. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	****	****	
"6 N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds Debentures, &c.	****	****	******
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. e		1014	10 THE ROAD
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c	****	TOTA	
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	102	101	
Prin (Ont (90 pr & n c	10000	00	

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, quiet; corn, steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, very inactive; corn, very inactive. Mark Lane—Wheat at opening, slow; corn, slow. Number of cargoes on sale off the coast—wheat, tess than 5; corn, less than 5. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—wheat, 180,000 to 165,006 qrs; corn, 66,006 to 70,000 qrs; float, 70,000 to 75,000 bbls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet corn, steady; American western mixed corn, per quarter of 459 lbs., 22s 6d; Canadian peas, per qr. of 504 lbs., 32s.

Westmann, An. (2) 1974

PRODUCES

The married was the control of t where advancing compared to the United Kingdom, and shoutes 65 Mediterranean ports. The United Kingdom, and shoutes 65 Mediterranean ports are teading the teadency downwards. Receipts of wheat at Western lake and river ports for the week man direct ports for the week and interpretation of the teadency downwards. Receipts of wheat at Western lake and river ports for the week and granuary 18th, were 1,277,552 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,852 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,852 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,852 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,852 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels the previous week, and 1,752,408 bushels, v. 1,254,352 bushels, v

The state of the s

Corn—Sold on Monday at 37c on track.

Byz—Is unchanged at 59c.

Hay—Still no movement in pressed. Market receipts have been large, though showing a decline during the last couple of days. Prices have ranged from \$8.50 to \$12, with the general run from \$8 to \$10.

Straw—Receipts have been amply sufficient, and prices have been easy at \$4 to \$5 for loose and for inferior sheaf, and \$8 to \$1.50 for oat-straw in sheaves.

POTATOES—Tar-lots have been scarce and wanted at an advance; buyers could readily have been found at \$5 to \$8c, but no definite sales are reported. Street receipts have been small and insufficient, and prices firm at 90 to \$6c per bag.

Aprices—Have shown no change; offerings have remained much as before and prices unchanged at CATILE. APPLES—Have shown no change; offerings have remained much as before and prices unchanged at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for good "cookers," the general run being about \$1.50.

TRADE—Has been generally quiet but steady.

H.DES—Green have been in fair supply, but all offering wanted, and readily taken at former prices. Cured have been quiet, and cars have been lower, with a sale of one car at 7c.

Calpernine—Have been offered more freely, and taken roadily at 85c to 81 for green, the latter being for choice only; dry have sold as before at 70 to 75c for good lots.

WOOL—The market has remained dull and weak, but some movement has occurred at very low prices; some lots of pulled combling have changed hands at 18c, and some lots of choice super at 19c; but there are very few bryers in the market at even these picoes. Fleece is sold in small lots at 20c.

Tallow—Has been offered freely, and selling at unchanged price, for both reodered and rough, Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, 84.00; Calfakins, green, 8 to 10c; Calfakins, cured, 11½ to 12c; calfakins, green, 8 to 10c; Calfakins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheepakins, 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Sheep

daughter.

EMERY—At Smith's Falls, on the 18th inst., the wife of Rev. C. P. Emery, of a daughter.

ERAPPORD—In this city, on the 20th January, inst., the wife of Mr. Was. Bradford, of a son.

wilmot, youngest son of Archd. F. Campbell, aged one year and sixteen days.

Stapley aged 23 years and 4 months.

Dehart—At Beach Grove, Whitby, on Thursday, 23rd January, Dians, the beloved wife of Edwin Dehart, and daughter of the late Donald McKay, Pickering, aged 35 years.

Bradley—In Merritton, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Thomas Bradley, aged 81 years and 1 month.

Wright—In Prince Albert, on the 23rd instant, after five years illness, Eva, third daughter of Joshua Wight, Reeve of Port Perry, aged 23 years and 7 months.

McBrids—Dorothy Elemor, the eldest daughter of Robert McBride, on the 26th inst., at the Toronto Hospital, aged 12 years and 8 months.

Matlett—In Toronto, on Jan. 24th, inst., Mr. Patrick Maylett, in the 55th year of his age.

Fibridge—On Friday, the 24th January, 1879, Edwin C. Fisher, Eq., late of "Millwood," Etobicoke, in his 64th year.

LEE—On the 27th inst., at the residence of her brother, Samuel Lee, 132 Adelaide street west, Sarahn, in the 71st year of her age. Trade—Has been rather quiet since our last.

Poultray—Street receipts have been small, and prices firmer for fowl at 40 to 50; turkeys, firm, at 75c to \$1.25 generally, or \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 70c, and gree quiet stock to \$1.25 generally, or \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 70c, and gree quiet at 50c to 56c. Box lots have come forward alonyly and have stood at \$0.00 for peer lb.for turkeys and ducks and \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 56c. Box lots have come forward alonyly and have stood at \$0.00 for peer lb.for turkeys and ducks and \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 56c. Box lots have come forward alonyly and have stood at \$0.00 for peer lb.for turkeys and ducks and \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 56c. Box lots have come forward alonyly and have stood at \$0.00 for peer lb.for turkeys and ducks and \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 56c. Box lots have come forward alonyly and have stood at \$0.00 for peer lb.for turkeys and ducks and \$1.50 for fas gobblers; ducks firm at 50c to 56c. Box lots have come forward alonyly and have stood at \$0.00 for peer lb.for turkeys, and the for stopping-lots have been offered; but should the news in wed-needay's Mail of the stoppage of the import of American castile into England, in consequence of some lots being diseased, apply to Canada, there may be a surprimer large and the demand for stipping-lots have been offered; but should the news in wed-needay's Mail of the stoppage of the import of American castile into England, in onesquence of some lots being diseased, apply to Canada, there may be a surprimer large and the demand for stipping-lots have been offered; but should the news in wed-needay's Mail of the stoppage of the import of American castile into England, in onesquence of some lots being diseased, apply to Canada, there may be a surprimer large and the form and the form

"Feerless" Cheque
Protector affords a perfect protection against alteration of cheques, notes,
inaits and certificates.
Sample, \$2.50, by express.
harges paid. A g ents
wanted.
N. S. M. McNIEL,
702 Chestnut St.,
350-13 Philadelphis, Pa. THE HAMILTON

Manufacturers of Royal Clothes Wringers, Princess Washing Machines, Table Mangles, Florist's Companions, Lawn Sprinklers, Family Corn Shellers, etc., etc., orders from the trade solicited. Special attention given to repairing all kinds of Wringers, Washers, Mangles, Sewing Machines, etc.

THE HAMILTON INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

86 Merrick Street, Hamilton, Ont. 357-121 a m Livines Ellege HAMILTON, ONT.,

the most thorough, practical and popular business. College in Canada, and the only one where the course of study is directly adapted to the exigencies of the age and times.

Terms liberal. Great reduction to clubs.

Circulars sent on application to

355-4 TENNANT & MCLACHLAN. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend
to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts
of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be
empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof
and generally for such other amendments in relation
to the mode of conducting the Company's business
as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board,
F. ROPER,
Secretary.

CRAWFORD—In Alvinston, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Allan Crawford, M.D., of a daughter. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parlment of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session by the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION to amend their Act of Incorporation, (34 vichap 54) and amending acts (87 vic., chap 54). by the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, to amend their Act of Incorporation, (34 vic., chap 54) and amending acts (37 vic., chap 58) by striking out or repealing sub section 5, of section 13 of the act of incorporation aforesaid, and to authorize the said association to invest in the security of their own policies or any of them, and also to invest in securities in Great Britain and in the United States of America.

And to make legal and effectual discharges or releases throughout the Dominion, for monies or otherwise by Executors, Administrators, Guardians other Trustees, or representative given or executed according to the laws of any Province.

And for other amendments and purposes.

BEATY, HAMILTON & CASSELS,
Solicitors for the said Association,
13 Adelaids street east.

Toronto, December 19th, A. D., 1878

farms tor Sale.

MARM LANDS IN DYSART IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

30 IMPROVED FARMS AND

HIRST CILASS FAR M FOR ale, 100 acres, 3rd con., 1ot 14, township of Howard, 6 miles from Ridgetown; school house and churches close to the property; 90 acres cleared, the balance well timbered; a good frame, house; frame barn, frame driving house, frame granary, brick root house, good bearing orchard, two wells of water, 13 acres of fall wheat, 25 acres of meadow, 20 acres fall ploughed, the balance good pasture; price \$5,000. Apply to THOMAS W. CONNER, Selton Post Office. MOR SALE - AT A GREAT bargain, the best farm in Huron county, with first-class new buildings; fit for a gentleman; a splendid situation; 6 miles from 4 good markets; 130 acres, 92 improved, balance the very best of hardwood not cuilled; the best of clay loom, every inch of it all good; gently rolling, no hills; 2 houses, a splendid brick hause, with cellar, 13 rooms; also one frame; a bank barn, 70 x 40 feet, all stabled, boxed and stalled under it; lot 11 con. 4, Morris; 11 miles from Belgrave station. Price \$70 an acre, and 17 years to pay \$4,800. A bargain, and a splendid farm. ALEX. STEWART, Belgrave P. O.

Situations Vacant.

Business Chances.

TO CAPITALISTS .- A SUFFI-ANDS WANTED TO PURchase in counties of Lambton, Kent, Essex,
or Eighn, on speculation, at low price for cash.
Address J. B., Post Office box 906, Toronto. 367-1 FOR SALE—A MERCHANT fouring mill and tarm, on tide, and near railroad with a long established business. A desirable farm, 306 acres, in Maryland. (56 acres in peaches). Also, farm in Virginia, near Fredricksburg, 200 acres. Full particulars by addressing JOSEPH TATNALL, Wilmington, Deleware. 356.2 A GOOD CHANCE FOR
Dairymen, dairy farm of eighty acres, city of
Hamilton, will be rented cheap for five years and
the business with 27 cows sold at a reasonable
figure, milk selling at 6cts. Reason for selling,
proprietor leaving the city. Address box 575,
Hamilton.

financial.

OTEL FOR SALE-IN THE

BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st., N.Y. ALWAYS ASK FOR ESTERBROOK'S TEELPENS MOST POPULAR PENS A DEALERS ARKS CAMDENNY

ALLAN RITCHIESO AGENTS

442 S' PAUL ST MONTREAL CANADIAN BRANCH HOUS No. 9 KING STREET WEST TORONTO.

T.RUSSELL & SON.

ROBERT CUTHBERT, Manager, 55-26 No. 9 King street west Toronto

Miscellaneous.

50 Transparent Cards (Nobby scenes) with name 15 cts. Full outfit 10cts. F. H. PARSONS.

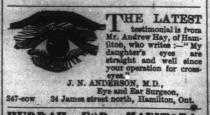
ARDS—10 Lilly of the Valley, 10 Scroll, 10 En-graved, 10 Transparent, 1 Model Love Letter, 1 fard Case, name on all, post-paid, 15c. 4 packs be. WARD & CO., NORTHFORD, CONN. 856-13

each card. F. W. GARDINER, Lynn, mass.

25 Beautitul all Chrome Cards, 10c., or 65 Snow-fake, Rep. Damask, assorted 10c. (large size). Agent's Outfit 10c. Send Canada i, 1 and 2c. P.O. Stamps in payment. L. C. COE & CO., Bristol, Com. 352-13 C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Torouto.

TAR AUGER-THE MOST 25 FANCY CARDS, WITH 10c. 150 styles. HULL & SON, Hudson. N.Y. 833-26 cow

Catalogue FREE. MONTELAL KOV



A large party will start by special first-class train or Winnipeg on the

26TH MARCH. For particulars address with three cent stamp. R. W. PRITTIE, Manitoba Land Office, 35 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO. 356-8

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Short-horns and Berkshire Pigs, the property of John Miller, "Thistle Ha'," Brougham, Ontario. The sale will take place at "Thistle Ha'," the residence of MR. JOHN MILLER, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNEDAY, February 20th, 1879, the following stock will be sold:—

60 Imported Cotswold Ewes, in Lamb to "Northleach Champion."

40 Yearling Ewes and Ewes Lambs, bred from Imported Stock.

7 Young Short-horn Heiters.

7 Young Short-horn Bulls. Also a number of Young Berkshire Pigs. The above stock is all first-clast in every way.

Lunch will be provided for those attending the sale, at 11 o'clock. Sale commencing at 12 o'clock. No reserve whatever.

Terms.—Eight mouths, asselit on good paper, bearing 6 per cent interest, or 6 per cent allowed for cash.

LEVI FAIREANKS, Auctioneer.

Teams will meet parties at Duffin's Creek Station, night before and morning of sale.

WM. MILLER, Ciaremont. J. MILLER, Brougham January 24th, 1879.

DEPING 4 POLITIER CEPING

SEEDS! RELIABLE SEEDS!!

BRUCE'S Farm. Vegetable and Flower leeds have been before the Canadian public for twenty-eight years, and we quality.
Our DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATA-LOGUE, beautifully illustrated, containing all necessary information for the successful cultivation of Vegetables, Flowers, Field Roots, Potatoes &c., is now published, and will be mailed FREE to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Growers, Hamilton, Canada VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

A beautiful work of 106 Pages, One Coloured Flower Plate, and 306 Hilustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a Five Cert Stame. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Coloured Plates, and many hundred Engrayings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German and English.

Vick's litustra'ed Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Coloured Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. For \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five Cant Stame for a Floran Gudg, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address, 361-6.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.



GERMAN SEEDS TEN WEEK STOCKS, WALLFLOWERS, ASTERS, ZIMMAS, as to be had from the

FRIEDRICK ADOLPH HAAGE, JR., ERFURT, GERMANY.
English and German price lists sent free on 857-8 RUSSIAN WHITE WHEAT-I

have tested the Russian wheat three years. In 1876 I imported 100 lbs; I sowed it May 27th; I sowed Fife the same time; I thrashed 23 bush, per acre of Fife. The Fife was hadly rusted, but there was no rust on the Russian, and it was a week earlier than the Fife. In 1877 I sowed Russian and Fife; I thrashed 23 bush, per acre of Russian, and 17 of Fife, the Fife being rusted, and none on the Russian. In 1878 I sowed Russian, and had 27 bush, per acre; it stood up and was just as bright in straw as any fall wheat in the first of the season, when other spring wheat suffered from joint worm and blight, and was almost a failure. I have 400 bush, for sale at \$2.00 per bush, bags free. Samples sent to any

FARMING LANDS in Sanilac and Huron Counties, Mich.
Address M. H. Alliardt,
No. 1 Williams' Union Biock, Detroit, Mich.,
BRUNO GERNT,
155-13 Forestville, Sanilac Co., Mich. Medical.

Whitcomb's Remedy ASTHMA,

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Bosten, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of Spasmodic Asthma. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by

one troubled with Hay Fever of Astama, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,

WM. T. MASON,

Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, Lawyers,

517% Chestnut Street.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used
Jonas Whizomb's Asthma Remedy and
received immediate relief, and would
most cheerfully recommend it to any
person troubled with Hay Fever or
Asthma. MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Eilis Ave., CHICAGO, LIZ.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to reliable Tobaccos.



The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANU-FACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes

UNRIVALLED Cotswold Sheep. Short-horn Cattle, and Berkshire

Pigs.

Sheep the property of Wm. M. Miller, "Echo Bank Farm," Claremont, Ontario.

Short-horns and Berkshire Pigs, the property of Short-horns and Berkshire Pigs, the property of Short-Bank Tiller, "Brougham, Ontario.

BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS

Short-se, in Caddies of 80 lbs.

STWING TWINGOLD BAR, on GOLD TWINGOLD BAR, on QUEEN, QUEEN,

PILOT, PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8a,

NAPOLEON, Rich Maboge in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs. ADVAL ARMS, 198

VICTORIA, TO.

BRUNETTE, 194 CELEBRATED BRANDS

BLACK SWEET **CHEWING TOBACCOS** No 1 NELSON NAVY, 24.30

No I LITTLE FAVORITE. No1 PRINCEOFWALES.

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Stand-dard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

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

W. C. McDONALD,

MONTREAL THE WEEKLY MAIL

VOL. VII. NO. 358.

HE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The Pestilence Brought from Turkish Battlefields.

SOLDIER'S FATAL GIFT.

VIDNNA, Feb. 3.—The Medico-Chir urgical Central Blatt states that the origin of the pestilence in Russia is as follows: A Cossack, returning from the war to Wetlianka, brought his lady-love a shawl, which was probably part of his spoil. The girl wore it two days and sickened with all the symptoms of the plague and died. During the following four days other members of the family died. The disease spread ranidly, but the local authorities did not bers of the family died. The disease spread rapidly, but the local authorities did not pay any attention to it till half the inhabitants had died and those remaining were unable to bury the victims. The epidemic had assumed serious dimensions by the 25th November, but the Government was any informed officially on the 11th Decem-

the utmost. As the only way to arrest the disease is to prevent all communication between the districts where it reigns and others which are healthy, a double cordon is being formed, firstly, in the towns and villages, shutting off streets where the plague reigns, and secondly by surrounding the places with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass. Quarantine also being ing the places with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass. Quarantine also being instituted at the border of the infected district. The population is said to take an active part in preventing the cressing of the sanitary line. The panic in Russia is almost incredible. People of every class and station have petitioned for the entire cessation of all intercourse—even of portal communication, between the rest of Russia communication—between the rest of Russia and the Volga. Letters sent from the Astrachan and Tsaritzin are not received by the persons to whom they are addressed. Some people even refuse to take paper

Some people even refuse to take paper money.

A Berlin correspondent says Russian railway cars are no longer admitted to German territory. The export of grain from Poland will suffer severely from this restriction. The Russian Government is discussing the expediency of prohibiting the transit of Russian provisions sent to victual the Balkan army. The Russian santary commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse within Western Russia and to permit communication only under quarantine.

The Porte announces that Russian ports will be quarantined against Turkish ports on the European coast of the Black Sea. The East Roumelian Commission has proposed the same measure along the coast frontier from Kustendji to Bourgas, and Roumania has decreed a similar course in the delta of the Danube, and on the coast of the Dobrudja and issued regulations identical with those put in force by Austria in regard to traffic, and the importation of goods across the Russian frontier.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—An imperial decree establishes strict passport regulations

Berlin, Feb. 3.—An imperial decree establishes strict passport regulations between Russia and Germany after February 19th. Every traveller before entering Germany must prove he has not been in a suspected or infected district within twenty days; all clothes and baggage must be disinfected.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Precautions against the plane are being taken at Marseilles and

of Cossacks and one of infantry are marching to reinforce the military cordon, which is a thousand miles long, around the districts infected by the plague.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 4.—A regiment has started from this place and another from Galatz for the formation of a samitary cordon on the Russian frontier.

PALIERMO, Feb. 4.—A rumour of an outbreak of the plague at Odessa caused violent

break of the plague at Odessa caused violent demonstrations here, which were quieted by the announcement that the Government had ordered a quarantine of one week on all arrivals from the Black Sea.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—It is stated that according to an investigation by the German Board of Health the plague existed in Astrakhan since May, 1877. Even paper money in the district has been ordered to be burned.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Berlin despatch says:—It is reported that Germany and Austria are preparing to call England's attention to the danger of the unrestricted admission of imports from Russia. A NEW SOURCE OF GRAIN

SUPPLY. Siberia Likely to be a Formidable Competitor with America and Russia—A New Route to Tobolsk Opened.

London, Feb. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—In consequence of the discovery of a sea route to Siberia, two schooners were built at Tjumen. One sailed last August laden with tallow from Tobolsk, and arrived at the mouth of the River Obi on September 3rd, after which she proceeded to London and Cronstadt Wheat from Siberia is likely to be a formidable competitor with American and even with Russian wheat, as it may be sold in London, sian wheat, as it may be sold in London, including freight, for 99 cents per pood, while Russian wheat costs 108½ cents and American wheat 110½.

Home Ruiers in Council. DUBLIN, Feb. 4 .- At the meeting of the Home Rule League to-night, seventeen Home Rule members of Parliament were present. The extremists violently attacked Dr. Butt. The resolution, which the latter threatened to regard as a declaration of want of confidence, was rejected by 34 to 22. It is reported Dr. Butt is dissatisfied with the cleseness of the division.

The Zulu War. The English will have some tough fighting at the Cape before they subdue the Zulus, led by Cetevayo. No potentate in Africa takes greater pride in his military array than the Zulu King. It is as much a hobby with him as it is with some Indian princes to maintain a with some Indian princes to maintain a arge army in as efficient a condition as large army in as efficient a condition as circumstances render possible. Since his accession to the throne the rudiments of drill have been introduced into the Zulu host, and the greater number of his troops carry arms of precision. Lord Chelmsford, the present Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, has just published a pamphlet which gives the numerical strength of the Zulu army as a little over 40,000 men, without including seven regiments of veterans. Following the German plan, Cetevayo passes the whole male population of his kingdom through the ranks, Enlistment commences at fourteen or fifteen years of age, and it would appear that the men, once enrolled, belong permanently to the army, for it is stated that no soldier is allowed to marry until he is forty years old, being for it is stated that no soldier is allowed to marry until he is forty years old, being more than twenty years from the date of enlistment. The regular troops are divided into thirty-three regiments, excluding the seven veteran battalions, eighteen regiments being composed of married soldiers and fifteen of bachelors. At present, Lord Chelmsford has no more than 14,000 men under his command, a large proportion of whom are, unfortunately, native levies. Nevertheless, British pluck and skill will no doubt conquer as of yore,