uring reliable information about this Province and the differen and freight, will learn that the undersigned will forward to any ad-

LOURED MAP OF THE PROVINCE

ALSO, A TAINING RELIABLE INFORMATION

RIVER FARMS FOR SALE.

per acre, less than Government price, and titles good ! or sale at from 50c to \$1.25 per acr

PH A. NESBITT EMERSON, MANITOBA.

Jewellerp.



and Publications.

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REFULLY BY ALL LOVERS OF MAISTAR AND ONE anel, Gilt Centre Stamp, Gilt Edges, Photo

BIBLE FOR S6.00 Machinery. NTING AFTER -AND **ULTRY?** MAIL HALLADAY

STANDARD WINDMILL

spring.

The HALLADAY MILL is the cheapest power for pumping, cutting feed, grinding and shelling corn, sawing wood, &c. The only mill that received two medals and two diplomas. Purely automatic. Every large country house should have a Mill. Village Water Works a speciality. FRED HILLS.

HAVE YOU SEED WHEAT?

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES FOR SALE? SEED OATS? .

USE IT

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PEAS FOR SEED? CORN ? CLOVER ?

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL It will cost in the Dally Mail, in ten line space on

dollar each insertion; in the Weekly Mail, in tem line space, one dollar and fifty sents each insertion. Contract rates will be sent on application.

THE WEEKLY MAIL published every Thursday morning is time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-actioned by first trains and express to all paris of the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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

VOL. VI. NO. 309.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Turkey Must Make Heavy Sacrifices.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS

AUSTRIAN WAR NOTE.

Immense English Preparations.

Arsenals at Work light and bay.

All The End Uncertain

Ferdals.

All The Latest Telegrams.

Ferdals.

Ferdals.

Ferdals.

All The Latest Telegrams.

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sement has received information that the two De handed over 9. Activations are provided to have a smeed the Care of his friendship, and begged him to consider Austria's interests. The Sultan's health is said to have been so shattered by recent events that serious apprehensions are felt.

THE EASTERN GUESTON.—Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords yesterday that great inconvenience would be caused by the absence of hisself at the Congress and anabassador with full powers would, thereby the control of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the control of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of credit and the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and the current of the vote of the v

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A S. P. Festerburg correspond

at the conditions of weakness and helplessness in which we entered upon the Crimean war. Sir Garnet states if war were declared now, England would have four hundred thousand men ready to fall into line and backed three hundred and seventy-two fall conditions. THE DUNKIN ACT.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 22.—The first day's voting on the by-law repealing the Dunkin Act in the County of Brant Took place to-day, with the following result:—

fagdala, and that the is staff is to be volseley, so well-known his having commanded the peditionary force. These is Standard, the leading the states are made no.

Earl Russell is seriously ill. His condition causes the gravest anxiety.

lieved to be broken.

Earl Russell is seriously ill. His condition causes the gravest anxiety.

A hundred and sixty emigrants left New York on Saturday for Auralia.

It is expected that the Imperial Parliament will be dissolved about Easter.

The Shah of Persia is to visit St. Petersburg shortly on invitation from the Czar.

Dr. Allen, of Belleville, has been committed for trial for attempting to produce an abortion.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed a bill making burglary, arson, and rape capital offences.

The trunk railways continue to cut freight rates, and the compact appears to be a complete failure.

Mr. William Workman, ex-Mayor of Montreal, died on Saturday night after a long and severe illness.

The London Times notices a fall in United States bonds, and says very little pressure would cause a sharp fall.

The Cardinals commence on Monday to discuss the attitude the Holy See shall adopt towards the Italian Government.

The company formed to prospect for oil in Lanark has broken up, the owner of the land having backed out of his engagement.

Startling customs frauds at New York are expected to be disclosed shortly, involving a number of firms throughout the States.

The Irish Societies of Montreal have de-

The Irish Societies of Montreal have decided not to have a public procession on St. Patrick's Day, out of respect to the memory of the late Pope.

It appears that Cardinal Peeci was not chosen Pope "by adoration," but obtained the requisite two-thirds majority on the third ballot.

tenced to two years at hard labour in State prison.

Twenty-six thousand miners of Aberdare, Glamorgan County, South Wales, have accepted a reduction of five percent in their wages.

The Daily Telegraph says Earl Russell's condition is such as not to permit any hope. The other papers, however, state there is no cause for immediate anxiety.

The Utah Legislature has passed a law practically distranchising Gentiles, and placing the control of elections entirely in the hands of the Mormon priests.

The space at the Paris exhibition allotted to the United States not having proved sufficient, a further concession of a hundred feet square has been secured.

The Washington House of Representatives has passed by a large majority a bill

Herr Camphansen, German Minister of Finance, has placed his resignation in the hands of Prince Bismarck, who has refused to accept it. The National Liberals declare if Herr Bennigsen is not appointed Vice-Chancellor they will oppose the pending tax bill and compel the resignation of Herr Camphansen.

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It is considered the Tobacco Tax bill is certain of defeat in the German Parliament, and that Herr Camphansen's resignation of the Finance Ministership will follow. The National Liberals have broken off negotiations with Prince Bismarck, and the entrance of Herr Bennigsen into the Ministry, at present, is declared impossible. It is believed the new Pope will not be so liberal as expected, and that Leo XIII. will be found to have considerably altered the views of Cardinal Peoci. The entire personnel of the Pontifical Court is to be changed, and all diplomatic negotiations.

A petition true Tames Gerolot Bennett, praying Congress to endurse his projected of the province of North Pole, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce. The Continues of the Senate Committee on Commerce of the Government to relieve the distress are of the street of Province of the Government to relieve the distress are of the House of the Government to relieve the three could be a thread of the province of the Government to

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

A very disgraceful paragraph in the Free

Press of this city on Madame Cauchon's
death reflects most cruelly and disgracefully on the late Lieutenant-Governor of

The Weshington From of Regions, and the control of the control of

PRINCIPALISM.

INC. TERRITA MAT. SURVIVA PRINCIPAL MATERIAL PRINCIPAL PRINCI

(Continued on Fourth Pag ONTARIO ASSEMB

Third Legislature---Third

On the motion of Hon. Mr. House resolved itself into Supply.

The items of \$28,015 for the Items of the Blind, Brantford, and of \$3 immigration expenses, were carried in the state of the Blind, Brantford, and of \$3 immigration.

would take such steps as were

the matter.
The item was passed. On the item of \$66,638.12 for complied with all the conditions it with regard to its charities, as entitled itself to the Government Mr. Clarke (Norfolk) said

came to the city hospitals from tricts than was registered in the to which they came. (No, no.) that the Government should e establishment of poor houses county, which would relieve the and other city hospitals.

Mr. Barr agreed that the ci
ally received the lion's share of
ernment grants, while the rur were rather poorly provided for.

were rather poorly provided for.
After further discussion,
Mr. Cameron said he did n
ask any additional aid for th
Hospital. But he wanted to ca
tion of the House to the vast
tion between the grants
asylums and those given to
between the amount granted
relief of the insane and the amo
for the relief of the sick who sti
their reason. The sum devote
of hospitals was \$43,000, wh
voted to the aid of asylums wa of hospitals was \$43,000, wh voted to the aid of asylums was or thereabouts. This was a disproportion, considering that of patients admitted to asylu the past year was 544, and that admitted to hospitals 10,331 these hospitals are, as they mued in large bentres, rural gent that the ways of getting two place those who needed it wer was very sorry to see so mi feeling introduced into the pressuch objections as had been discreditable to humanity. did come to the cities, what son? Why, as soon as a man and disabled for work, he nat tated towards the city, where could find prompt charitable that way the city assiste country round. The citizens no of complaining of that; it did whether the object of charity the city or in the country, it assistance it was granted him, reflecting man looked at the would see that it was to the the country to keep such personance. the country to keep such per to cure them, if possible, i they might resume work. no matter of locality, but

with regard to the charge of material in the Industrial D the Central Prison,
Mr. Wood stated that the ment of the prison.

Mr. Cameron asked if the ber meant to say that the whof the Canada Car Company the ment was \$45,000. He unthere was still an amount duder for labour.

Mr. Wood said that it was to force the claim for unperfective the Company.

The contract of the contract o

THE ENGLISH MAIL, helping to conceal the strength of the bey- well, able to work, and in some employ- therefore, that they may be held at inter-

The first control of the control of

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878

THE BUDGET

THOSE who expected that the Dominter. The Speech is for the greater part a repetition of a story now four years old. It has all the well-known earmarks. Even for Mr. CARTWRIGHT, who, for one or two sessions at all events relieved his reputation somewhat from the accusation of "mix"ing and muddling," it was a
poor speech, dreadfully disjointed.
Comparisons were attempted which were
not concluded, and statements were
made which there was no attempt to esmade which there was no attempt to establish. Moreover, wholly irrelevant matters were dragged in, such as the amount of municipal indebtedness in the United States, and apparently with no other object than to fill up an allotted period of time. And, finally, the Finance Minister had no measure of relief

Mr. Cartwright spoke of the weighty bequeathed to their successors. He ought to have been ashamed to include in the amount the \$30,000,000 for the Pacific Railway, as the scheme of the late Government if it had been carried out would have brought in a return from the reserved lands along the line of the road as fast as the sub-

took from it in another.

Mr. Cartwright also spoke, and spoke with evident emphasis if not heat, of the increase in the ordinary expendi ture between 1867 and 1873 of ten lions of dollars, yet in almost the same breath he confessed that he was unable to bring his economized annual expenditure, in a period of serious depression, below or even down to the largest yearly expenditure ever estimated by the late Government, when trade was brisk and the receipts when trade was brisk and the receipts were constantly increasing, even after two millions a year had been struck off the burden of taxation. It is altogether a fair illustration of Mr. Cartwrieht's silver and brazen shield, and stamps him as a man who is indifferent as to the character of his statements so long

casting the future in the all-important matter of revenue. Last year dition.

he estimated he would receive \$23,400,000. He actually received a million and a half less. His estimate for the trade has fallen from \$218,000,accessed to the picture of the picture furnished by Reform rule. Our total trade has fallen from \$218,000,accessed to the picture of the picture furnished by Reform rule. Our total trade has fallen from \$218,000,accessed to the picture of the standing his disappointment last year he is still hopeful. This hope he base on the fact that he received in the sever months since the close of the last fisca months since the close of the last fiscal year a million more revenue than for the same period in the preceding year. But admittedly, a quarter of this amount is due to the large importations at St. John, necessitated by the loss of goods by the great fire, while on some other items of revenue, the Excise notably, there is a decrease. Everyone would be rejoiced to believe that Mr. Carrwaight's conclusions from the small increase of Customs duties which he has lately received might be realized, as well as that we have "turned the tide," as he expresses it; but we greatly fear that his

thus plainly and squarely. The Opposition accept it with all cheerfulness and readiness. They do not hesitate to take the gauntlet thus flauntingly thrown in their faces. It is the first time that the Government have put so fairly the issue between a policy of laissez faire and one of action. We thank them for their exceptional honesty of declaration. Whether it was deliberately weighed and expressed, or a mere ebulition of the moment, we believe it to be a deliberate statement of Party policy, and upon it the Opposition are prepared to carry their banners into the approaching contest.

. THE ISSUE.

THE historian of the first decade of the Confederation will have no difficulty ion Government would do something, in summarising the records of the first from the serious imputation brought upon them by their own conduct of being mere "flies on the wheel" in so far as

and second Administrations. In 1868 the exports and imports of Canada amounted to \$131,000,000. In 1873, the last year of the Macdonald Government of the macdonald Government of the population. The depression which set in at the close of 1873 shows the last year of the Macdonald Government of the macdonald Government of the macdonald Government of the population. The depression in jobbers who surround him. The country has been the respect to the macdonal of the population. The depression of the population. The depression in jobbers who surround him. The country has been the respect to the macdonal of the population. The depression of the design in jobbers who surround him. The country has been the respect to the previous in the previo our trade policy is concerned, will be ment, they reached \$218,000,000. Net disappointed in the Budget Speech yes- increase under the first Administration, terday delivered by the Finance Minis- \$87,000,000. The surplus of revenue

1868	\$ 201,836
1869	
1870	1,166,716
1871	3,712,479
1872	3,125,345
1873	1,638,822

the line of the road as fast as the subsidy was paid out. Equally ashamed onght he to have been to speak of debentures falling due as a serious obligation, for every one can see that if they added to the debt in one direction they took from it in another.

"acquisition and organization of new territory and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion."

The capital expenditure on Public Works

1869	514,000
1870	
	6,236,000
10/0.4.	6,005,000
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Besides this	debts of the Provinces
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	1873. The immigrants from
Francisco Mariano	
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1868 - 0 - 1869	34,000 43,100 44,500 37,000

against his opponents.

If Mr. Cartwright has been a very Cassandra when depicting the legacy left of his predecessors and the results which, if they had not gone out of office, must have ensued, he has been more than hopeful in forecasting the future in the all-important matter of revenue. Last year dition.

d	\$50,000,000 in four years. The sur pluses have been as follows:
	1874 \$ 888,800 1875 935,600
t .	\$1,824,400 But this fades away before the deficits:
	1876

by no less than \$2,150,000. migration under their regime	
follows:	
1874	23,900 .
1875	
1876	
* 1877	7,700
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of Excise revenue, but now it costs \$4.25. And yet the Tories were spend-thrifts.

In 1872-3 when the Ottawa departments were so crowded with Tory clerks and messengers that it was no uncommon thing for Mr. Mackenzie to see them falling over one another in mixed heaps in the passages, Civil Government cost \$750,000. He has reformed all that and now it costs only \$812,000.

In 1872-3 Pensions cost the country \$49,000. But those were the days of the corruptionists, for the list has been reduced to \$112,000. There is no denying the fact that it takes Reformers to apply the knife.

THE MEN AT THE HELM.

On the 30th June, 1878, the public debt of Canada was \$130,000,000; it is now \$165,000,000, or over \$40 per head of the population. The depression in the first part of the south of the projected line of railway, and in no possible sense an auxiliary to it. Lastly, there was the Kaministiquia job, prompted by Oliver & Co., where the Premier paid away \$70,000 all told for a site for the eastern depot, although the Town Plot was but a paper hamlet in a huge wilderness where sites as good might have been secured for nothing, and a better one at the Landing for the asking.

Pursuing this vast work in a random way without any settled policy or fixed notion of what he is about, Mr. Machania and the Rat Portage, it overcomes but twenty feet of a difference in levels of nearly four hundred and fifty feet, while it remains as before, away to the south of the projected line of railway, and in no possible sense an auxiliary to it. Lastly, there was the Kaministiquia job, prompted by Oliver Was the Landing for the asking.

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how a great and prespection halton could be made, foll back in their seasts in Parliament, and tell the people they are going to let things drift, and trust to Providence is kind, but it never favourss people who are content to be governed by a helpless and corrupt turesacracy.

The Budget in brief.—"We can't pay care statement and tell the people who are content to be governed by a helpless and corrupt turesacracy.

The Budget in brief.—"We can't pay can't be two providence is kind, but it never favourss people who are content to be governed by a helpless and corrupt turesacracy.

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The Budget in brief.—"We can't pay can't be provided can alike. The Budget in brief.—"We can't pay can't be provided to the worth help and the can't be can't in the case, the back gentleman will withdraw his motion. The beginning and the providence is favours people who are a secondary to the pay to the pay to the pay to the providence is favours people who are content to be governed by a helpless and corrupt to the provided people who are a secondary to the pay to

March part of the land in the properties of the land o

Manitoba and British Columbia.

Mr. Mackenzie objected to give any more information than appeared in the Public Accounts. The motion was an insult to the high personage against whom it was addressed.

Mr. Mackenzie said he would look into the matter.

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Treasury benches were in Opposition, they charged that the Government of the day was extravagant and corrupt, and not only matter that the matter.

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of the Dominion. But it is only due to him to say that his entire attention has been devoted to the Mercer estate.

DOMENION PARTIANTANTAN

(Continued from Third Page.)

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

motion from any personal feeling towards his Excellency, but, he believed, the extension from any personal feeling towards lion and a quarter of dollars. He men-

advertising. They illustrated admirably "How not to do it." He had to complain of the same thing respecting many returns asked for by gentlemen of the Opposition

Mr. Mackenzie said he would see the urther information wanted was supplied.
Mr. STEPHENSON asked the Government for information respecting a return passed last session as to the Mounted Police force. It had not been brought down up to this

in the Senate last session show t the difference would not be more the common of the Ministry ought to recommon of the common of the der the matter.
Mr. PLUMB argued in favour of the South This there are the first house, at the proof is the proof in the proof ern reute. He commented also upon the mistakes made by the Government in commentation of the sound of the sou mistakes made by the Government in co structing the Pacific Telegraph line. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Northern lin had been selected because of its shor ness, and that the country traversed by would be more accessible for settlemer. The statements he had made were not hout such as he had derived from his e gineers, and others who had been in country referred to. He had obtain ntry referred to. He had community referred to. He information recently, and believe e was no difficulty as to the muske west of Red River, greater than the Juli muskeg, east of that river, which had to ountered. It was the duty of the Go ts, but only so far as that could b done without damage to the general interests, and lengthening the road twenty of thirty miles would lead to a large per manent cost. He had no interest to serve this matter but the public interest, as if any mistake had been made, he wou be glad to remedy it if he could. He ha no reason to believe that either Mr. Fler ing or Mr. Marcus Smith had made an nistakes in this connection.

Dr. TUPPER asked if the line had be ely settled between Selkirk and Fo Mr. MACKENZIE said the line had bee located, but if it were found that any mi takes of location had been made, it was open to the Government to suggest change and the House to accept or reject them. Mr. Smith (Selkirk) said while he do sired to see the road go south, he guided in his opinion by the report of M. Marcus Smith, and did not see how

change could now be made. change could now be made.

Mr. Trow expressed it as his belief from his observations in the North-West, an from information received by him, that the southern route was the best. Mr. KIRKPATRICK was speaking who six o'clock was called, and the Hou GENERAL. The frequency with which we are no hearing of ocean steamers breaking the shafts seems to call for remark. Railw. car wheels and axles, steam boilers, a shafts, should be made of best iron that the world can produce, should be of the most perfect workm There is said to be a "collapse of pock There is said to be a "collapse of pocks books" among those who speculated for rise in opium in consequence of war Turkey, where there is a considerable production of the article. At one time is long ago opium had advanced to \$8 per I in gold, in the leading American marke but it is now down to \$5.50.

One of the churches burned in New Yo the night of Sunday last was substantia built of stone, all but the steeple, whi was of wood. The sparks from the lar burning building near by set fire to a twooden steeple, and the church was d troyed. The New York papers say that h for this wooden steeple the church coressily have been saved.

er in 1875 as the best argu-ould be used in favour of the te, and if its statements wer

er reports to show that the North te was not a favourable one, an

Southern route was prairie near

mileage difference between t es was 20, not 30 miles. The Pi

line would cost \$1,100,0

A rumour has been in circulation Mr. Gladstone's house had been attach by the mob. The rumour was unfounbut two months ago a man wearing Turkish fez was seen suspiciously loiter about Mr. Gladstone's residence. Si then police have been stationed at house, and other precautions taken, to p tect the right hon. gentleman from lence. The man was last seen about

Upon the arrival of the Prince of Wa Upon the arrival of the Prince of Watrain at Slough a soldier of the Huss got out of a carriage with other passeng and remained upon the platform watch the huntsmen alight. When the Prileft his saloon the soldier stood gazat his Royal Highness, but did not salor in any way notice the Prince, who in hunting costume. His Royal Highn who was evidently surprised at the mwant of military courtesy, sent one of railway officials to ask him what regim he belonged to, when the soldier said, 11th Hussars. The reply was conveyed the Prince, who then drove to the mee Farnham Royal.

A most remarkable and mysterious is reported from Cork. In St. Jose Cemetery, there, an interment of a company control of the same control of the sa

is reported from Cork. In St. Jose Cemetery there, an interment of a c was about to take place, when it was covered that the grave had not been o ed. Those attending the funeral immately took spades and shovels, and, a digging not more than half a foot, found the remains of a full-grown per who had been buried without a co The body was in a very advanced stag decomposition, and none of those who decomposition, and none of those who it could say whether it was male or fe it could say whether it was male or fer.

An informal investigation into the attook place before the magistrates, who discovered the body examined, as well as the gravedig who could give no explanation of how body came there. It was stated that head was severed from the trunk, and leg was cut off from the knee down.

The property of the affair and the series in the series are investigating the affair and the series in the series are investigating the affair and the series are investigating the affair and the series are investigation into the series are investigation.

police are investigating the affair, an rangements are being made for the mation of the body.

The editor of the St. Albans Advewas at the Windsor hotel ball, and sa was at the Windsor hotel ball, and sa his report:—"Just after the entry of Dufferin and lady—an event that place without our knowledge—we str into the ball-room, and made our wa ward the grand dais. Standing there moments, patiently awaiting the arriv the distinguished guests, and failing t them come in, we turned to a gentle who happened to stand near us, and p ing his arm, enquired in a very ca who happened to stand near us, and ping his arm, enquired in a very earmanner, at what time was his Excel expected to put in an appearance, gentleman thus questioned looked and smilingly said:—'I am Lord Duffirm and bent on playing a joke of we replied in return, 'Oh, sir, you're ing!' 'I ndeed, sir, 'I'm not,' he rep' 'I can assure you sir I am Lord ing! 'Indeed, sir, I'm not,' ne re 'I can assure you, sir, I am Lord ferin;' and sure enough he was. ferin; and sure enough he was. apologized for our abruptness in addrhim, and seeing our embarrassment grasped our hand and laughed heart our blunder. This little incident affus a splendid opportunity to form taquaintance of the Governor-Gener Canada."

Mr. Evarts was recently called up Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadel strong Protectionist, who sends North American the substance of the retary's remarks on international matters. He says, then, that he brought up to believe in protecting industries; that he hopes to aid the extending their foreign markets with all injuring the markets they have, and that in all transactions oreigners he remembers that his s to look after the interests of the tates. "As to Canada, he can ittle while the subject of a re-reaty with the Dominion may at being brought over the frontier a dian products, and his idea of the reto be desired with Canada partake a Zollverein than those of the form meutary reciprocity." We fancy the crican munufacturers and product have little fear that their interestifier in the hands of the presentary of State.

dvertising. They illustrated adm. 'How not to do it." He had to con of the same thing respecting many re-

Mr. Mackenzie said he would see the further information wanted was supplied. Mr. Stephenson asked the Government or information respecting a return passed ast session as to the Mounted Police force It had not been brought down up to this Mr. MACKENZIE said he would look into

Mr. Mackenzis said he would now into the matter.

Mr. McCarthy resumed the debate on the Budget. When the gentlemen on the Treasury benches were in Opposition, they charged that the Government of the day was extravagant and corrupt, and not only made the charge, but put it into the platform of the party. It was true the Finance Minister was now able to say that there was a reduction of ordinary expenditure in was a reduction of ordinary expenditure 1876-77 over that of 1873-4 of about a ion and a quarter of dellars. He men-cioned various works charged to revenue, ensus, and some others, from both years, howing that while in the latter year these services cost \$3,151,070, in the former year they cost \$1,820,000, the difference between the two amounts showing either a starving of particular services or expenditure in 1873-4 which were not necessary in 1876-7. 1873-4 which were not necessary in 1876-7. In 1873-4, had the Revenue not been large, the amount of \$3,151,070 would have been charged to Capital Account. The result was that fairly analyzing the Public Accounts, the expenditure of the Government, was really larger last year than the expenditure of the late Government, or rather their Estimates, much as the Conservative party were denounced as extravagant and corrupt. He complained of the cost of the Military College at Kingston, a large portion of the cost of which had been spent during the last election in that city and during the last election in that city ne saw there were \$30,000 more

ne saw there were \$30,000 more in the estimates of this session for this institution, which would probably be spent at the next election. Returning to the annual expenditures, he asked what could the Government say about their economy, when in 1875-6 they had spent on ordinary expendicure \$235,054 more than the lar penditure of a Government they penditure of a Government they had so greatly denounced? Every one could see that any attempt made in the way of economy was with an eye to the approaching election, and in the hope of hoodwink. ing the electron, and in the hope of hoodwink-ing the electors of the Dominion. He next dealt with the increase in the charges to revenue, which amounted in gross to half a million of dollars. While the revenue decreased the expenditures in-creased. Much had been said by gentlemen opposite about the engagements with regard to public work entered upon by the revious Administration. He read from the platform of the Grit Convention of 1867 to show that that party pledged itself then to the enlargement of the canals, and from the Globe of 1871, declaring that our rulers would be traitors to the country if they lost a single season in proceeding with the Pacific railway. The Finance Minister took credit for having reduced the rate of interest on the public debt, but this was a meeters on the public debt, but this was a puerile claim, and one to which no Govern-ment would be entitled. Money can be borrowed more cheaply now than twenty years ago. Besides the recent loans had been negotiated on the strength of the silver side of the shield, which the Finance Minister presented to the moneyed men of England, and which he was enabled to do, as he himself declared, because of the excellent administration of affairs by his predecessors. He then proceeded to contrast Mr. Cartwright's Estimates with the realised results, showing how very far out in his calculations he had been. He next entered when trade matters requiring out here.

calculations he had been. He next entered upon trade matters, pointing out how materially the lines of our commerce had changed in recent years, how much less business we were doing with Great Britain, and how much more with the United States, and how largely our direct trade with China and Japan had fallen off for the benefit of the neighbouring country. The Finance Minister had declared the Washington Treaty to be a capitulation which had left us nothing to offer in exchange for reciprocity, but our fisheries had just been declared to be weeth had a possible or the commerce of the second of the had left us nothing to offer in exchange for reciprocity, but our fisheries had just been declared to be worth half a million a year, which was probably a fair set off against the profit of our neighbours on the fifty millions of goods they exported to Canada every year. He dwelt, in conclusion, with great warmth and force upon some disgraceful expressions used by the Minister of Finance in the course of his picnic speeches in reference to Sir John Macdonald and Senator Macpherson.

Mr. PATTERSON (Brant) paid a high compliment to Mr. McCarthy for his ability.

He (Mr. McCarthy) had a nigh com-pliment to Mr. McCarthy for his ability. He (Mr. McCarthy) had evidently realized the expectation of the organ of the Con-servative party, and supplied the brains which was so greatly wanting to it. But which was so greatly wanting to it. But he (Mr. Patterson) contended that the member for Cardwell had not used the figures which he had produced fairly, but had rather misrepresented them. He went into figures in proof of the statement that the present Government had been economical, and spoke generally for a considerable time in defence of the Administration.

Mr. WALLACE rose to speak, when Mr. WALLACE rose to speak, when there were cries to adjourn the debate.

Mr. MACKENZIE observed that he had given notice to take Thursday for Government business, the motion to take effect this week. Several members of the Opposition objected that this would not be position objected that this would not be treating members on their side of the House fairly, and finally it was resolved to leave the matter as it was for the present.

The debate was then adjourned, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27. Some questions having been answered, Mr. KIRKPATRICK moved for the reports of engineers, memorials, and correspond-ence relating to the survey and location of the line of the Pacific railway between Red River and Battleford. He denied that it was the duty of engineers or surveyors to locate the line of the Pacific railway, locate the line of the Pacific railway, This was a responsibility the Government should take upon itself. In the reports before them they had no report as to who had surveyed the route and located the line between Selkirk and Mossy River. He had been in Winnipeg last summer, and did not find a single person who favoured this route. The best authorities in the country declare it was usually under water. Parenthetically, he remarked the telegraph lines in this section had been put up in winter, and the consequence was that last summer the poles had fallen down, there not being soil enough to hold them, and from May to September, when he was there, not a single message had passed over this line. No one had passed over the route in summer, except on snow shoes to route in summer, except on snow shoes to keep them from falling through the mus-kegs. Nor could the land be drained, because it was, according to the official reports, forty feet below the level of Lake Manitoba. Mr. Fleming, in giving his evidence before the Senate Committee last session, said it would be desirable to make a further examination of the country south of Lake Manitoba, and Mr. Marcus Smith was sent out to make the examination. While the latter said he did not think it desirable to make any change in the route, he declared that a feasible route south of the Lake could be had. There was no evidence, at least if there was, it was not be-fore the House, that the line south of Lake Manitoba would be thirty miles longer than that north of the Lake, but even if it were that north of the lake, but even if it were thirty miles longer, that would be no reason for running the railway two hundred miles for running the railway two hundred miles over a country in which, settlement was impossible, and neglecting a country which was well fitted for settlement. With reference to the telegraph line, he declared he had the authority of the contractor for Section 2, Mr. Fuller, for stating that out of the 517 miles included in his contract, which, in the specifications was described as prairie land, 140 miles were found to be a dense wood. This was a most serious blunder, which ought to lead to the dismissal of the engineer who had to the dismissal of the engineer who had reported to the Government, if not of the Government which had acted upon the re-

port. Mr. Ryan read from a speech delivered

**PRINCE INTERIOR SOUTH 1. 1550

**ONTHON INTERIOR SOUTH 1. 1550

The state of the s

thun der all that this Now there was no need of slimos.

"Shall we run on deck and shoot him say the series of slimos.

"Shall we run on deck and shoot him say the series of slimos.

"Shall we run on deck and shoot him say the series of slimos.

"Shall we run on deck and shoot him say the series of slimos.

"It reid.

"You should all him if he tries to slimby we run had the series of slimos.

"He's go no to the bottom?" I extend the host had here to settle. He'd was the first this we see that the say the had finished, she went try to the south hook, and looked over the side. But I saw no one.

"He's go no to the bottom?" I extend the host had here to settle. He'd was the series of the south had had here to settle. He'd was the series of the south had he'd between the say the had finished, she went try to the boarden," for it's not more than two feet deep there."

"I the show the series of the south the had finished, she went try to the south had the had the he dried ber eyes, and when I came home she told me all about it. Just then our stiention was attracted by a vate from the size.

"We looked ashore and there stood Pottoms, dripping from every porce.

"We looked ashore and there stood Pottoms, dripping from every porce.

"We poke no worth, but lowered the of the one of the o Secretary is a property of the property of the

And the second control of the contro

GRICULTURAL.

AR SIR.—As one of the "bone and "" of our fair Dominion, and a suber for years to your valuable paper, I to express my interest in your creditefforts to make the Weekly Mail a anore welcome visitor at many a farm-inarth and home. Our class, from the e of their calling, are more isolated any other, and the opportunity to ex-ge ideas and compare notes through nedium of their weekly paper, should any agriculturalist. For, unlike near-ive agriculturalist. For, unlike nearother class or profession, who marked success of the one becomes opportionate loss of the many, we as tually benefitted by every successful to enlist the aid of science an empt to enlist the aid of science and ill in our daily avocations. And noticing a many foolish and short-sighted objects which many young people have to ming, and the longing for city life, for a clothes, and hands white and soft—as eir own poor heads—every farmer dering the name should show a proper the true dignity and intrinsic of the true dignity and intrinsi-of his calling—a calling the mos cient and indispensable of all others, an e which every celebrated nation of an uity held to be the most useful and home able as me of the createst useful and home burable—some of the sages teaching, the man who could double the yield of d was more acceptable in the sight

the gods than if he had offered ten thou sand prayers!

In an age of sham, where too many foolish people fondly believe that appearance will answer in place of realities; and is from joining in the prayer of the wis man. "Give me neither poverty no riches," hasten to bow down and become devoted at the shrine of mammon, accordingly than the basest and means. devoted at the shrine of mammon, according to Milton, the basest and meanest all idols which men can worship. The moderate gains, the pure free air, the least physical development accruif from a wholesome change in honest, man work, with all the invigorating sights an sounds of country life, become "stalfat, and unprofitable." And in consquence many, too many, young men from the rural districts turn from a certain connectency and a life of manly freedom an petency and a life of manly freedom as independence to swell the already crowd ranks of the 60,000 non-producers, trade middle-men, or whatever name they extunder, so many of whom throughout Ca ada are constantly gravitating, slowly steadily, towards the Bankruptcy Court

Yours truly, AGRICOLA. Brantford, Feb. 21st, 1878. EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

GROEBERS, Jan. 10, 1878. At last I have fairly entered the be sugar atmosphere—the province of Saxowith its centre at Halle. This city grown so wonderfully during the last years, that it is quite impossible for who has been abroad for that length time to find his way through all the next and among the impossible and the saxowith the saxow streets and among the immense manu-turing establishments. Most of the la-are directly or indirectly dependent u are directly or indirectly dependent up the beet-sugar industry.

Any one interested in beet sugar, a desiring information on the subject, can no better than to look to this provint Farmers here, as most of your readers. probably aware, are not located on land, as is the case in the United St but they live in small villages, fifty few hundred together, while their lan in narrow strips, interwoven to a most prising extent. To a foreigner it is next to impossible to find out which belongs to one and which to the other,

can graveyards; they have been set time immemorial by Government veyors, and any private person remo one, either intentionally or by accide exposes himself to a heavy penalty.

verging in every direction towards the lages. Except these rows, of fruit i on every road, no tree, or even bush, be seen for miles and miles.

Ever since the beet-sugar industry permanent root in Europe, it has been understood that the basis of its success rich beets, and again good seed for th Beets have been raised much on the sprinciple as blooded cattle; certain phave been considered essential to sud and, through crossing breeds by carefulction of the seed bearers, these phave been made permanent. The

for seed that had lateral or side ro addition to the central root. A beet but one root will enter the ground most wonderful depth, and take its ishment from a stratum which is hardly reached by any other crop, perhaps exing clover. This peculiarity has some farmers the erroneous notion beets enrich the ground.

A second, and fully as important a is the formation of the leaves. The draw moisture, ammonia, carbonic and oxygen from the air, where these important ingredients are found illimited quantities by the plants, supplied free of charge to the farmed the promote the importance of ingredients are found in the basis on which guano is by the percentage of mitrogen it tains, points to the importance of ingredients are found through a healthy, vigorous groleaves, which are always in fair propose to the roots, The last, though no least, point aimed at in propagating with permanent peculiarities, was a presented as a transmitte, income.

with permanent peculiarities, was a percentage of sugar in the juice, was mall a proportion as possible of soluble matter.

Many years ago Ferdinand Knau Groebers, built a beet-sugar facto joining the village, which he supplie beets from his own farms, and in which he was the proportion of the proportion of the percentage of the perce choice over a very large tract of be This induced him, in 1864, to erect beet-sugar factory at the same processing the connection with some neighbouring ers, which was finished and we operation the same year. The sm surrounding his residence divides sugar works, which have ever since

aim, using the seed to grow bee own sugar factories, and selling seed he had to spare, yet always ing most vehemently when asked it dealing in seed.

Vilmorin, on the other hand, d seeds of every imaginable kind, ofting of other dealers and producers every sack of Milmorin seed the farmers in Waterloo County, or received last year, contained last smaller quantities of wild oats, a whundred times worse than Canada Knauer sells all the seed he does in his own operations at a fair price Vilmorin charged for his "Vilmorin 150 shillings, or £7½ the 100 pounds, and "Vilmorin ordina shillings, or £2 the 100 pounds. It quotations from his 1877 catalogue, either the 150 shillings seed is a an extortion, or the 40 shillings see without the wild oats, is trash, and any price.

AGRICULTURAL

TORSON TO PRIDAY MARCH 1, 1578

AGRICULTURAL

TORSON T The control of the co

dairy cows had been bred from shorthorms and from Holst: is. A cross breed would produce more mik than a thoroughbred. Heifers should be bred when two years or two and half years, as they made better milkers than those bred later. After giving some instruction as to the treatment of cows during and after calving, he proceeds to notice the characteristics of the various breeds of cows as milkers, concluding that the large breeds give more mike in proportion to the amount of food they consume than-do the smaller breeds. He advocated feeding cows in the stable instead of pasturing in the fields, and advocated the weeding out of the herds of all unprofitable cows, which form one-third of the total number.

After some discussion on the above address, the Convention on 'The outlook of Dalty-to dailying.' He characterised the past season as an unusually successful one in all respects, prices having been above the average and production large than usual. He regarded the future of the trade as light market, therefore, he advocated the making of the best quality of cheese in which improvement could be made. Oleomagarine butter was proving a strong competitor for inferior butter, but could not be made of the could make flare of the could be made of the could be made

WEST MIDDLESEX.

STRATHROY, Feb. 22.—The annual meetof the West Riding of Middlesex was held in the town hall, Mount Brydges, this after-noon. The attendance was good, notwith-standing the unfavourable state of the weather and roads. Col. John English, of Strathroy, was elected Providence. weather and roads. Col. John English, of Strathroy, was elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. M. G. Munro, Wardsville, 1st Vice-President; Mr. H. Jell, of Moss, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. H. Jell, of Moss, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. John Arnold, Mount Brydges, Treasurer; Messrs. A. Dingman and W. E. Lachance, Secretaries. A committee appointed for the purpose reported a constitution and bylaws for the Association, which were adopted. The Executive Committee instructed the President and Secretary to call a meeting in each municipality throughout the Riding, on the 11th March, to elect delegates to meet in Mount Brydges on the 18th of the same month, to nominate candidates respectively for the Commons and the Local Legislature. The meeting for the election of delegates will be held in the township at 2 p.m., and in Strathroy and the villages of Glencoe, Newbury, and Wardsville at 7 p.m. The Association is alive to the necessity and ability of redeeming the constituency.

THE CATTLE TRADE WITH ENG-To the Editor of the Mail.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—I wish to inform the farmers and breeders of stock in Ontario, through the columns of The Mail, that a company of live members of the most wealthy and influential of the Butchers and Breeders' Association, has been organised with a large capital, to ship to England a cargo of cattle and sheep each week during the spring and summer. The company purchased about four thousand head of cattle during the past week from farmers, and it is the intention of the company to extend their operations if farmers will supply them with the quality they require. The first cargo of 200 head leaves for Portland on Friday the 22nd inst., thence by the steamer "Dominion" on 2nd prox., for Liverpool.

I remain, yours &c.,

JAS. BRITTON.

CANADIAN.

Ever since the rumoured discovery of cooper at Watford, the Postmaster-General as evinced a frantic desire to "go west."

Stratford Herald.

Two Americans have been distributing posters through the county back of Brockwille, announcing their intention of buying a number of good draught horses.

There were some fifty-eight applicants for the office of secretary to the London Water Commissioners, salary \$1,000 per annum. Mr. Isaiah Danks was the lucky man.

ces the "third annual cheap trip to the North-West," to leave on or about April 10th, and parties intending to remove to Manitoba are invited to take the opportunity.

A boy named Lyster, attending a school in Montreal, received a severe kick on the knee from a school-fellow a few days ago. He was removed to his home and medically attended, but the injuries received so affected his nervous system that he has since diad

Though the want of snow is much com-Though the want of snow is much com-plained of nearly all over Ontario, yet in some sections excellent wheeling is reported on graded roads. While the frost is still in the ground such roads become smooth, with certain variations of temperature al-most like a railway.

This is what a butcher's horse is re-rected to have done in Guelph, the other

This is what a butcher's horse is reported to have done in Guelph the other day:—Finding himself standing exposed to the cold wind at the market house, he took a little excursion out into the square, turned carefully, and came back to a sheltered spot, where he remained quietly.

Last year the Icelandic emigrants cost the country \$35,000 and \$48,000 was advanced them in the shape of a loan. The Mennonites cost \$20,000 and they borrowed \$32,000. If it takes \$135,000 to secure 3,500 souls, what will it take to people the North-West under present management?

Says the Brockville Recorder :- "We nnderstand that in consequence of having neglected to take the declaration of office. filled provided by law, within the time specified by the statutes, all the members of the Municipal Council for Escott (with the exception of the Reeve), will be compelled to vacate their seats, and that in consequence a new election will be held at an early date. Times are lively in this section in

date. Times are lively in this section in Mrs. Tompkins, of Harwich, county of Mrs. Tompsins, or transfer, country or Kent, met with a peculiar and what might have proved a dangerous accident recently. In throwing her hand backwards it came in contact with the point of a very sharp knife which a young man was using. It entered the palm of the hand, puncturing the principal artery, which bled profusely. After giving chloroform and enlarging the wound, Drs. Holmes and Richardson secured and tied the bleeding vessel.

and tied the bleeding vessel.

The Montreal Herald says:—"The Fabrique of Notre-Dame, who have for several years past held telegraphic communication between the offices of the Fabrique, St. Sulpice street, and the Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Cote des Neiges, have substituted the Telephone for the electric batteries. The distance by wire is three miles. Conversations are carried out with the greatest east, and the persons speaking can be at once detected by their voice."

to take freight direct from New York through East Buffalo and Black Rock, and deliver it in Detroit in fifteen hours from its arrival at these points. The stock-express is only allowed fourteen and a half hours to run from Amherstburg to East Buffalo stock yards.

Buffalo stock yards.

Says the Strathroy Dispatch:—"It has been established from precedence, that whenever a lady teacher is appointed to the office of Vice-President in the Teachers' Association in Inspectoral Division No. 1, Middlesex, she is certain to get married before her term of office expires. This circumstance is taken advantage of by the gentleman teachers to appoint to that office any lady rival whom they wish to get out of the profession, as ladies rarely teach after they are married; and all the ladies are anxious that the appointment of a Vice-President should be semi-annual, that their turn might come more quickly."

A young son of Mr. J. Duncan of Sea. stuck un

that their turn might come more quickly."

A young son of Mr. J. Duncan, of Seaforth, attended the last carnival there dressed as an Esquimaux, having cotton batting sewed thickly to his coat. At the close of the carnival, and while standing in the dressing-room, some person for a joke set fire to the batting. The material burned like powder, and in a moment the boy was enveloped in flames. Those around him immediately rushed to his relief; but before his burning garments could be removed his hands and face were very severely burned. He was at once contly the severely burned. He was at once conveyed to his home, and medical aid secured. His injuries were found to be of a serious and rather dangerous character. His sufferings are most intense, and he is still in a nto the

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and rather dangerous character. His surferings are most intense, and he is still in a precarious condition.

A few evenings since an itinerant tin peddler asked for shelter and supplies for the night for himself and team, at the home of Mr. George Crysler, Burford. The request was granted, supper partaken of, and the horses treated to a good feed of oats. Next morning Mr. peddler offered about twenty cents worth of tin in payment of his bill. This Mr. C. refused, and demanded one dollar. At this the vendor of tin rushed through the closed gate, smashing it down, and started for the north. Mr. Crysler followed during the whole day, travelling about forty miles. Once, on his journey, he turned aside to get a warrant from a magistrate, and then hurried on. At night, weary and hungry, he accepted the now offered dollar, and wended his way homewards. On his return he met the tardy constable coming in, like our city police, at the tail of the hunt. Mr. C. declares the next tin peddler may find shelter at a hotel.

declares the next tin peddler may find shelter at a hotel.

Some people may wonder whether it pays to feed cattle as thus described by a correspondent of the Paris Transcript:

"P. Irving hes a bull which has been in the stable feeding for 100 days. When first put in, the animal weighed 1,570 lbs. After 40 days' feeding the weight came up to 1,825 lbs., and, at the expiration of 100 days, to 2,120 lbs,, making an average of 5½ lbs. per day, or 550 lbs. in all. The The first 40 days the gain per diem was 6½ lbs. The bull is a thoroughbred Durham, bred by Mr. Carrick near Galt, and purchased by J. Craig, Esq., at East Zorra, and then sold to its present owner for feeding. Mr. Irving thinks that by keeping and feeding the animal till next Christmas, he can make it weigh 3,000 lbs. or over, as it is only three years old and has a very large frame to put on beef. Another bull purchased by Mr. Irving from Mr. S. Wilson, South Dumfries, weighed, when put up to feed, 1,470 lbs, After feeding for 120 days its weight is now 2,050 lbs., showing a daily gain of 5 lbs. This animal is five years old and consequently does not grow as fast as the other.

For thinking, one; for converse, two, no more;
Three for an argument; for walking, four;
For social pleasure, five; for fun, a score.

Lee Hagyard's Yellow Oil to cure a sore—
A wound, or bruise, a burn; or what is more,
For Rheumatism, which renders life a bore;
Neuralgia, too, when with its pain you roar.

For sale by all dealers at 25 cents per

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

GROEBERS, Jan. 10, 1878.

At last I have fairly entered the beetsugar atmosphere—the province of Saxony, with its centre at Halle. This city has grown so wonderfully during the last ten years, that it is quite impossible for one who has been abroad for that length of time to find his way through all the new streets and among the immense manufacturing establishments. Most of the latter are directly or indirectly dependent upon the beet-sugar industry.

Any one interested in beet sugar, and desiring information on the subject, can do no better than to look to this province. Farmers here, as most of your readers are probably aware, are not located on their land, as is the case in the United States, but they live in small villages, fifty to a few hundred together, while their land is in narrow strips, interwoven to a most surprising extent. To a foreigner it looks next to impossible to find out which land belongs to one and which to the other, but every parcel of land, whether the strips are fifty or 500 feet wide, has its boundary stenes. These stones resemble very much the foot stones to be found in some American graveyards; they have been set for time immemorial by Government surveyors, and any private person removing one, either intentionally or by accident, exposes himself to a heavy penalty.

No fence, hedge or other obstruction can

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, the wheat on offer was in

Banks.	Sellers	Buyers	Tran
Montreal	159		
Toronto	934	923	****
Merchants'	65	947	*****
Commerce.	1151	115	20 at
Consolidated	781		
Dominion	123	120	****
Standard	781	774	10.11
Federal	103	102	15 at
Imperial	105	1044	10 at
Molsons'	****		
Loan and Savings Co's.		4, 900	
Canada Permanent	****	175	****
Western Canada	****	144	***
union		130	****
Canada Landed Credit	135	134	
Building and Loan	***	1171	
Imperial	****	1102	****
London & C. L. & A. Co.	****	1101	
Huron and Erie	****	134	****
Dominion Savings and In-	1000	102	****
vestment Society	124	1224	
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc		124	
Hamilton Prov. and L National Inv. Co. of Canada		****	*****
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co	105	101	
Insurance, &c.	109	103	****
British America		111	
Western	142	1414	
Isolated Risk			
Canada Life	****	1831	****
Dominion Telegraph	81	138	
Railways.	01 1	801	*****
Toronto G., & B. Stock.	100 E		
6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds			
T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds	****		
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c	1001	7011	
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c	1021	1014	****
County (Ont.) 20 v. 6 p. c. l.	1014	99	
In p (Ont.) 20 v. 6 p. c.	984		
City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c		981	
CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	1	CHARLEST AND AND	and the second

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

London-Floating cargoes wheat, at opening, inactive; corn, inactive; cargoes on passage and for shipment-wheat, at opening, inactive; corn, inactive. Mark Lane-wheat, at opening, slow; seem, slow. London quotations of fair average quality mixed American corn, for propent shipment

for the week was equal to \$30,000 to \$40,000 bushes in the week was equal to \$30,000 to \$40,000 bushes, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bushels, against 771,078 bushels in 1875. The cable of the 21st inst. reports the amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom at that date at 1,263,000 qrs., being a considerable decline from the previous week. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 7th inst. was equal to 1,338,000 qrs, against 1,962,000 qrs at the corresponding date last year. The expected arrivals at the protes of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from February 7th to March 7th, from the fleet of vessels on passage, as in the fuzzgoing, are 350,000 qrs, comprising 155,000 qrs. from American Atlantic ports and 195,000 qrs. from American Atlantic ports and 195,000 qrs. from American Atlantic ports and 195,000 qrs. same time, are estimated at 180,000 qrs. from the fleet of vessels on passage, as in the fuzzgoing, are 350,000 qrs, comprising 155,000 qrs. from American Atlantic ports and 195,000 qrs. from California; and those of maize, same time, are estimated at 180,000 qrs. from American Atlantic ports, and rife from the Black See and Danube. Further cable advices state that the ground is getting into a good condition for spring sowing, which has commenced in some quarters with the planting of peas. Imports had been moderate, and would have been smaller but for the Baltic having been left spea so much longer than usual. Home deliveries continued to be very small. Continental advices state that in France the weather had been dry and cold, with a good dea of snow in the eastern and central departments. The appearance of the autumn sown cereal crops gives rise to no complaints. The country markets had been moderately supplied but a good deal of the eastern and central departments. The appearance of the autumn sown cereal crops gives rise to no complaints. The country markets had been moderately supplied but a good deal of

Transport poly of the control of the

64	7 7 per lb. for fowl and geese.	
	FLOUR, Lo.c	
Su	perior Extra, per 196 lbs\$5 60	- 4
	A PO ANTONIA DE BANCO MANDO A PLANTA DE BANCO DE LA PARTICIO DE LA PROPERTICIO DEL PROPERTICIO DE LA PROPERTICIO DE LA PROPERTICIO DE LA PROPERTICIO DEL PROPERTICIO DEL PROPERTICIO DEL PROPERTICIO DE LA PROPERTICIO DEL	5 40
Fat	ocy and Strong Rakors'	5 00
Spi	ing wheat, extra	4 50
Su	perfine	4 10
Oat	meal, per 196 lbs 4 20	4 30
Cel	nmeal, small lots 2 65	2 75
	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	
Ex	ra	to \$5 20
Spi	ing Wheat extra 4 15	4 25
	GRAIN, f.o.b.	5.44
Fal	Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 24	1 25
	No. 2, 1 20	1 22
	No. 3, 1 10	1 12
He	No. 2,	one.
olic		1 07
8 8356	No. 2	1 08
Uat	# ((anadian) nor 34 lbs A as	0 95
Bar	ley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 62	0 64
0000	. No. 2, 0 52	0 54
	ley, No. 1, per 48 lbs. 2. 0 62 No. 2, 0 52 No. 3, no. 1, per 60 lbs. 0 66	ne.
Pea	s, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 65	0 66
D.	No. 2,	0 64
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	0 00
- mn		
Wh	eat, fall, per bush	\$1 20
Bar	eat, spring, do 1 00	1 07
Oat	ley, do 0 52 s, do 0 34 do 0 65	0 64 0 35
Pea	8, do 0 65	0 66
Rye	do 0 60	0 00
Dre	ssed noon ner 100 lbs	6 00
1 Bee	I. hind ors, per 100 lbs	5 00
1 Mu	COIL DV Carcase, ner 1(N) Ing R 50	7 25
Duc	kens, per pair	0 60
Gee	se, each 0 55	0 75
B 100 1777	Kevs 0 00	0 70
But	ter, lb. rolls 0 20	0.00
" "	large rolls n	one.
8 SERVICES	TUD dairy 0 18	0 18
Legg	s, fresh, per doz 0 20	0 22
Apr	packed 2 75	one.
Pot	toes, per bag.	8 50
Onic	stoes, per bag 0 60 ons, per bush 0 75	0 65
llon	atoes, per bush n	ene.
Tur	nips, per bag 0 os	0 20

CATTLE.

Bosron, Feb. 22rd, 1875 GEO. F. DINSMORE.

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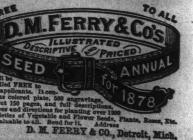
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VOL. VI. NO. 310

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation Sudden ly Changes.

The Storm Likely to Blo

PEACE CONDITIONS SIGNE Friendly Telegrams Between the C

and the Porte. REAT SATISFACTION IN ENGLA

FURTHER RUSSIAN CONCESSION

Austria Not Entirely Satisfi

CORONATION OF THE POP ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—It may sabe said that the situation was never n

be said that the situation was never neritical than at the present moment. Conference idea is regarded as having terly collapsed, and Russia and hand would appear each to be wing for some movement by the ownies would give an excuse for the mencement of hostilities. Sir Staf Northcote announced in the House of C mons yesterday that the final te of peace had not yet been received and declared amid cheers that if injuriously affect British interests, Government knew how to protect those terests. The Opposition leaders have a received the second of the control of the contro Government knew how to protect those terests. The Opposition leaders had determined to let the Government knew how to protect those terests. The Opposition leaders had determined to let the Government knew full swing and not to any course likely to embarrass it. Ru is reported anxious for a fort the Bosphorus, and it is said been warned by England, Aus and Italy that persistence in such a mand would form a casus belli. A correspondent declares a secret agreen exists between Turkey and Russia drawing the wool over the eyes of Powers and finally arranging for Russian protectorate of the whole Government of the course of the said fortschakoff has been warned that a step will compel orders to be g to the British Ambassador

putation to Vienna to urge the annex of the province to Austria.

It is confidently stated that fort vernment with all possible speed. order has been increased to eight hun.
The morning papers abound in detaithe warlike preparations. Some mecolonels have been warned their regiments.

may be required for permanent duty, militia will be armed with Martini-The Golos calls for the occupation Dardanelles by Russia.

The Gazette De St. Petersburg consimmediate war with England preferal

concessions.

A Vienna correspondent says the ersion of the principality of Bulgaria to Egean Sea would be of the utmost or quence to Europe, for it would practi mean the securing of a naval station Russia, just as a grant by the Por Montenegro would mean a Russian is station in the Adriatic.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- Once the war cloud which yesterday se about to burst, has for the moment pa away. Lord Derby was able to ma statement in the House of Lords ye day which is certain to prove suring to the country, and to popular excitement. His lordship s Prince Gortschakoff had recognized necessity of submitting the terms of to the Powers, and he believed the Counce would be held shortly. He fu said he had reason to believe the Tree Peace would be signed to-day, that appears to be the general expects that appears to be the general expect The Austrian vote of credit was disc for several hours at a preliminary me of the delegations, and it is said was opposed by a few of the members. section was willing to pass the vot conditionally but another was only we the understanding the section. and Servia are willing to to an Austrian protectorate. An is said to have been issued by the Tu inister of War that no more war ve ther British, French or Anne war ve

ved to pass the Dardanelles.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The A Peace was signed on Saturday.

ated on reliable authority sither the Egyptian tribute to Ottoman fleet is includ in multions. According to a San Stephen Tegandent nothing is definitely seen regarding the indemnity but it seed to be principally in territismia, which will include Kars and But not Erzeroum A Peace correspondent to the principal singular t