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DAVID SPENCE, Secretary. 65 Simcoe street, Toronto, 5th April, 1878. HO! FOR MANITOBA

RED RIVER NOW OPEN. Towest Rates Yet. All Rail in 91 hour Tickets by Steamer if desired. For integrating baggage, tickets, customs, &c., or address A. G. ROBINSON, General Esteamship Agent, Masonic Building, Hamilton, March 23rd, 1878.

published every Thursday morning in the English mail second edition on Friday,

VOL. VII. NO. 317.

TORONTO, FRIDAY,

APRIL 26, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS. THE EASTERN CRISIS.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Germany's Proposal Rejected by England. THE SITUATION STILL CLOUDY.

formidable Mussulman Insurrection.

Eighty Thousand Operatives on Strike in England.

THE EASTEN QUESTION.—Affairs appear to have taken a decidedly posselled turn, and it is now thought a prairied at through be insued. An agreement appears to have been an appear to have been can appear to have been an appear to have been arrived at through Germany's mediation, whereby the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 will form the basis of discussion, and the necessary modifications be considered from the standpoint of the Treaty of San Stefano. It is thought Blassia Bly as a significant to modify the proposed frontier on a to to the food from Persia to Trebizond. It is ableived the might also consent to modify the proposed frontier on a to to the Bull and a bull and the modern of the balance of the standpoint of the Treaty of San Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said she will also of the standpoint of the Treaty of San Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said she will not permit any of the standpoint of the Surface of the standpoint of the Treaty of San Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said she will not permit any of the standpoint of the standpoint of the standpoint of the Treaty of San Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said she will not permit any of the standpoint of the Treaty of San Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said she will not permit any of the standpoint o

thought that England meditates landing trops at the two former places and occupying Egypt until the Congress meets or a satisfactory settlement is arrived at. The Constantinople Cabinet has been reconstructed, Vefyk Effendi, after his resignation had again been tendered and refused, being dismissed. The politics of the new Ministry are not known, but the Russians claim to have gained, a victory. The Sultan, however, has telegraphed Mr. Layard at Ismid that there is no political significance in the change. A collision has occurred between Russian and Roumanian soldiers at Lom Palanka, and an affray has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins. Hobart Pasha, who is about to start for England, will

The Eastern Overton—It seems the singlines; despatches were unwarranted. England has rejected Germany's proposal that the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall form the basis for discussion at the Congress and insists on her eriginal condition that the whole of the Treaty of San Stefano shall be submitted. By this new hitch the situation has once more become threatening, and that Russia again considers war not only possible but probable is shown been sweed commanding all convalescents to at once rejoin their regiments in Turkey, and taking steps to prevent her communications being cut off in the Black Sea by the British feet. Russia is willing that the Powers

Activation the Bullower a large under the Bullower and engagements we are reading one of which fire between the grant of the state of t

by advising that an arrangement should be come to by Russia. His mission has, however, not been without result, for Russia has decided to relinquish her claims to certain points on the Danube. Sucharest special reports a rumour that ultimatum from Russia is expected re, but it is not credited. Death has patients suffering from typhus, ople are dying in the streets from

POST OFFICE ROBBERY. An Attorney Convicted of the Crime and Sent to the Penitentiary. MONDAY, April 22. By Telegraph to The Mail.]

MONDAY, April 22.

A meeting of the amalgamated association of operative spinners, winders, and other classes of operatives, held at Manchester resterday, passed a resolution instructing the cotton operatives on strike to accept the reduction of ten per cent in wages. The recommendation of the Association was disregarded at the commencement of the trike, but it rests with them to say whether the strikers shall be aided with thus from the other societies. By Telegraph to The Mail.]

LINDSAY, April 24.—T. W. Ottard, an attorney, for some three months practising in Minven, was tried yesterday before his honour Judge Dean, on a charge of stealing the sum of \$498 from the Minden Post Office on the might of the 16th March. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and on trial was convicted. He was sentenced this morning to three years in the Penitentiary at hard labour. Ottard is a dissipated character, and was tried for a somewhat similar officuce at Chatham some time ago. He conducted his own defence, in which he showed considerable, ability. in question, however, does not say the operatives choose to strike they of be supported. At Blackburn a g of delegates unanimously resolved titing the strike. Differences are Destruction of Property and Loss of Life atinue the strike. Differences are blave broken out among the masters town, and it is expected the makers oured and fancy goods will resume

By Telegraph to The Mail.)

DUFFIN'S CREEK, April 24.—During a heavy rain and wind storm this afternoon here the south gable end of the east half of the roof of Brock Road school house, no person was hurt.

BEAVERTON, April 24.—A young man in the prime of life, named George Corkner, living in the seventh concession, Thorah, was struck down by lightning this afternoon. Death was instantaneous. Another man near him was rendered senseless but reconvered.

NASHYHLE, Tenn., April 24.—The sevent last night in this region did much damage. Considerable stock were killed.

Warrays, O., April 24.—The storm today blew astran Question.—Inecespatences by devoted this morning to giving rent phases of Germany's proposal simultaneous withdrawal of the deet from the Sea of Marmora and ussian troops from the neighd of Constantinople. Both the
and St. Petersburg Governments
to have at once agreed to the
of the suggestion, but when its
ion came to be discussed a hitch

HEAVY STORM.

occurred, each party being afraid of the other gaining by the transaction. The Russians contend that if the British fleet withdraw to Besika bay they only ought to withdraw a day's march, but England maintains that they ought to withdraw to Adrianople, and there the matter rests at the present time. It is, however, thought possible that Russia may yield to the British view. There is another obstacle, however, to the arrange-The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on Thursday.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Constantinople on Friday.

Lord Beaconsfield is visiting the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House.

other obstacle, however, to the arrangement, namely that Turkey may take advantage of the situation either to strengthen the land fortifications or to close the Dar-

Wheat in large quantities is being shipped from Manitoba to England.

The population of Manitoba is increasing at the rate of a thousand a week. en the land fortifications or to close the Dar-danelles according to whether British or Russian influence is predominant, and on that point probably some guarantee will be asked from the Porte. Warlike pre-parations are being carried on on a very extensive scale in India. The native regiments are being recruited up to

U. S. Senate has passed a bill prohibing the coinage of twenty cent pieces. This season's sugar crop in Cuba is expected to fall short a hundred thousand tons.

very extensive scale in India. The native regiments are being recruited up to their full war strength, and the factories are running night and day in making war material. The Sepoys, it is said, have responded with alacrity to the call for foreign service. In Great Britain the army reserve has turned out very satisfactorily, less than five per cent being absentees. It is reported Mr. Layard has asked that British milecta may be put under the protection.

lallurs for the improvement of rivers and harbours, has passed the Washington House of representatives.

Dr. Green, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected President of the Company, in place of the late Mr. Orton.

The International Sunday School Convention, which has been in session at Atlanta, Ga., this week, decided to hold the next meeting in this city.

fleet. Russia is willing that the Powers shall discuss all the clauses of the Treaty, but declines to be bound by their decision, but on the contrary according to the contrary according to the contrary according to the Border City and Sagamore mills, Fall River, mass., has been arrested for embezzling a slain. An arrangement for a joint Russian were slain.

were withdrawn. A small minority proposed a compromise.

Lonnon, April 23.—The Master Cotton Spinners Association, Manchester, to-day resolved neither to refer the dispute to arbitration nor accept mediation. At Preston the strike has ended, the operatives having resolved to work on the best terms obtainable.

All advices confirm the collapse of the strike in Preston. The spinners at Burnley and other large towns have given way, but cannot start work in consequence of the absence of the weavers. At Blackburn the operatives continue uncompromising. The revolutionary excitement in Russia continues unabated. Riots have occurred in most of the large towns, principally at the centres of education, and twops are hastening nerthward to theck any further disturbances.

A bill is before the United States House of Representatives compelling foreign in-surance companies to take a yearly licence, the fee for which is to be ten dollars, and to pay a tax of ten per cent. upon all

Another heavy defalcation is reported at Fall River, Mass. This time it is George Hathaway, Treasurer of the Border City and Sagamore Mills, of that place, who is said to be a defaulter to between \$600,000

and \$700,000.

General Gibbon, of the United States army, who recommends the escablishment of a strong military post near the boundary line, says he has made arrangements with Col. McLeod for co-operation in the event of a Sioux outbreak.

with Col. McLeod for co-operation in the event of a Sioux outbreak.

Blasius Pictorius, the ex-priest, under sentence of death at Philadelphia for murder, has addressed a petition to President Hayes, protesting against his case being taken to the Supreme Court, and demanding to be hanged forthwith.

The Pope, at the Easter reception of Cardinals, said the war which had been carried on against the Papacy from the sarliest times continued with undiminished fierceness, and, trusting in God, they were ready to carry on the struggle.

At a mining town in Indiana on Thursday

wounded. The greatest excitement prevails in the town and a requisition has been made for the military.

Shipment of Canadian cattle to England from Montreal has already commenced and promises to be carried out on a far more extensive scale than in any previous season. Several steamship lines have their vessels already engaged up to July and August next.

A communication has been received at Washington addressed to the President and Congress from the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, intimating that a lower duty on French wines would tend to increased commercial intercourse between the United States and France.

Riots connected with the recent attempt

Riots connected with the recent attempt to assassinate the St. Petersburg Chief of Police, and believed to be traceable to a Nihilist movement, are reported at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kieff. The outbreaks were so serious as to give rise at Berlin to a rumour that a revolution had broken out. The number of killed is believed to be far greater than the official accounts admit.

None of the German Princes are mentioned among the Royal personages—at the head of whom is the Prince of Wales—who will be present on the first day and take part in the grand procession through the buildings and grounds in the opening ceremonies. Evidence, however, of the desire not to reopen old sores is found in the fact that the Emperor William having forbidden—ay pictures recalling the war of 1870 to be ixhibited in the German fine art section, he French Government have resolved to exclude all French pictures commemorating the stirring events of that year.

Enormous Secession from the English to the Romish Church. New York, April 21.—A Herald Paris special says, from a person who professes special says, from a person who professes to have intimate acquaintance with the Vatican:—"I hear a movement is on foot which promises to be the most important event in the religious history of the century. This is nothing less than the seeses sion in large bodies of members of the

certain conditions; third, all new priests undertake to observe celibacy; fourth, ministers already married shall not be asked to quit their families, but shall be deterred from hearing confessions; fifth, the new Catholics to be placed for a period the new Catholies to be placed for a period of twenty years under a special Episcopal hierarchy, in order to smooth any difference of opinion that may arise during the transition. This plan is modelled on that adopted by the Church in the East. In Armenia, for instance, every city its special hierarchy."

The Winnipeg Murder. We have now full particulars, which we obliged, however, to put in short compass, of the recent cold-blooded murder at Winnipeg, and the capture of the murderer. the Government, which ought to be concentrated in the building of the transcontentrated in the building of the transcontent whole of the North West lands which are not already allotted, making them subject to the will of the Government. It gives to the will of the Cabinetextraced in the building of the transcontentrated in the building of the transcontent whole of the North West lands which are not already allotted, making them subject to the On the night of Friday, 12th inst., Daniel

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

THE RUSSIAN RIOTS.

By Cable Telegraph. At a mining town in Indiana on Thursday some members of a militia company which had been drilling got into an altercation with a negro and shot him. They then marched through the streets shooting at every coloured man they saw. Two were killed outright and another mortally AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty for his services in connection with the Fisheries Award. No one will envy Mr. Smith the honour, but it is only another illustration of the truth of the French saying that it is the unexpected which always happens. Mr. Smith found his work well prepared for him when he went into the Marine and Fisheries Department. The indefatigable labours of Mr. Mitchell left but little for him to do, but he was in at the gleaning, and quite properly carried off the knighthood, which her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him.

A telegram has been received here from Mr. Tarte, editor of Le Canadien of Quebec, and Conservative candidate for the Quebec Legislature in the County of Bonaventure, announcing that he has been very seriously wounded by a gage of reach. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

venture, announcing that he has been very seriously wounded by a gang of roughs at New Carlisle led by two well-hnown election rowdies named John Hamilton and "Bob" Smith. He is now confined to his bed and it is very doubtful if he will be

that boasted liberal freedom of speech in Quebec which Mr. Mackenzie was so nervous lest the House of Commons should prejudically interfere with by passing a resolution condemnatory of the action of Lieut. Governor Letellier.

The general opinion as to the indecent article in the Globe, so freely commented upon, and also so universally condemned in the House of Commons, must be strong when the Free Press of this city, the local organ of the Government, thus speaks of it:—"The article in the Globe, which gave rise to the discussion, is much to be regretted, and it does not meet with the approval of the great majority of the members whose politics the Globe is presumed to represent. If all the allegations contained in it were true, there is nothing that could justify its publication, which is neither calculated to remedy the abuses of which complaint is made, nor to elevate Parliament as a constituent body in the respect of the community at large. That the privacy of life should be invaded and ransacked by political journalists seeking pabulum wherewith to decry their opponents, is contrary to all those instincts of honour and fair play which are supposed to be observed in an intelligent community of British subjects, and so long as a member of Parliament does not obtrude his failings in a manner calculated to attract public attention, we think he may well be spared such criticism, if it may so be called, as that of the Globe of Monday."

Mr. Plumb has ordered legal proceedings to be taken against the Quebec Chronicle and the London Advertiser for statements made by these papers as to his conduct during the long debate of last week. For one who is not a total abstainer, there are few men in Parliament who drink less intoxicating liquors than the member for Ningara, and he may safely challenge his

whose action, at all events, by the disagreement of the jury, has been relieved of the element of malice.

A good deal of pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government by their friends, particularly from the Maritime Provinces, to hasten the work of the session and prorogue as soon as possible. Indeed, this is the general desire, but there are a great many Ministerial measures on the paper, and it is quite evident that some of them will have to be dropped if an unusually long session is to be avoided. The estimates and the liquor bill, together with the fag end work upon a few other measures already well advanced, are about as much as members now feel equal to.

There is one of the Minister of the Interior's hills which I apprehend will not see the light again. It is ostensibly to facilitate colonization in the North-West by aiding companies to construct railways by means of grants of land. Sir John Macdonald has already given notice that if it comes up again, he will move the three months' hoist, and it may as well be withdrawn, for it has not the slightest chance of passing Parliament. There are numerous and overwhelmingly strong objections to it. It fritters away the means of the Government, which ought to be concentrated in the building of the transcontinental line. It practically ties up the whole of the North-West lands which are not already allotted, making them subject to the will of the Government. It gives to the Cabinetextraordinary powers, underthat instrument they used to declaim against so

bers sitting on the Ministerial benches, it must be said that they utterly deprecate the conduct of the Globe. It is well that such vile calumnies against the personal character of our public men should be brought into Court.

cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises and Wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

Rev. Mr. Alliger, of Jamaica, L. I., suffered for years with a sore throat, which clergymen and speakers are subject to the obtained immediate relief from Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigour and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labour, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

A List of the Candidates Nomi-nated. Ex-Solicitor-General Baker Charged with Blackmail.

Local elections in the Province of Quebec. Following will be found a complete list of the candidates and those returned by accla-

RETURNS BY ACCLAMATION.

Yesterday was nomination day for the

Constituencies. Conservative. Rouge. Huntington.. *Alex. Cameron, M.D.

Dorion... Couillard... *L. B. Char Marcotte Bupuis.
G. Amyot. Hon. G. Jo
'M. Houde. Ed. Caron.
'A. R. Lafreniere. Ed. Caron.
'A. Kennedy Irvine.
"Hon. G. B. BAKER. E. Racicot.
'L. G. Martin.
M. Ros. Dr. N. For

St. Manrice. F. I. Desauluier. L. A. Lord. Shefford. Broderr L. L. Fontain. Soulanges. W. Duckett. "R. S. deBeaujen Stanstead. "J. Thornton. H. Lovell. Temiscouata. "G. H. Deschene. A. Pouliot. Terrebonne. "Hon. J. A. CHAP-Two Mountains. *L. C. Champagne. Dr. Marcil.
Vaudreuil. *E. Lalonde. †M. St. Denis
Vercheres Brillon. Brousseul.
Yamaska. *J. S. C. Wurtele. E. Brassard.

PRINCE EDWARD.

PROVAD. A convention of Reformers of the County of Prince Edward was held here to day fer the purpose of selectings candidate to represent their interest at the approaching election to the House of Commons. Dr. J. M. Platt was the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. Walte Ross, M. F., declined a re-nomination. Speeche were made by Dr. Platt, Mr. Walter Ross, Mr. C. Strikes M.P.P., and Mr. Pattullo, Secretary of the Reform Association of Ontario.

PRONTENAC.

SOUTH OXFORD.

STRATFORD ASSIZES. True Bill Found Against Mr. Rine.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS. A FOUL SLANDER.

Montreal, April 20.—The Herald this morning publishes a letter from the notorious E. H. Goff, who returned on Friday in company with Mr. Jas. Stewart, of the Herald, in which he states that ex-Solicitor-General Eaker, when a member of the Government, endeavoused to blackmail him to the extent of \$10,000. Goff was President of the Montreal Portland and Boston-railway, which was granted a aubsidy of \$4,000 per mile by the Local Government, and he affirms that Mr. Baker demanded \$10,000 in return for the granting of this subsidy. Goff further states that he paid Baker \$1,000 in cash, gave him a note for \$1,000, a horse and buggy, and a diamond ring worth \$250. Mr. Baker has sent the Monday:—

To the Editor of the Gazette, which will appear on

following letter to the Gazette, which will appear on Monday:—

To the Editor of the Gazette, Dear Sir,—Thanks to the energy of the Montreal Herald and its emissaries in this county, I have this afternoon-been isvoured with a perasal of the libellous effusions of Edward H. Goff. I have not at present the time to characterize in fit terms the nature of the missile hurled against me at this juncture by the Liberal party, and I pass at once to answer the charges contained in the letter in question, and meet them with an absolute and unequivocal denial. In the wister of 1876, Mr. Goff, then Treasurer of the Montreal, Portland, and Beston Railway Company.

and an account rendered therefor. Subsequently, he requested us to act generally on behalf of this company, and weagreed to do se upon the receipt of a sufficient retainer, which was fixed at \$1,000, including therein the services already rendered, and about the month of October, 1876, he forwarded to us his own note for that amount, payable at the Eastern Townships. Bank, Cowansville. That note was discounted for the firm at the bank, and when it became due Goff could not pay, and it was renewed, and again renewed, and finally Goff made payments thereon, reducing the amount to about \$000. Becoming aware that his circumstances were bad, we, or rather the bank, pressed for payment, and Goff then proposed to transfer to us a mortgage he held for \$838, 30. This was on the 2nd of March, 1876, and the account stood:—Balance due on note, \$501.39; amount of mortgage to be transferred, \$838.39; leaving an amount of \$837 going to Goff. He, or rather Smith, in whose name the mortgage stood, executed a transfer of that mortgage to my partner, who, out of his own funds, released the note from the Bank, and I paid Goff on the 7th of March, 1877, the sum of \$337 in cash, for which he expressed great gratitude to me. The mortgage he refers to in his letter is the same mortgage above alluded to. In confirmation of this statement, I publish the following two letters from Mr. Goff referring to this-transaction:—MONTREAL, March 2nd, 1877.

"Messrs. Buchan & Baker, Advocates, Sweetsburg, Q. "GENTLEMEN.—Hon. Mr. Baker, of your firm, has been here to day and informs me you would accept a transfer of the mortgage to the this-transaction:—\$600 me. The mortgage of the bis-transaction:—\$600 me. The mortgage of the bis-transaction:—\$600 me. The mortgage of the bis-transaction:—\$600 me. The mortgage of \$773 and accumulated interest to date, which I hold on the property of Edward Carter, Esq., at Knowlton, in paymens of the balance due you on my \$1,000 note, and would send me cheque for the amount overpaid. As the proposal is quite agreeab

"My DEAR SIR,—Enclosed herewith is significe "My Dran Sm; — Enclosed herewith is signification No. 2,506, made upon Edmund Carter by W.
De M. Marler, N. P., in re Carter mortgage, which I
frust you will find correct and satisfactory. I met
lir. Baker here list evening, and as I wanted to use
since money to-day, he paid me the balance due me
of mortgage, viz., \$237, and I gave him a receipt
fir the same. You will, therefore, kindly resurn
me my note and oblige.

"Very truly yours.
(Signed) "EDWARD H. GOFF."

"As regards his statements that I ever received a
diamond ring, a \$1,000 Dominion note, or any property or money on account of services rendered or

Mr. MTCHELL said that he was as capacity understanding any measure brought forward as any member of that House. He protested against any important law of that kind being passed without full consideration, and he again insisted that clause 14 should be reprinted with the amendments.

Mr. BUNSTER was opposed to frequent changes Mr. MITCHELL said he would like to have a photograph of the bill with its amendments, just to show the public the sort of bills which were presented for the acceptance of the House. mted for the acceptance of the House.
The Committee rose and reported progress.
Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the adjournment The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

SATURDAY April 90 Mr. SPEAKER stated that he had received a message from the Senate announcing the passage without amendment of the bill to provide that persons charged with common assault should be competent to appear as witnesses in their own belfalf, and of the passage with amendments of the bill to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Association of Canada.

The amendments in the latter were concurred in the contract of the contr

The amendments in the latter were concurred in.

Mr. MILLS moved the consideration of the amendments made by the Senate in the bill to amend an Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba. Carried.

Mr. MILLS moved that the House do not concur in the amendment made by the Senate, on the ground that it was at variance with the general scope of the Act.

Mr. RYAN said the intention of the amendment was to refer claims which were not recognised by the

Mr. KYAN said the intention of the amendment was to refer claims which were not recognised by the Department of the Interior to the decision of an independent tribunal, of which he was in favour. There was every reason why the House should be liberal towards those who claimed land in Maniteba, and give them their titles.

Mr. MILLS—This amendment does not go so far as that. as that.

Mr. RYAN said the Minister of the Interior could

Mr. RYAN said the Minister of the Interior could make the amendment go further by allowing the claims to be investigated by the Commissioners, whose decision should be final.

Mr. SCHULTZ referred to the amendment in the Senate as showing the strong feeling in some parts of the Province regarding the stake claims, and went on to show other grievances in the parishes of St. Clements and St. Peter in Manitoba, and also relative to certain quarter sections sold to Mr. Stephen and others in Montreal in the neighbourhood of the Stone Fort, which deprived a number of persons of their hay privilege. He complained of the delay in settling these matters, as well as the delay in the issue of patents. The long delay in the issue of the scrip, the causeless delay in distributing the minors lands, had all contributed to make people lose faith in the willingness of the Government to do them justice. He said that if the Conflicting Claims Act of 1875 was imperfect, the flaw would have been discovered had the matter been gone on with at once, and the long and vexatious delay saved. He appealed to the Government as it was near the close of the last session of the present Parliament for an immediate redress of the grievances, which the section of this population had borne peacefully for years.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that even if the amendment from the Senate were adopted, it would not limit the nower of the Minister in connection.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Victoria) gave an instance of a lighthouse-keeper named Ross, a brother of the Hon. Mr. Ross, whe was formerly in this House, who had been allowed to remain on the mainland all the winter and engage some one else to do the work. This seemed very much like farming out the Government situations.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said Ross only remained away from his lighthouse one winter, and that was in a case of necessity.

Mr. STEPHENSON urged that the light-keeper at Rondeau should have assistance, or that a harbour master should be appointed.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said the light-keeper was to be appointed harbour master, which would give him control of the vessels.

The item passed, of 6 for maintenance and repairs, Mr. LANGEVIN asked how it was that the price for oil was increased. for oil was increased.

Mr. BLAKE—There is more "Knight" in the De-

partment now. (Laughter).
Sir ALBERT SMITH said there was an increased

Sir ALBERT SMITH said he would prepare a schedule of the lighthouses he intended to build and present it to the House before concurrence. The Committee then rose. The House adjourned at 10 p.m.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. OTTAWA, April 17.-The Committee re-assembled

Mr. HILLA PRINT ACT OF COMMITTEES

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examination.

Mr. Bowell—I do not find fault with it, but gentlemen opposite endeavoured to show that it was awrong for any of us to speak to the witness. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

To Mr. Bowell—Have not had any difficulties with Mr. Scott. I know no reason why he should state that which I believe not to be true. Had not paid for the cutter, which had been given. I read the Globe very faithfully.

Mr. Bowell—Have not witness with in the was becoming despendent of the cutter, which had been given. I read the Globe very faithfully.

THE SARNIA LIBEL SUIT. The Premier versus the "Canadian."

Sarxia, Ont., April 19.—The Premier's great libel suit against the Sarnia Canadian, for stating some time ago that some member of the Dominion Cabinet was "leaky," came off to-day. Mr. James Bethune, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thos. Ferguson, Q. C., for the defence. The Premier was examined, and gave the names of the thirteen Ministers who he alleged had been libelled. The defence tendered evidence to justify what had been written, but, under the plea on the record of "not guilty," the Court refused to admit it. Mr. Ferguson made a powerful address to the jury, who, after about two hours' absence from Court, reported that they could not agree, and were discharged.

The trial created great interest in the county, as the result is supposed to possess some political significance, the political complexion on the jury being, it is said, ten Reformers and two Conservatives, while the vote in the jury room stood seven for conviction, and five for acquittal. Public feeling is very much in favour of the detendants.

ment advanced in Ontario that the police in Maine were much more strict in arresting drunkards than in any other section. Such an argument is not founded on fact. The Marshal of Bangor, who is a temperance man, told me that his order to the force was not to arrest a man under the influence of liquor unless he was disturbing the peace, or unless he was disturbing the peace, or unless he was disturbing the peace, or unless he was a character known to the police as likely to create a row before going home. In addition he stated that on Thanksgiving Day, the 11th inst., if he had arrested one half the drunken men he saw in the streets of Bangor, the lock-up could not have held more than a part of them. In Bangor, as in Portland, a city agent is supposed to sell all the liquor required in his district, and I find the agent's returns for the year ending in March, 1877, no less a sum than \$26,481.60. Please to remember that he by law is only permitted to sell for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes. The above volume of trade would lead one to believe that the air of Bangor is very unhealthy, else that there is a good deal of truth in the statement and to me by many leading citizens that "any man and go into the agency and get his bottle filled." Slightly suggestive, however, of the fact that the city agent sells only a small properion of the liquor consumed in the community is the following circumstance:—A prominent druggist of Bangor failed a few months ago, and in looking over his list of creditors a Boston liquor merchant figured to the tune of \$1,800 for rum, whiskey, brandy, and gin, supplied to the apothecary within a short time.

Another favourite argument of the Prohibitionists is that the law lessens pauperism; yet, strange to say, the pauper rate CHICAGO, April 18.—The Times this morning has a long account of the alleged improper conduct of the Episcopal Bishop Alian McCoskey, of Michigan. The substance of the story is, that for a long time he has been improperly intimate with a young girl whom he educated, supported, and he recently married to a young mas of Detroit, named Bannister, who discovered the guilt of McCoskey, and indirectly through him the master reached the public. Proof lies in a number of assayous and broadly suggestive letters written by McCoskey to the girl, Fannie Richards; in his sudder reaspnation, the confused denial made to the committee, his acknowledgment of unusual intimacy with the girl, the identification of some of the letters, his sudden departure for Europe and the reticience of the dignitaries of the Episcopal church who, although they do not affirm nor deny the story, on the other hand say the stories are so little authenticated that they are not more than rumours at pre-

DESIGNATION PRINTED.

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enforced in Bangor, the hotel keepers sold over the bar, and there was a sort of understanding between the members of the trade and the authorities, that if the former kept good order and cleared the saloons at a reasonable hour, they would not be interfered with. The following figures, kinding their bituminous coal by rail being less than the former kept good order and cleared the saloons at a reasonable hour, they would not be interfered with. The following figures, kinding their bituminous coal by rail via Buffalo, the freight by rail being less than it has ever been by water. This shows sold liquor, viz:

The Oshawa Malleable Iron Co. now Buffalo, the freight by rail being less than it has ever been by water. This shows the changes that are being made in the changes that the change that are the first own and the area to be admitted into the taverns on any present and the cha

land. He leaves a widow and children.

The Whithy Gazette says:—"A few days ago while one of Mr. Miller's children, of l'histle Ha', was eating an egg a portion of the shell lodged in the child's throat. They were obliged to take the little sufferer to Toronto to be operated upon. At last reports there was an improvement."

Lange from St. Thomas

where no unuse But, as "Observer" points out, the portion of our whole crop that will pes muster in the English market is but smal on the average, and it will not do to count much on that as a dependence. The truth is that while our best barley moves off readily enough at fair figure generally (though still fifteen cents per bushel below what American farmers about the same meridian of longitude get for the upon. At last reports there was an improvement."

Whilst returning home from St. Thomas market on Saturday, 13th inst., in company with her sister, Miss Alliston, daughter of a farmer in the north of Southwold, was taken suddenly ill and died in her sister's arms. She was about thirty years of age, and heart disease is believed to have been the aguse of death.

The Quebec Unromale 15th inst., says:—

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The Muskoka Herald has the following marrative of how a considerable sum of longitude get for the same meridian of longi

year and get his bottle filled."

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The Quebec Chromoside, 15th inst., says:

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"By the first mail steamer Reaving, Liquid Amount of the liquor consumed in the committy is the following considerably more and the committee of the first and children are gathered by the above lady in the same of \$1,800 for rum, whiskey, brandy, and gin, supplied to the apotheeaxy within a short time.

Another favourite argument of the Pronibitionits is that the law lessens pauper rate in Maine is very heavy. In 1851 the population of Bangor was 14,629. During the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the cost to the last year of the licence law the law th

THE ENGLISH MAII

Interesting Summary of Nev

LETTERS OF MAROUE. The Times contains a letter from "Sene on the above important subject, intend to dissipate the scare the Russian pap have been trying to excite. He points that in addition to Russia's adhesion to Treaty of Paris declaring privateer abolished, the United States had bout themselves down to the discouragement any sort of legalised piracy long before to Treaty of Washington, and, indeed, lo before the Declaration of Paris. In 18 in answer to an application on the subject of the subject answer to an application on the subjoun the British Government, Mr. Mar then the American Secretary of Stated that "the laws of the United Sta impose severe restrictions not only upon own citizens, but upon all persons who m States, against equipping privateers, ceiving commissions, or enlisting m therein for the purpose of taking part any foreign war." There can, then, be real danger of a revival of the obsolete pra

real danger of a revival of the obsolete practice of issuing letters of marque, even we it sure to be a much more profitable but ness than it possibly could be if the Britis navy did its duty.

On the same subject the American or respondent of the Times telegraphs to the journal, on the 30th of March, as follow.

"A St. Petersburg telegram states the Russian newspapers speak of many advantage of the same subject the American or respondent of the Times telegraphs to the journal, on the 30th of March, as follow. Russian newspapers speak of many adva tageous offers for letters of marque havi open received from the United State ligent enquiry, however, among shippi ople in New York and other America

people in New York and other America ports fails to discover any foundation such a charge against shipowners. The reports are, therefore, believed to be pursensational, or disseminated by Russia diplomatic reasons. If war does come, to United States Government, people may reasured, will effectually enforce the netrality laws forbidding the fitting out armed expeditions in American ports. Russian diplomacy throughout has been direed to developing sympathy with its can in the United States, and a consideral portion of the American press now leans the side of Russia. But while America will sell military stores to any purchase will sell military stores to any purchase their operations will stop short at the point. The strictest neutrality will be forced towards all European belligerent and our people are too shrewd to investment of the money in privateers, the American pobeing shut against them and English cruers plying elsewhere."

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING BILL. The House of Commons made a night t on the 1st inst. The sitting began usual, at a quarter to four in the afternoon and it ended at twenty minutes past s yesterday morning. There was practical no legislative business done. The subjeunder nominal consideration was the Iri under nominal consideration was the Iri Sunday Closing Bill, and the Governme had specially given up the night that sor progress might be made with it; but dozen or so of Irish members vigorous opposed the measure, and, with the assi ance of a small English contingent, the effectually defeated all attempts to advan with it.

with it.

The Times says:—"Mr. Murphy, to member for Cork, who led off the Oposition, is one of the most extraordinal orators of the House of Commons. Layear he occupied three hours of a Wedney afternoon in speaking against the measure, and he accomplished this tall without the least symptoms of distress body or mind. His speech was from beginning to end fluent and equable; he we never at a loss for a word, and his setences were fairly put together, and he tences were fairly put together, and throat was clear to the last. On Mono been debated this year, he spoke again two hours and fifty minutes with the sa two hours and fifty minutes with the san easy serenity. It is evident that half dozen such members, with the power the are allowed in Committee to speak as mar times as they please on the same motio could effectually prevent a single clambeing passed in a whole of a month."

WHEN IS PARLIAMENTARY "OBSTRUCTION The Scotsman, in connection with the above protracted sitting, has an able article peculiarly interesting to us, in Canada, view of the late proceedings in our ow House of Commons. Our contemporary marks :- "Mere obstruction for obstruction's sal is as contemptible as it is mischievous.
is the use of rules of procedure intended

secure liberty for purposes of injurin liberty. But the object of those rules mu always be borne in mind if they are to properly understood. They are intended to enable a minority to withstand t action of a majority where that majority is proposing what is injurious to the public welfare and individual liberty. A note has sprung up, and has got a strong ho of the minds of many people, that the wild a majority ought always to be law. The accument is comething of this kind, who argument is something of this kind: whe a majority is in favour of a particular thin that thing is right, and ought to be entered in the control of the cont that thing is right, and ought to be erforced upon the minority. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and other statesmen who ought to have known better have given support to the contention, though they have abundance evidence that it is not sound. Both M Gladstone and Mr. Bright, for instance opposed the passing of the Ecclesiastic Titles Act in 1851. They held, and, at the nation subsequently admitted, propely held, that the Roman Catholics had good a right as any other body of religion ly held, that the Roman Catholics had good a right as any other body of religion ists to regulate their own intern economy. The majority not only in the House of Commons, but in the country were against the contention at the tim and the minority was overruled. But M Gladstone and Mr. Bright will not content that therefore the majority was right and that therefore the majority was right and that they were wrong. They may have even a stronger, because a more immediate illustration of the principle. Both gentlemen are opposed to the action of the Government in respect to the Eastern question. They know that this country could not commit a more suicidal or a more unjust fiable act at this time than to go to was But it is highly probable that in the Hous of Commons they will be overborne by majority, and it is by no means certain the ifan appeal were emade to the country, the passion which has been aroused, and the ignorance which prevails in many part of England were left and the property of the product of the prevails in many part of England were the country. gnorance which prevails in many par of England would not ensure a majority for war. Would Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Brigh afore agree that the majority was right the minority wrong? The instance d the minority wrong? The instance ight be multiplied if it were necessary perhaps enough has bee said to she t the mere fact of a majority being at rticular time in favour of a thing is no itself evidence that that thing is drable. Apply this to the case of the Iris unday Closing Bill, and it will be four remove all just cause of complaint serverse obstruction on the part of thos ho opposed the bill. They did not applied forms of the House of Commons in order cenforce their views upon other people at to prevent others, and in many cases to very reasonable people from en a cring their views upon Ireland. Not an who apholds the Sunday Closin ill need go into a public-house on a Sun y unless he chooses; not man who take the control of the bil need enter public-house on a Sunday of the control of the bil need enter y unless he likes; but because they do the bil need they wish to prevent other people of the control of the bil need enter the bil need enter the control of the bil need enter the control of

who do like or who have good reason in entering. That involves a principle white is worth fighting, and indeed ought to he fought. The members, therefore, who made a stand on Monday night, and refuse to allow progress to be made with the Sunday Closing Bill, were not guilt of simple perverse obstruction; and the fact ought to be recognise by the Government, who should he careful how they give up any most precious time to be wasted in the discussion of the bill. But the affair has a wide bearing. It will show some people who have been very anxious to set aside the unless of the House of Commons in order to

te they wish to prevent other people olike or who have good reason

A London paper says:—"The plan of settlement and reorganization agreed upon by the English Committee and the Great Western Railway Company, by which the latter gains control of the road, seems to meet with general approval. This additional link in the extensive system of the G.W.R. is of the utmost importance to London, as this city will now be the most central point from which all portions of the road may be reached. This fact will ultimately lead the Directors to centralize the management in this locality." nanagement in this locality.

management in this locality.

The North Star says that the shipping of lumber has commenced at Parry Sound, and that brisk times are beginning to be experienced. On the 8th instate arrangements for a daily mail took effect, and this convenience is henceforth to be continued during the winter as well as summer. The bases Sound Lumber Company announce Parry Sound Lumber Company announce-printed conditions under which all their printed conditions under which all their men are engaged, one of them being payment on the 10th day of each month in cash, for work done the month before.

We suppose that this signifies the end of the truck system at Parry Sound. No better proof of the depression

scarcity of money in this county could be given than the large number of chattel mortgages which have been filed during the ast six months. The number ranges irty to fifty per month from all parts of people, and is far in excess of the number illed in good times People have no money to pay their debts, it is getting to be almost impossible to collect, and the next best ing has to be done, namely, to get such curity as may be obtain

Expositor.

A London paper says:—"General Manager Muir and Superintendent Woodford, of the Canada Southern, on Tuesday (16th inst.), held a conference at Toledowith General Superintendent Blodgett, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, with reference to the running of trains on the Detroit divisions of their roads. It is n contemplation to take off some of trains and arrange matters so as to have the business done in the most economical manner possible, the two roads being to a rtain extent under the same ultimate

The Strathroy Dispatch gives these articulars of a recent occurrence :- " Our eaders may or may not be surprised to earn of the elopement of William Rate, ormerly of this town, with the wife of a store-keeper in Teeswater, by the name of a store-keeper in Teeswater, by the name of Simeon. We have not heard anything particularly wrong about Rate while here, except that he was a couple of times in finan-cial difficulties; but he has either sud-denly become bad, or a latent evil nature has developed in his character, which has caused his named to be detested. here he married a very estimable young lady, whom he has left with two children ourn the treachery of a faithless husand and father. It is now reported that this is the third woman with whom he has

The Montreal Journal of Commerce gives ne remarks of Judge Monck, of the Court f Queen's Bench, as an arbitrator of busiof Queen's Bench, as an arbitrator of business difficulties, in the case of the Queen v. Mitchell:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, this is the strangest case I have ever heard during my long experience in the Criminal Court. I think it monstrous that business men should be deagged before a criminal men should be dragged before a criminal court in a case of this kind, and if business men persist in making the Police Magistrates and this Bench their arbitrators in heir business disputes, an end would soon be put to all business in this community. I am of opinion that you, when rendering your verdict, should give some expression f your opinion as would prevent a like case ever again being brought before this

A correspondent writes us that one night last week the liquor-dealers of the Town-ship of Kinloss, and of the Village of Lucksnip of Kinloss, and of the village of Little now (County of Bruce), met in the latter place, on which occasion resolutions for a general closing up from and after the first of May next, were unanimously adopted. No one, except those of their own families, are to be admitted into the taverns on any are to be admitted into the taverns on a metence whatever, and all barns, stabl driving sheds, and pumps are to be closuntil the liquor laws are altered to som thing like what they used to be. Parme or travellers seeking accommodation are to be directed to the house of some magis trate, reeve, or clergyman, there to obtai it, if they can. And each of the partie binds himself in the penalty of one hun dred dollars to stand to this agreement.

AN INTERESTING LAW SUIT .- A few An Interesting Law Sulf.—A few years ago a commercial traveller from Toronto married the favourite daughter of a wealthy old Dutchman near Drumbo, and the "Squire" was so pleased with the match that he generously settled a handsome annuity on her out of his private income. But, like the mountain in the fable nstead of carrying out this liberal arran-nent, it is said on good authority, that t ment, it is said on good authority, that the only thing she ever got from him after her marriage was a five cent rattler he gave her first baby, simply that and nothing more. Lately, however, this lady, who was a most amiable woman, died, and now his son in law her protond a suit to convert her down. law has entered a suit to recover her or the benefit of her surviving child, and a the old gent is somewhat noted " for way dark and tricks that are vain,

rather interesting disclosures are expect when the case comes before the courts. when the case comes before the courts.

The letter from "Observer" on the bar ley crop, which we published last week should be well read over and considered by farmers everywhere in Canada. The writer gives good reason for believing that the dependence of the United States of Canada for barley is passing away, and that our neighbours are becoming more and more able to produce their own supply. that our neighbours are becoming more able to produce their own supply, few months ago the announcement the some Canadian barley had been sold England was made much of by the Green press here; and it was said that now would find a market for our barley the where no duties have to be pa where no duties have to be paid to be but, as "Observer" points out, the proportion of our whole crop that will parameter in the English market is but amon the average, and it will not do count much on that as a dependence. The truth is that while our best barlet market is the truth is that while our best barlet market more in the count much are all the second to the count much as a dependence of the truth is that while our best barlet.

The truth is that while our best balls moves off readily enough at fair figure generally (though still fifteen cents pe bushel below what American farmers about the same meridian of longitude get for theirs), all qualities below the best at allow of sale and do not bring naying prices. This is where the hards in, of the free importation of grain, without reciprocity, and injustice which is so deeply fe ars of age, strongly resented by Canac The Muskoka Herald has the marrative of how a considerable money was last, and the greater parterwards recovered "Isaac of Stisted, the party who stole the en, of ages These orphan

of Stisted, the party who stone and book from the Dominion House in lage, about five weeks ago, was last Friday (12th inst.), by C Richards. The sum of \$435, out \$520 in bills lost, was found on his for Destitute ht to Canada of the Merecently closed,
r. A. M. KirkToronto, the
presented him
to be described by the presented him
to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him
to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him
to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the Barrie gaol at hard in the presented him to the pre year. It appears from Mr. dence, that he, while attaching address, and ville at Mr. his baggage in the baggage hotel, took out his wallet laid it down on one of the tr getting all about the transact and left it laying there as a any person who chanced to see ingle bad debt ceived by subsequently went into the pocketed the wallet and co. \$100 bills and \$120 in five, ten, on with dollar bills, and \$497 in no made for the missing poor had no direct result other The evidence,
Mail of 30th

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News.

The Times says:—"Mr. Murphy, the member for Cork, who led off the Opmember for Cork, who led on the Opposition, is one of the most extraordinary
orators of the House of Commons. Lastyear he occupied three hours of a Wednesday afternoon in speaking against this
measure, and he accomplished this task
without the least symptoms of distress of
body or mind. His speech was from beginning to end fluent and equable; he was
never at a loss for a word, and his sentences were fairly put together, and his easy serenity. It is evident that half a dozen such members, with the power they are allowed in Committee to speak as many times as they please on the same motion, could effectually prevent a single clause being passed in a whole of a month." WHEN IS PARLIAMENTARY "OBSTRUCTION

JUSTIFIABLE ? The Scotsman, in connection with the above protracted sitting, has an able article, peculiarly interesting to us, in Canada, in view of the late proceedings in our own

remarks: is as contemptible as it is mischievous. It is the use of rules of procedure intended to secure liberty for purposes of injuring liberty. But the object of those rules must always be borne in mind if they are to be Chemos Sanaly nor the former on receiving the semantic former of the for always be borne in mind if they are to be properly understood. They are intended to enable a minority to withstand the action of a majority where that majority is proposing what is injurious to the public welfare and individual liberty. A notion has sprung up, and has got a strong hold of the minds of many people, that the will of a majority ought always to be law. The not like they wish to prevent other people who do like or who have good reason for entering. That involves a principle which is worth fighting, and indeed ought to be fought. The members, therefore, who made a stand on Monday night, and refused to allow progress to be made with the Sunday.

rules have a real meaning and a power which ought to be upheld. Nothing could be more dangerous to national as we individual liberty than that an account

Interesting Summary of News.

Intere

The House of Commons made a night of strong the first on the 1st inst. The sitting began as usual, at a quarter to four in the afternoon, and it ended at twenty minutes past six yesterday morning. There was practically no legislative business done. The subject under nominal consideration was the Irish Sanday Closing Bill, and the Government had specially given up the night that some progress might be made with it; but a dozen or so of Irish members vigorously opposed the measure, and, with the assistance of a small English contingent, they effectually defeated all attempts to advance with it. as the enclaves of Stirlingshire scattered in the territories of Perth and Clack-

in the territories of Perth and Clackmannan. Wigton or Galloway will include
the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright,
Wigton and Ayr, left of the confluence of
the Lugton with the Garnock. Finally,
Argyle and the Isles will embrace Argyleshire and the Islands of Bute and Arran,
the Hebrides, and South Inverness-shire,
according to the line drawn from Lake
Linnhe to the eastern horder of said shire. Linnhe to the eastern border of said shire. The Pope reserves power to introduce alterations or additions to the hierarchy now established, defines the rights and attritences were fairly put together, and his stroat was clear to the last. On Monday evening, on the plea that the bill had not been debated this year, he spoke again for Propaganda, &c. Against any one opposing or interfering with this creation of the Scotch hierarchy, the Pope threatens the indignation of the Almighty and of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

RESULT OF THE POLL AT BELFAST. The following is the result of the polling at Belfast:—
Mr. William Ewart (C.).. 8,241 Dr. Seeds (C.)........... 4,895

Majority for Mr. Ewart. 3,346 THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR. At a Council at Windsor, presided over by the Queen, Lord Derby resigned the seals of the Foreign Office, which were ac-cepted by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Hardy and Colonel Stanley also attended the Council, the former on receiving the seals of the India Office, the latter on succeeding to the office of Secretary of State for War.

wrestling illegal.

It appears that wrestling is no less illegal than fighting, and this still popular sport may be expected to share the fate of the "P.R." At the Liverpool Assizes, James Hooler was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for causing the death of Richard Brindle, at Burnley, on the 9th of November last. The members, therefore, who a stand on Monday night, and refused by progress to be made with the yClosing Bill, were not guilty mple perverse obstruction; and fact ought to be recognised the Government, who should be all how they give up any more was time to be wasted in the discussif the bill. But the affair has a wider is. It will show some people who been very anxious to set aside the of the House of Commons in order to

Justice Brett ruled at Carlisle that wrestling was illegal. The discussion on the legality of the practice was raised by a juryman, who said wrestling was permitted in gymnasiums. COST OF A LADY'S DRESS.

PRIVATEERING.

Sir Samuel Baker writes to the Times:—
"The letter of "Senex," addressed to you on the 4th inst., deserves our thanks as explaining the laws and customs concerning letters of marque and privateers. "Senex" remarks—"In fact, no such letters of marque have been issued or accepted by neutrals in the present century. The Government of the United States was the first to condemn and requdiate the practice. In 1854 the British Government intimated to Mr. Marcy, then American Secretary of State, that "it entertained the confident hope that no privateer under Russian colours should be equipped, victualled, or admitted with its prizes in the ports of the United States; and, also, that the citizens of the United States should rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature." It, therefore, appears that although "no such letters of marque have been issued or accepted by neutrals in the present century," nevertheless, at the outbreak of the war with Russia in 1854, the British Government considered it necessary British Government considered it necessary to admonish the American Secretary of State to admonish the American Secretary of State specially upon the possibility of such armaments being equipped in America. Should we unfortunately become involved a second time in war with Russia, it may, perhaps, be unnecessary to repeat the admonition to the United States, but as several Russian journals have lately referred to such probabilities as letters of marque being granted to American adventurers, it would be advisable that the public of both countries should be thoroughly informed of the actual position of international law touching this important question. In the Ottoman circus the Cossack has jumped through the paper hoops marked Treaty 1856 and 1871, thus proving the flimsiness of paper barriers against aggressive force. As the British Government has an accurate knowledge of the value of treaties and of international usages that may be either conditional or usages that may be either conditional or obsolete, it would be a useful preliminary to a war with Russia if a special under-standing on the subject of letters of marque were renewed with the United States.

UNPLEASANT FOR BANKERS.

nembers of the Coventry School Board out payment. A reply was returned that the Board had no legal power to order payment for the work, and that the re-turns were made in the interests of educa-tion, from which the teachers derived a

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

The Glories of Chatsworth — Haddon Hall—Mr. Roebuck—The New War Min-ister—Sir John Astley and the Six Days' Walk—A Fast Fifty Miles—The United States and Privateering—The Cattle Bili —Mr. Cartwright Corrected—Death of Mr. Ottyway

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taken are untenanted and abandoned. The lawns, terraces and balustrades in the garden have furnished the pattern for hundreds of modern achievements in horticultural architecture; and the luxuriant old-terraces.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

icence inspector Dexter Accused of Male-feasance in Office—Charges of Taking Bribes and Drinking in Licensed. Houses During Prohibited Hours.

vasive. There were and are, indeed, say that it is an evil thing to have Candad a cheap country to live in. Where the question of cheapness of living comes in is when, in reply to the arguments in favour of protection, Mr. Mackenzie says that our object should be to make Canada a cheap country to live in. "No" the answer runs, "our object should be to make Canada the roseate tints of the Reform who can't get employment or bread. How the mouths of our distressed operatives, and others have doubtless found that the roseate tints of the Reform who can't get employment or bread. How the mouths of our distressed operatives, and others have doubtless found that the roseate tints of the Reform who can't get employment or bread. How the mouths of our distressed operatives, poor fellows! must water at the copious and let the cost of living take care of "itself. If we make Canada richer and "its people more prosperous, it won't to be an evil should the cost of living the constituents. In the last speech which correct the reports on the Icc landic settlements given by the agents, pages 64-70. These foreign settlers, as we said, are dealt with in altogether died. In official circles at the capital there is some fear that the labour the mouths of our distressed operatives, poor fellows! must water at the copious and leclanders in the Public Accounts! Is is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is generally the copious and collection is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is properly and business with better or generally and business with better or generally and the copious and prematurely and there is some fear that the labour the mouths of our distressed opera "its people more prosperous, it won't be an evil, should the cost of living be " a little greater than it is at present, because there will be more means to

commodities available for export ex-" cept bulky articles of food and raw ma-We have iron mines of priceless value—but we must not make iron. our own woollens. We must continue for the salaries and travelling expenses to get our hardware from abroad, of Dominion Immigration Agents elicited because neither "climate" nor "soil" is favourable to a National Policy. The same style of argument would have

where some of the most valuable sup-porters of the Party in power have not declared they can no longer remain in the Grit camp. The

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

THE "ECONOMIST" AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The London Economist has an article on the Canadian Budget, an article evidently written by a warm friend of Mr. Carewridhr, in which the "National Policy" is condemned in a manner so emphatic that it is hard to avoid the consumption with the time that it is hard to avoid the consumption with the impact of the prosperity? It is as hard to clusion that it was penned with the view of being used here for political purposes. A travesty is given of Sir John Macponald's reasoning, and he is made to say that it is an evil thing to have Cansuly new promises were in part at least amply full promises were in part at least amply say that it is an evil thing to have Can- certain Reformers in whose case the motion eighteen Rouge members went back on the promises they made to their constituents. In the last speech which Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON made on a public platform, he announced his suspicion that the Premier had betrayed the Pro-

We produce wool, but must not make mons on Monday on the item \$120,370 and kisses them all around in a fervour our own woollens. We must continue to get our hardware from abroad, because neither "climate" nor "soil" is favourable to a National Tolloy. The members, showing an increasing deletion, stwill be a previse sight, and prevented the Duchmen raising ramparts against the sac. We consider our climate a very good one, and Canada rich in inchoate waith. But she will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will not be a prevented the Duchmen raising ramparts and, improvident immigration system, in inchoate waith. But she will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always to the well always poor if well always to the well always poor if well always to the well always poor if well always to the well always poor in the always poor in the well always poor in the well always poor

"pay the cost." The article from the Recommist is quoted as an authorities the Economist must strike its colours to the dictum of the late JOHN STUART MILL, who held that protection was justified by the conditions of a new country. The writer sees this and seeks to weather the force of Mr. MILL's doctrine, but in vain.

When we say that whoever Mr. Carrweight's friend may be haskes the most pessimist view of Canada's commercial future, we have deprived him of all right to be heard on such a question. "In truth," he says, "there is scarcely any "region in the world to which Free Carreage and a soil are neither of the region in the world to which Free Grommediates and soil are neither of the more of Mr. Mackenzie in the professions of purity on the part of the material and soil are neither of commediates available for export ex
1877. Icelanders, sundry disbursements. 34,000 bows & Co., New York. This ments, "17,000 because of the promier is speech on Wedness and substrate is denies the correctness of Goff He also explains that the relation of the promier is possible to the promier is a substrate the relation of the cause of a few friends and of "No. 1?" He has been as fed to exposible the has not been an exposible to the policy of fair labely to come the promission of the promission and annoyance for different to New York to Europe, in sacks to Fisher's Landing, and bulked in what the relation of the work of the Haslo care, "10,000 policy and the there is a scare bell with the relation of the promission and anno THE IMMIGRATION DEBATE.

The discussion in the House of Complete the took hold of the administrative reins? When he falls on their necks

have not declared they can no longer remain in the Grit camp. The reaction throughout the country is a reality, and it would indeed be extraordinary if there was not a wide-spread defection.

Six years ago the Reform party ap
1071 was \$2.00 agains who against who be bound by its own departmental reports, under the more than once during his picnic campaign of last summer challenged leading politicians to put their charges in such a gration Report for 1877 we find the mumber of immigrants set down as followed by its own departmental reports, under the more than once during his picnic campaign of last summer challenged leading politicians to put their charges in such a shape as would enable him to take legal action, and he promised them they would have an opportunity of proving would have an opportunity of proving the captain was extremely anxions the captain was extremely anxions the captain was extremely anxions to put their charges in such a gration Report for 1877 we find the party ap-

"nation should shake itself free from
"whatever sullies its honour, and lays
"its dignity in the dust? That the
"servants of a State should be taught that they cannot be false to its inter"ests with impunity? "Shall
"Canada," proceeded this generous entity responded: "Did'st thee feel in
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"thy proceeded this generous entity responded: "Did thee feel in the feel united States. In addition
to the vast quantities

31,213 boat 100 tons, all consigned to the firm of

of affection and a gush of sympathy, and en rapprochement of the coming general election, twill be a pretty sight, and the writer drawing his inspiration from the

which is dated the 15th of the present

which is dated the 15th of the present month says that on the previous Friday Mr. Mackenzie announced in the House that a telegram received that day from the Ministerial agent in London showed that the British Government had agreed to modifications in the Cattle Bill. The telegram appeared in the Globe of the following Saturday. The inference is that cable despatches paid for out of the public funds find their way into the Ministerial organ and appear as if from its representative in London.

the party of the p

SIR,—As I was walking up Union street to-day, I was asked by Mr. Park, a mertain there, to come with him, and he would show me something, the like of which I had never seen before. I went with him into his storehouse, and he showed me a cat, lying in a box, with a litter of young kittens. There was nothing remarkable in this, of course, but there was a young rat among them, which had been adopted by the cat as one of her own family. I saw Mr. Park take up the adopted young one and put it upon the cat's face several times without in the least disturbing her, and he tells me that he has seen her lick and suckle it just as if it were one of her own brood. How the cat came to "kittenise" the rat instead of eating it, is a puzzle that I leave to naturalists to solve. but I shall be curious to know what will be the result of Grimalkin's singular whim. Yours, &c.,

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Hall Said the hon, gentleman explain the matter; also low they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the hon gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman to be large. Would the hon gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Turper said been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lo

turned.
T. C. Johnston, with Mr. Jones, was retained for the defence.
The Queen v. Peter Cooney and William Cooney.
—The prisoners were charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Mrs. J. McArthur, by selling her a less quantity of wood than bargained for. Three witnesses were called for the prosecution, and one for the defence. After a short absence, the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty," At half-pass one o'clock the Court adjourned for half an hour.

The Court resumed shortly after two o'clock, and the first case taken up was
The Queen v. Duncan McLaughlin.—The prisoner was charged with obtaining by false pretences a bay mare from a farmer named George Third. After the examination of four witnesses for the prosecution, his Lordship considered there was insufficient evidence to convict the prisoner upon the charge upon which he stood indicted, and therefore ordered his acquittal. Before discharging him, his Lordship stated that he was perfectly astisfied in his own mind that the prisoner had attempted to perpetrate a dishonest trick, and advised him to be more careful in horse transactions hereafter.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. O'Brien.

See the shadowled (boy many)

1 The street of the control by the c

present month most extensive to a street a fight began between one of them and a young Catholic, who made some desparaging remark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were possing. The row mark as the Young Britons were possing the round as the Grands of the same and the street on their way to church and scattered the errowd. No further trouble occurred. LATER.—More rioting occurred at 10.30 p. m. in Victoria Square. Stone-throwing and pistol shooting were indulged in until a squad of police arrived. An artillery volunteer named Cole was wounded by a stone on the head, and several plate glass windows were broken. A large patrol of police are now out, and have cleared the streets of the disturbing element. A policeman named Martin, was seriously wounded in the head in this afray.

There is considerable party feeling existing, arising out of the trials going on of those who took part in the late shooting affrays in the city.

tories, etc.,
Mr. LANGEVIN urged that a reduction should be
made on this item, an expenditure of money for
which he did not think the country had an adequate

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Queen v. Thomas Hardy.—The prisoner, who is aged about seventeen years, was charged with violating the person of Carrie Smith, a girl apparently the sams age as himself.

After hearing the statements of the girl Smith, his Lordship considered there was insufficient evidence to go before a jury. That it was easy, as the Crown counsel had remarked in putting the case before them, to trump up a charge of this nature against any one. The fact of the girl, who was equally as strong and robustas the prisoner, making but slight resistance, coupled with the fact that she had falled to disclose the perpetration of the offence to hav melber out the rate of the girl, who was equally as strong and robustas the prisoner, making but slight resistance, coupled with the fact that she had falled to disclose the perpetration of the offence to hav melber out the case of the was something like 50 per cent. higher than the Parliamentary printer's rate, and

in trust.

Mr. LAFLAMME said that as probably he might be suspected, he could say that he had had no interest in the paper since he became a Minister.

Mr. MITCHELL said he always understood that the Postmaster-General was one of the original stockholders in the Company. It was pleasing to find that he was not one of those who were making money out of business with the Government. He was also glad the Minister of Justice was not connected with that paper. The paper was, however, a good paper and a well paying speculation. (A laugh.)

Mr. BOWELL maintained that it was the business of the House, and the public to know whether the Postmaster-General was interested in a Company receiving work from the Government. He (Mr. Huntington), as well as the Minister of Justice, should be glad to have the opportortunity of stating that they were not connected with a Company that was being fed out of the public chest.

Mr. MITCHELL said the cost of printing the Budget Speeches from 1874 to 1877 was \$3,110, and he would take an early opportunity of enquiring into it.

Mr. MITCHELL asked the Minister of the Interior what he meant by the geological year, a term which he had frequently used during the descussion.

Mr. MACKENZIE,—Oh, don't tell_him!

Mr. MITCHELL—Task the hon. gentieman what he means by "geological year," and the Prime Minister has no right to interest and the prime Minister has no right to interest and the prime which he had frequently used during the descussion.

_20 a.m. TUESDAY, April 23.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act respecting the election of members to the House of Commons.

Mr. McCARTHY proposed to make a change in the 19th section of the Election Act, by which instead of each candidate making a deposit of \$56 at the nomination, each candidate should pay \$206, which should be returned to the successful candidate, which should be returned to the successful candidate, and to candidates who polled half of the number of votes polled by the successful candidate.

Mr. MITCHELL insisted on the necessity of a provision of the kind recommended by the member for Cardwoll, candidates being liable to trouble, and annoyance, and expense at the hands of some individual who came out without the slightest hope of being returned. He believed the proposed check was a step in the right direction.

This amendment was declared lost.

Mr. McCARTHY, in amendment to clause 94, "The treating clause," which had been taken from the English Act, suggested that the giving a meal to an elector should not be held to vitiate an election. At present the interpretation of the clause as to the voting day was clearly in the direction he had indicated, whilst on nomination day it was not so manifest. He cited the Brockville case and the judgment given upon it, as well as judgments in the English Courts. He thought the Minister of Justice should direct his attention to this clause.

Mr. LAFLAMME entirely agreed that this was a point to be considered, but it should be left to the judges to decide whether the act of a candidate or nis agents had vitiated the election. There would be another opportunity after the Act had passed through the Committee of making any change that might be thought wise.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill its amendment to make, which he would make to-morrow if the bill was allowed to stand.

Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) said he had an important amendment to make, which he would make to-morrow if the bill was allowed to stand.

Mr. BOLDUC moved "That the Speaker de not leave the chall but the interpretation to the leave the chall but the interpretation.

Mr. LAURIER introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the adulteration of

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had no intention to extend the Pacific railway to the end of the survey at Fort William towards the mouth of the Kaministiquia river.
Mr. Mackenzie said the Government

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government hoped in a few days to be able to amounce the route and terminus of the Canada Pacific railway. With regard to the actual construction, no work could be proceeded with until the contract had first been approved by Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was the intention of the Government to occupy the New Westminster penitentiary as soon as it was

before them, to stump against any one. The fact of the girl, who was equally as strong and robustas the prisoner, making but slight resistance, coupled with the fact that she had failed to disclose the perpetration of the offence to her mother until toroed to do so by threats of prisoner's brother; gave the case a not very pleasant look. He said that in the interests of public man might be the case here.

Mr. HOWELL said the hon. gentleman could certainly the same might be the case here to the Pimmoe Minister's budget speeches printed his same might be the case here to the principle to the principle to the case here to the principle to the case here to the principle to the prin

passed.
Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for the amend-

The Fire Record.

Winder, April 22.—The store house belonging to J. Morris, was destroyed by fire last night. The stock was principally wheat. The stock amounted to about ten thousand dollars; insurance, fire thousand in the Royal of England.

EMBRO, April 22.—The Planet office in this place was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock his morning, and was completely destroyed with contents. The residence of Dr. McPherson adjoining was saved by the greatest exertions on the part of the villages.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEPA

Why is it Objectionable to England Beaconsfield's Views.

In the House of Lords, on moving address in reply to the Queen's reage, calling out the reserves, I Beaconsfield spoke as follows concing the Treaty of San Stafano:—Now, me make a remark or two upon the chater of this treaty of San Stefano, which Majesty's government deem it so necess should be submitted to the Congress, which we believe—and I believe we are the only power that believes—that Rus her previous engagements as a signathe treaties of 1856 and 1871, was bo to submit to the discussion of Er That treaty is in your lordships' h and it is not necessary that I enter in minute criticism of every article, but i necessary that I should put before y ressary that I should put before y reships some of its principal features, suse unless they are clearly in your learns, minds at this moment, you can h y decide impartially upon the conseque which they have led, and the co which her Majesty's government sts of 27 or 29 articles, and with exception of the mere technical ones, evarticle is a deviation from the treaties 1856 and 1871. (Cheers), I do not that every article of the treaty is a via tion of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, cause that would be a harsh phrase, and the Government of Russia had been p pared—as we believe they were prepared place the Treaty of San Stefano before place the Treaty of San Stefano before projected Congress, I should not he looked upon the differences between arrangements of 1856 and 1871, and threaty of San Stefano as a violation these treaties, but rather as suggestions the part of the Russian Government to considered by their allies in a spirit of variability and where they were just the partiality, and, where they were just, t adopted by the Congress. But let us I generally at what this treaty is which negotiated in secrecy, encircled in myst from its beginning, to such a degree the Porte was commanded by Russia to allow a single stipulation in the treat, neutral Powers of Europe were the allie Russia. If they had not been neutral sia could not have accomplished great purposes, and the Powers would have adopted this policy of neutrality, less they believed Russia was bound these Treaties of 1856 and 1871. (Chee In the first place the Treaty of San Stef entirely abrogates the position of what called Turkey in Europe. (Cheers.) creates, in the first place, a large st which, under the name of I garia, is inhabited by many rawho are not Bulgarians. (Hear, he It reaches to the shores of the Bl Sea, and it seizes upon the ports of team. It extends to the coast of the Æge and it appropriates the ports of that co and it appropriates the ports of that co It provides for the government of this n Bulgaria by a prince who is to be select by Russia. Its administration is to be ganized and supervised by a commissar Russia, and this new State is to be risoned, I will not say for an indefin period, but for two years, certainly, un the treaty, by the Russian army. (Ches

But it is not merely this vast extent territory that is taken from the Porte, in which the power of Russia is to be s stituted for it, but by stipulations in treaty the distant provinces of Gree Epirus, Thessaly, and Bosnia, now alm entirely cut off from Russia, are invest with privileges, that is to say, with n laws, which are to be devised by Russ and which are to be supervised by Russ so that you may fairly say the whole the dominions in Europe of the Ottom Porte are taken from that Power, and that Power the administration session of Russia are substituted THE ARRANGEMENTS WITH REGARD TO

would convert the Black Sea almost much into a Russian lake as is the Caspi Sea. Harbours that have never been a quired by conquest, and which are still possession of the Porte, and are the m valuable part of its waters, are seized Russia. All the strongholds of Armes are seized by Russia. There is the sa process in Armenia and Asia Minor whis provided for in European Turkey. The is also being applied in Armenia and trest of the great province the same process in regard to the laws as in Europe. The laws are to be devised and supervised Russia. (Cheers.) There is a third post to which I feel it my duty on this occasi to call your lordships' consideration for little, and that is in regard to the claim Russia to that district of Bessarabia which she was deprived after the Crime war. I need not call your recollection which she was deprived after the Crime war. I need not call your recollection the distressing circumstances which mow occurring with regard to the provision of the Treaty of San Stefano; but what want to impress upon your lordships is remember that this is not a trifling or me local interest which is at stake. This class in the Treaty of Paris with regard to to cession of the Bessarabian district was cession of the Bessarabian district was article of the treaty on which Lord Palm article of the treaty on which Lord Palm ston placed the utmost stress and impost ance. (Cheers.) It involved, he said, the manipation of the Danube—(lothers.)—and it was Lord Palm ston, and not a local interest, the insisted on the insertion of the clause in the Treaty of Paris. It was serted in the original preliminaries, and attempt was made by Russia to evade the fulfilment of the article. But Lord Palm ston considered it of such important that even the Congress of Paris was at one time nearly breaking up because of the efforts of Russia to evade the fulfilment the provision in the preliminaries of pears. the provision in the preliminaries of pea to carry that cession into effect. Therefo I wish your lordships to see that this is I wish your lordships to see that this is very great interest, and this closing of see and this closing of rivers, especially the lordship of the freedom of which was we important to the Congress of Vienna and Important to the Congress of Vienna almost its only remaining achievement, a subjects of European interest. There one more consideration with regard to t treaty which I think your lordships oug to bear in mind, and it is this:—It of cerns the navigation of the Black Sea. oncerns our commerce in these waters, if this Treaty of San Stefano is sanction Europe, our commerce carried from Tonde into Persia and Central Asia, when the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Central Asia, which is the started into Persia and Cen now be stopped by the cession of a portion of Kurdestan. It concerns also the finavigation of the Straits, because what the pltimate. the ultimate consequence of this treaty, it were carried into effect, but this, the Sultan of Turkey is reduced to a strong absolute subjection to Russia? Were bound to set our faces against arrangement which would practically plathe command of an introvelled situation.

the command of an unrivalled situal into the hands of Russia and of Ru IS THERE AN EMERGENCY ?

But the question is: Are the circustances which exist in the east of Euro at this moment, the circumstances which exist in the Mediterranean—do they constitute the mediterranean and the mediterran exist in the Mediterranean—do they constitute an emergency demanding that he Majesty's Government should not only his a fleet floating in those waters, but the command of all that constitutes an adjuste and sufficient army. (Cheers.) Normy lords, I will say that that is the question which comes home to every man bosom, and I cannot conceive a man the inthe position in which this country no finds itself, when an immense revolution by the Treaty of San Stefano is sanction by Europe, an immense revolution in important. y Europe, an immense revolution in mportant portion of the world is taki place a revolution which involves the consideration of some of the most important interests of this country, and I may seeven the freedom of Europe—(cheers)—cannot conceive, I say, that any person who feels a sense of the responsibility the conduct of affairs could for a mome pretend that with all other powers arm any and alone should be unarmed. I a sure my noble friend whose course I much deplore would not agree to that. B deplore would not agree to that. I heaven's sake that his lunacy will not in peril the British Empire. My lords, I ha

Mr. McCARTHY proposed to make a change in the 19th section of the Election Act, by which instead of each candidate making a deposit of \$60 at the nomination, each candidate should pay \$200, which should be returned to the successful candidate, and to candidates who polled half of the number of votes polled by the successful candidate.

Mr. MITCHELL insisted on the necessity of a provision of the kind recommended by the number for Cardwell, candidates being liable to trouble, and annoyance, and expense at the hands of some individual who came out without the slightest hope of being returned. He believed the proposed check was a step in the right direction.

This amendment was declared lost.

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the English acts, suggested that the giving a meal to an elector should not be held to vitiate an election. At present the interpretation of the clause as to the voting day was clearly in the direction he had indicated, whilst on nomination day it was not so manifest. He cited the Brockville case and the judgment given upon it, as well as judgments in the English Courts. He thought the Minister of Justice should direct his attention to this clause.

Mr. LAFLAMME entirely agreed that this was a point to be considered, but it should be left to the judges to decide whether the act of a candidate or his agents had vittated the election. There would be another opportunity after the Act had passed through the Committee of making any change that might be thought wise.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

mended.
On the motion for the third reading,
Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) said he had an important
unendment to make, which he would make to-morrow if the bill was allowed to stand.
Mr. MACKENZIE moved the House into Comwitten of Survey. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. BOLDUC moved "That the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that, whereas over one million dollars worth of tobacco is imported every year, and whereas that plant might be cultivated in this country, this House is of opinion that the cultivation thereof should be encouraged by the abolition of duties on tobacco grown in Canada." He contended that the various imposts to which Canadian tobacco and its products were subjected bore heavily upon the farmer, and from them it was desirable to relieve him. It was advisable that the home production of tobacco should be encouraged, which under favourable conditions would become an important industry. He held that the retention of this tax was adverse to the interests of the country, giving statistics of the amount of tobacco which was brought into the country, as well as of the relative customs and excise receipts from the article of tobacco.

After a long debate, a division was taken on the amendent, with the following result—nays, 90;

yeas, 53.

Yas.—Baby, Benoit, Bernier, Blanchet, Bolduc, Bouroeau, Bowell, Campbell, Caron, Casgrain, Coupal, Currier, Cuthbert, Desjardins, Dewdney, Dugas, Ferguson, Fiset, Fiesher, Fraser, Gibbs (Ontario North), Haggart, Harwood, Jones (Leeds), Langevin, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Kingston), McDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Colchester), MacMillan, McCarlty, McGregor, McInnes, McQuade, Monteith, Montplaisir, Orton, Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Robinson, Rochester, Ryan, Schultz, Short, Stephenson, Thompson (Carlboo), Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Renfrew)—53.

NATS—Appleby, Archibald, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Borron, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cartwright, Casey, Charlton, Cheval, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Deveber, Dymond, Ferris, Flynn, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, Gillmor, Goudge, Guthrie, Haddow, Hall, Highiotham, Horton, Huntington, Jette, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Laffamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Toronto), Macdougall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), Mackay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, McCraney, McIntyre, McNab, Malcuin, Metcalfe, Mills, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Pettes, McCraney, McIntyre, McNab, Malcuin, Metcalfe, Mills, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Pettes, Mills, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Pe as, 53. Yeas—Baby, Benoit, Bernier, Blanchet, Bolduc,

Mr. LAURIER introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the adulteration of had no intention to extend the Pacific rail. William towards the mouth of the Kaminis-

tiquia river.
Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government hoped in a few days to be able to announce the route and terminus of the Canada. construction, no work could be proceeded with until the contract had first been approved by Parliament.
Mr. Mackenzie said it was the intention of the Government to occupy the New

Westminster penitentiary as soon as it was Mr. MACKENZIE said it was part of the put in on the portion of the Pembinabranch on which rails are laid.

Mr. GUHRIE, in the absence of Mr. Irving, moved the House into Committee to consider the latter's Stamp bill.

Mr. Blain raised the point of order that the bill could not be recorded with as pro-

mr. BLAIN raised the point of order that the bill could not be proceeded with as, proposing to put a tax on the public, it should have originated in Committee by resolution. Considerable discussion took place on this point, but the Chairman, Mr. Wood, ruled in favour of the view expressed by Sir John Macdonald that the Committee's duty was simply to dis-cuss the clauses of the bill. The Bill having been reported, Mr. Blain again raised his point of order. The SPEAKER held it was not well taken. as the bill did not, in his opinion, impose any new burden on the public. The bill was then read a third time and

Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for the amendment of the law of evidence in certain cases of misdemeanour, was read a third On motion of Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) the bill to amend the law respecting build-ing societies was read a second time and

ent to the Committee on Banking and of Mr. McCarthy's motion for a statement respecting the loan of 1876, Mr. Plumb replied to the Finance Minster, contending that the loan had been mproperly made in many ways, and that the rate of interest were not correct.

The motion then carried. The House adjourned at 11.40 p. m. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. OTTAWA, April 23.
The Public Accounts Committee met this morn-

Ing, Mr. Young in the chair.
The CHAIRMAN stated that the question before the chair was Mr. Dymond's report on the Moylab matter.

Mr. KERR proposed that the evidence of Mr. A. matter.

Mr. Kerr proposed that the evidence of Mr. A.
F. Macdonald having been heard, the report should
be amended by stating in one clause that Mr. Macdonald, brother and executor of the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, had been heard, and in another
that the result of his evidence was to show that the
non-payment of Moylan's account afforded evidence
that his claims on the Province of Cansala were "at
least highly problematical in their charactr."

Mr. Phune said the minority would have to dissent from the whole report.

Mr. Langevin stated that he would go against the
report as a whole, it being a very unjust summary
of the evidence. He was in favour of reporting the
evidence itself to the House without any report, as
was done in the Nixon matter, and then the House
and country could judge of it. It was impossible to
make a synopsis of the evidence without leaving
something out. He would not impute motives to
the gentlemen who drew up the report, but he must
say that it was very unfair.

Mr. DYMOND—But the evidence goes with the
summary.

Mr. Langevin-Well then what is the use of

summary.
Mr. Langzvin-Well, then, what is the use of

Mr. LANGEVIA THE LANGE IN A LANGEVIA THE SUMMARY?

Mr. DYMOND said the Committee had already reted down a proposition to report the evidence by veted down a proposition to report the evidence by itself.

Mr. Plume submitted his report on the gratter, with the addition of a clause to the effect that Mr. A. F. Macdonald's evidence showed that Moylan had put in accounts for the money he claimed.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was put without discussion and lot by a vote of 9 to 20.

Mr. Dymond's report was then put and carried.

The Chairman said that he had communicated with Mr. Todd on the subject of the non-attendance of Sutherland, of Winnipeg, who was called as a witness on the Nixon accounts. Mr. Todd's opinion was that the refusal of Sutherland to obey the order of the House was a contempt of the House, and that the party so refusing to obey could be apprehended.

and that the party so retusing to obey cottain prehended.

Mr. Langevin suggested that the matter should be reported to Parliament, so that it could be taken up at the next session.

Mr. Mackenia agreed with the hon, member for Charlevoix. He said he had not taken any part in the Nixon investigation, because he wished to be left free to act in case the officer whose accounts were investigated should require to be dealt with.

It was agreed that the non-attendance of Suther-It was agreed that the non-att

The Fire Record.

Widder, April 22.—The store house belonging to J. Morris, was destroyed by fire last night the stock was principally wheat. The stock amounted to about ten thousand dollars; insurance, five thousand in the Royal of England.

EMBRO, April 22.—The Planet office in this place was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock this morning, and was completely destroyed with contents. The residence of Dr. McPherson adjoining was saved by the greatest exertions on the part of the villages. The Fire Record.

THE STREET MAIL TODOSTO, PRINT, AND S. 1912.

THE VERLIT MAIL TOURTO, BIDDAT ARELL & NEXT.

STORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

AGRICULTURAL

THE MANURE QUESTION AGAIN THE MANURE QUESTION AGAIN
The New England Farmer, one of valuable exchanges, has been devoting great deal of attention lately to this vimportant subject. It opens the subjacew in a late number with the pertindency "Do figures lie?" The friends chemical fertilizers prove so conclusive by figures that their system is the bewhile the barnyard manure advocates, we are in the majority, can likewise demostrate the excellence of their system. e clearest of calculations.

One would have supposed that the sellent articles on this same subject whis appeared in the Weekly Mail of Man appeared in would have exhausted the subject to the subject which would have exhausted the subject to the su

especially as both sides gave their view fully, but from the many letters have since received from subscribers are satisfied that any further facts will read with attention. The Farmer says At the last meeting of the Maine St Board of Agriculture, Hon. Z. A. Gilbe Board of Agriculture, Hon. Z. A. Gilbe in discussing the subject of manures, sai . The leaching of manure causes grewaste. 'A cow will void 20,000 pounds liquids and 20,000 pounds of solids param. The same ingredients are in the dings as in commercial manures whi you buy. Fifty dollars may be say from each cow, when well taken care of. Josiah Quincy found that a good cowhen kept on the soiling system, yields

when kept on the soiling system, yields the addition of muck, may be more the doubled, both in quantity and value, a that the liquid manure when absorbed w aking an aggregate of more than fift first an aggregate of more than fifty cords, worth from \$5 to \$8 a cord. A further, it appears that the total man from each cow, when thus treated, equivalent, on a yearly average, to value of the milk.

The above items we find going the rought the newspaper press from Mine Annual Processing Mines Annual Processing M of the newspaper press from Maine to braska. It is nothing new. We have I told the same story over and over ag until we ought to have it by heart, are told that the slops from the sink sp and the wastes from an ordinary fan are sufficient to fertilize a large gar and produce food enough for that fami that the droppings from a small flock hens will manure an acre of corn w and that the collections from an ea closet are worth twenty-five dollars for e individual using it; and still we go in the same old ways, and allow th in the same old ways, and allow the chances for obtaining great wealth to by almost unnoticed. Now there is doubt but that we are a wasteful peo. We have had good, rich land to draw frand when we have exhausted an acre cropping, without carrying anything be in return, a dollar and a quarter we buy another acre just as good, and nob has found any fault, and it would he done no good if they had. We seem bo to exhaust the fertility of the subject to exhaust the fertility of the subject to the to exhaust the fertility of the whole c try before we begin to restore it by method whatever. When that time co the new race. Now the good, ho farmer is forced to compete with the far himself. Some are now beginning to the end, and are looking about for means of restoring fertility to these hausted fields. And so we are told of value of animal wastes, of their mo value, as in the cases quoted above. fess that the question is too deep for us solve. We are aware that there is a gwaste from the animals kept on most far There is some from our own, and yet we

to save it as well as we know how, think we can afford. When we see flatter ourselves that we are doings flatter ourselves that we are doing we but when we read paragraphs like the quoted above, we conclude that either are extremely wasteful of fertility, or the statements are not quite true. No granted that it is true, that every ounce solid and liquid from a cow, a horse, or pig, could be saved, and judiciously plied to the land, does it follow that, unwe do save it all in the most perfect man we are criminally wasteful of the west that the Creator has placed within our real Now, we are keeping our stock over a localiar into which all the solid and lice excrements fall, after being mingled wabout an equal bulk of dry sand or saloam. This sand is carted nearly a made it costs something at the pit, it costs carting, it eosts for housing, it costs carting, it eosts for housing, it costs carting, and again, it costs for hauling to fields. We charge a portion of this pense to the health and comfort according to the confortable bed; but it costs heav and still all is not saved. An occasic heavy rain storm throws a little clear want to the cellar from the roof and the sum of the same and still all is not saved. An occasic heavy rain storm throws a little clear w heavy rain storm throws a little clear we into the cellar from the roof, and ther some drainage soaking through into soil below, and some goes out into yard to be evaporated in the open air. causing some waste, just how much we only guess; but if the value of a cow's

crements is equal to the sums named ab we certainly never see it, and we are wasteful.

Now, it will be seen from the above, Mr. Quincy makes the manure from a worth \$75 per year, at \$5 per cord, ap per cord that almost any farmer in langland would be willing to pay if quality of the manure was good. But fessor Stockbridge thinks that even per year is more than any farmer would likely to get out of it, and yet both be wrong. It depends very much u how one figures the value of the crop grows, how successful he may be in the ing them into cash, and last, but not lead to be wrong them into cash, and last, but not lead to be uses his money when he gets it. have found that there are a great means ways for figuring out values, even out.

have found that there are a great m ways for figuring out values, even out of farm accounts, and that figures do always tell the exact truth.

Being somewhat inclined to accept true the statement of such arithmetic as Mr. Harris, we have been encours to purchase cotton seed meal, wheat b and other grain quite freely, with the I that, even if all the money did not c back in the form of meat, milk, or but it would not be lost. And we have doubt but this view of it is a correct but yet we believe that a farmer who doubt but this view of it is a correct but yet we believe that a farmer who so feed his stock as to get his money if from the food consumed, in the for growth or production, is far ahead business point of view, of him must credit a large sum for manure, in order to figure our profitable transaction. There are che cal values, money values, and agricult values. The chemical value of a substant may not surely represent its agricult value; that is, a chemist may, with powerful tests, find a larger per cent. of elements of plant food in the soil would be naturally taken from it by liplants; and again, it is not impossible and selections. would be naturally taken from it by liplants; and again, it is not impossible find substances offered for sale in the market at prices less than their actual if everything were reckoned that should when figuring up their cost.

Mr. James Armstrong of Springbe farm, Vaughan, has a shorthorn bull weighs 2,200 lbs.

MANURING CORN.

MANURING CORN.

Manuring corn in the hill has the e on poor soil of pushing the crop forvathe at the start. Hog manure in partie will do this. The effect is quite wonde but it gradually disappears, and in the whu the crop is gathered, little, if diffeence is seen between the manured unmanured land. It is a permanent pression that is wanted, and this with the better secured by applying the matured when it is considered that the roots of corn after it has grown, spread out it directions, occupying with a net-work whole, and the secure of the se directions, occupying with a net-work whole extent of the ground. Hence benefit of working the ground, as all broadcast manuring. This explains working between the rows, and leaving stirred the soil in immediate or near tact with the hills, proves a success. also explains why corn thrives upon

les and \$30 for females, in North Caro-\$40 for first-class teachers, and in nsas \$34.66 for males and \$26.03 for

For educational purposes in the United States, Congress has given away 95,817,714 acres of land, and \$47,785,197 in money. The school population of the United States is about 14,306,158, of which 5,500,000 are not enrolled. In Prussia, the sytem of examining is dif-

In Prussia, the sytem of examining is dif-ferent from here, in at least one respect. If much depends on the examination, there are all sorts of checks and counter checks on the examiner. The marks and papers are sent into a superior authority, and hostile criticism from this authority is not noscile criticism from this authority is not uncommon, so that the examines is not at the mercy of a partial or pedantic examiner.

Dr. Jeffries, of Boston, has been examining the Harvard students' eyes, for the ourpose of seeing how many are colour-olind. Out of 300, twenty cases were eyes of the young ladies at Wellesley, and at the Girls' High and Normal Schools. He will then give the results, comparing

In a paper on "Examination Papers," and women. read before the College of Preceptors in England, Rev. R. H. Quick, urges that great attention should be paid to the prearing of questions, and points out the paper together without any relation to the course of study that has been followed. Another evil to be remedied, that, he points out, is the looking through a large batch of papers at a sitting which renders the examiner often physically incapable of judging the answers of the last half of the paper with the same exactness as the first paper with the same exactness as the first half, and he suggests as a fairer way looking through the papers question by ques-

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINATIONS. List of Sub-Examiners.

The following is a copy of an order-in-Council oproved by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 15th day of April, A.D. 1878 :-"Upon the recommendation of the Honourable he Minister of Education, the Committee of Counit advise that the gentlemen named in the annexed st be appointed sub-examiners at the next interiediate and second-class examinations:—

(Certified.

(Signed), "Clerk Executive Council, Ontario. 15th April, 1878."
. Professor Bain, Victoria College, Cobourg.
. Alfred Baker, M.A., Mathematical Tutor, Unisity of Toronto.

James Brown, M.A., Mathematical Master, Up-Canada College.

W. J. Alexander, B. A., Gilchrist Medallist and dessor in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, bec. John Galbraith, B. A., Mathematical Gold lege. 10. T. H. Redditt, Undergraduate in Honours (University of Toronto) and Assistant Master in Up-

University of Toronto) and Assistant Per Canada College.

11. D. B. Mactavish, B.A. (Queen's Union).

12. J. A. Culham, Undergraduate in Honours University of Toronto).

13. James Panton, B.A., Science Medallist (University of Toronto). ersity of Toronto).

14. Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., Bishop's College, ennoxville, late Inspector Public Schools, Belle-Lennoxville, late Inspector Public Schools, Belleville.

15. Rev. E. H. Mockridge, B.D., Trinity College, Toronto, late Head Master of St. Mary's High School.

16. Rev. G. M. Milligan, M.A. (Queen's University), late Head Master High School, Bath.

17. J. E. Wetherell, B.A., Classical Silver Medallist (University of Toronto), Professor in Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock.

18. John A. Paterson, M.A., Mathematical Gold Medallist (University of Toronto).

19. C. Logan, B.A., late of Trinity College School, Port Hope.

20. Donald Munro, B.A., Holder of 1st Class Certificate Grade B, late Head Master Public School, Lindsay.

M. E. CHURCH.

Niagara Conference-

Niagara Conference.

INGERSOLL, April 18.—The Conference opened by Rev. J. P. Morden conducting the religious services.

The Advisory Committee was declared to be as follows:—Niagara District, Rev. J. Reynolds, Rev. J. S. Williamson; Erie District, Rev. W. H. Shaw, Rev. J. N. Elliott; London District, Rev. S. Card, Rev. B. C. Moore; Chatham District, Rev. S. Card, Rev. B. C. Moore; Chatham District, Rev. J. Wood, Rev. T. Webster, D. D.

A lengthy discussion took place in reference to the number of districts the Conference would be in favour of for the next year. After several motions the Conference declared itself in favour of five.

Rev. Dr. Pitcher, formerly of the Detroit Conference of the M. E. Church in the U. S., was received into the Conference.

The second disciplinary question was taken up, namely who remain on trial. A. W. Edwards, Missionary to Manitoba, character passed and continued on trial. W. M. Teeple, W. N. Volick, R. J. Warner, B.A., T. J. Atkins, W. N. Fletcher, characters passed, and they were accredited with their first year's course of study, and continued on trial. In the case of H. Rose, his presiding elder asked, a committee of counsel, which was granted, combisting Rev. W. H. Shaw, Rev. E. Bristol, Rev. M. Dimmick, Rev. A. Kennedy, Rev. E. L. Clement. After this G. A. Francis, L. Hazzard, J. C. Young, H. A. Cook, characters were passed, and they were accredited with the first year's course of study, and continued on trial.

The third disciplinary question was taken up, namely:—Who are admitted to the full connection? R. Myers, J. A. Combs, Jas. Young, W. A. Shaw, W. W. Peirce, D. M. Kennedy, characters passed, and they were credited with the second year's course of study and received into full connection, and elected to be ordained as deacons. A. W. Bannister being absent at college, and not at his examination, he was continued on trial.

The Conference adjourned with the Benediction by Rev. A. E. Griffith.

Rev. C. E. Benson, of Welland, preached a very forcible and well-prepared ser

is advo-

forcible and well-prepared serimon to a large congargation in the evening.

INGERSOLL, April 19.—The Conference opened at 9 a.m., Bishop Carman in the chair, with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. A. E. Griffith.

After the reading of the minutes and calling of the roll of the Conference, the thind disciplinary question was taken up.—Who are admitted into full connection? A. J. Parker and F. J. McCutcheon, characters, massed and were accredited with the question was taken up—Who are admitted into full connection? A. J. Parker and F. J. McOutcheon, characters, passed, and were accredited with the second year's course of study, admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacon's orders. The tourth disciplinary question was taken up—Who are the Deacons? M. H. Bartram, J. Sharp, J. Webb, T. Graham, G. W. Andrews, B.A., S. K. Nott, G. A. Fulcher, W. H. Anger, T. H. Linscott, C. M. Thompson, A. L. Gee, and C. G. Squires, characters, passed, and were accredited with the third year's courses of study. J. Drader, a probationer in the Conference, was discontinued.

Rev. Mr. Painter, of the Chicago Presbytery, was introduced and invited to a seat with the Conference. he Public

introduced and invited to a sear with the conference.

The twelfth disciplinary question was taken up Are the Ministers blameless in life and character? Rev. E. Lownsbury, presiding elder of Niagara district, character passed. He gave an account of his district, referring to the prosperity of the yame during the year and particularly to the church-building operations, especially in the city of Hamilton. Rev. S. B. Lownsbury was permitted to attend college. Rev. G. Heartley, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. R. B. Cook, Rev. D. Griffin, Rev. J. C. Tufford were granted superannuated relationship.

Rev. G. Heartley, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. R. B. Cook, Rev. D. Griffin, Rev. J. C. Tufford were granted superannuated relationship.

The third disciplinary question was resumed. T. L. McGutcheon, character passed examination, and the committee reported that he was credited with second year's course of study, admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacon's orders.

The character of the following ministers in the Niagara district were passed — Rev. J. Sev. B. L. Clement, Rev. J. Reynolds, Rev. J. Vanwyck, Pav. E. L. Clement, Rev. R. C. Parsons, Rev. J. R. Phillips, Rev. W. Benson, Rev. G. H. Johnston, Rev. C. Creighton, Rev. J. Rose and Rev. E. H. Pilcher, D.D. Rev. E. Bristol, Rev. J. H. Kennedy, Rev. J. Pav. J. H. Kennedy, Rev. J. T. Davis, Rev. A. Scratch, Rev. J. H. Kennedy, Rev. J. T. Davis, Rev. A. Scratch, Rev. J. M. Elliott, Rev. J. F. Fairchild, Rev. W. H. Shaw; also the Rev. J. F. Fairchild, Rev. W. H. Shaw; also the Rev. J. Gardiner, Rev. B. C. Ohoe, Rev. J. F. Sairchild, Rev. D. Williams aranted a supernumerary relation. Rev. E. Bartinon.

Incention of the ordination of local preachest was taken up, when the following persons were read and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference on Conference proceeded to elect its delegates to the General Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference on Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference on Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference on Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference on Conference, was introduced and invited to #"seat with the Conference, The Conference on Conference, was introduced to th

buy another acre just as good, and nobody has found any fault, and it would have done no good if they had. We seem bound to exhaust the fertility of the whole country before we begin to restore it by any on calves and fleshy cattle it is difficult by the department of the whole country before we begin to restore it by any on calves and fleshy cattle it is difficult by the country the department of the country that the country the country method whatever. When that time comes, we shall be ready to take an even start in be applied to cows in milking condition the new race. Now the good, honest A network of veins on the perineum is a farmer is forced to compete with the farmer who steals his crops; with him who cheats reaching from the shoulder half way to the his children and grand-children, that he hip, should be examined. If it be double, may live in a state of wasteful idleness the cow is above the average. Sometimes himself. Some are now beginning to see the end, and are looking about for the means of restoring fertility to these exhausted fields. And so we are told of the value of animal wastes, of their money value, as in the cases quoted above. The fourth test, and one which is infalli-But are these statements true? We confess that the question is too deep for us to solve. We are aware that there is a great waste from the animals kept on most farms.

The fourth test, and one which is infallible, consists in observation of the escutcheon solve. We are aware that there is a great waste from the animals kept on most farms. There is some from our own, and yet we try to save it as well as we know how, and the escutcheon well marked have strong think we can afford. When we see our constitutions, digestion rapid and complete. acres constantly improving, we sometimes The rear mirror is divided into two parts, fatter ourselves that we are doing well, but when we read paragraphs like those quoted above, we conclude that either we are extremely wasteful of fertility, or else ward. It is a mistake to take the straight the statements are not quite true. Now, granted that it is true, that every ounce of solid and liquid from a cow, a horse, or a pig, could be saved, and judiciously applied to the land, does it follow that, unless we do save it all in the most perfect manner, we are criminally wasteful of the wealth that the Creator has placed within our reach? Now, we are keeping our stock over a barn cellar into which all the solid and liquid excrements fall, after being mingled with about an equal bulk of dry sand or sandy loam. This sand is carted nearly a mile.

be applied to cows in milking condition

AGRICULTURAL

The Addition of the companies of the compan

VICTORIA ASSIZES.

Murder and Rape-Three Prisoners Acquitted.

LINDSAY, April 19.—The Spring Assizes opened here on Tuesday last before Chief Justice Harrison. The Crown business was conducted by Mr. J. P. McMillan, of Guelph. The Queen v. Rutherford, a rape case, was tried on Wednesday. The prisoner was charged with committing a rape in September

ceived. Queen v. woods, in which the prisoner was charged with murdering Charles Hamilton on the 28th December in the village of Omemee, was tried this morning. This case likewise rested on the medical testimony. The blow proved to have been dealt by prisoner was on the back of the head, down mear the neck, and the doctors found no mark of violence on that spot. The prisoner was acquitted. The late Mindon Peat Office robbery case comes up before the County Judge next Tuesday.

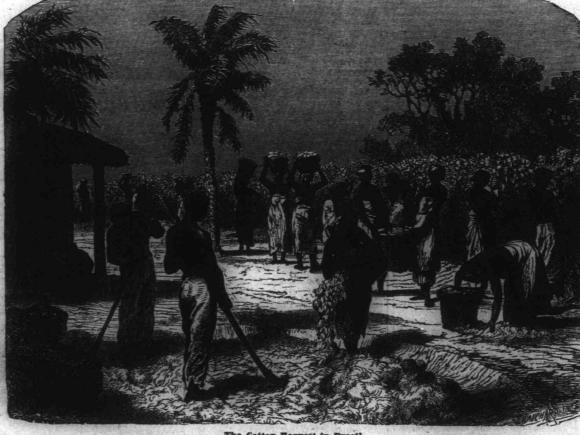
The Remains of Bishop Laval.

The programme for the translation of the remains of Bishop Laval from the Basilies to the Seminary Chapel has been partly arranged. The ceremony will take place on the 23rd May next, during the session of the sixth Provincial Council of Bishop. The Archbishop of Quebec will shortly issue a circular to this effect. When the remains of the first Bishop of Canada were interred they were conveyed in the princesse.

use cocoa; the less oily kind is the best.
My advice for the prevention of the return of neuralgia may be summed up in a few substantives—air receives are received and enter-tains guests as gracefully as any woman doing the honours of her own salon. He informed us that he pages substantives—air, exercise, regularity, temperance, tonics, cocoa, and cod-liver oil. portrait for less than a thousand and therefore we might see that portrait painting was the most lucrative branch of his profession. And when we admired the tapestry, the armour, the old brass chandeother ornamentations of his room-"Do at. But an artist is expected to decorate his rooms." I fancy he must have become thoroughly disgusted with the so-called The Crown business was conducted by Mr. J. P. McMillan, of Guelph. The Queen v. Rutherford, a rape case, was tried on Wednesday. The prisoner was charged with committing a rape in September last on a young girl named Mason, a servant of Mr. George Keith, who resides about three miles from Fenelon Falls. It was shown by the defence that the prisoner was in the village of Fenelon Falls at tending the fall show at the time stated that the crime was committed, and for several hours before and after. Prisoner was consequently discharged. Queen v. Margaret Burke, murder, was tried yesterday, and a verdict of not guilty returned. It will be remembered that the prisoner was charged with having caused the death of a woman named Connell by striking and kicking her during a brawl in the East Ward. The case rected entirely upon the medical evidence, which was to the effect that death was caused by heart disease, and it was hard to say whether it was hastened by the blows recived. Queen v. Woods, in which the prisoner was charged with murdering Charles Hamilton on the 28th December in the village of Omemee, was tried. artistic cant and jargon or the property in the mouths of people utterly incompetent to judge of that of which they speak.

A few days ago I had the pleasure, always the feminine mind, of examining

we not criminally washed of the wealth washed of the wealth washed to the wealth washed and liquid control of the wealth washed to thave the washed to the wealth washed to the wealth washed to the w which per may did by some of the property of the performance of the pe



be taken at about the average, while a somewhat larger broadth than usual has been put under spring corp during the recent knounchie seed time. As welcer tone of trade, consequent upon the diminished political apprehensions, has been indicated in a decline of about one shilling per quarter, as millers were enabled to supply their wants at a drawne of half a frame on the week. Out of one hundred markels from which reports were received to a position of the future copy. The time is now come when America and Rumba will return their usual places in the list of countries when some over derifyed to the future copy. The time is now come when America and Rumba will return their usual places in the list of countries whenes we derive out the principal supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the time and places in the list of countries whenes we derive out the principal supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the time in the principal supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the time in the principal supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the conditive and the supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the conditive and the supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the red and the supplies of red wheat. Last American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal supplies of red wheat. At American and Rumba will return the red and the principal

willingness of country merchants to take any sort, and their unwillingness to make any difference in in price lest they should hurt the feelings of length farmers by indicating that any one of them can produce an article superior to that offered by her region, the works are also as the superior to that offered by her region in the trade of the past season make it doubt ful whether the tender feelings of farmers' when any longs will superior to that offered by her region, and the works and the season's work and updated the season's work and updated the season's work and updated the season's work and indicates and farmers he following excellent letter from our correspondent * S. I're freezens the interest of the doubt of the season's work and the control of the season's work and the control of the season's work and the season's work and the control of the season's work and the season's work and the season's work and the season's work and the control of the season's work and the season's proper season's work and the seaso

The state of the s	the same points of deliver		rk oute	or, which,	April 6. April 14. April 16.	ket, nor scarcely any business doing in anything	\$12.00; DC Charcoal, 12x17, \$5.25; DX Charcoal,	The second control of the second control of the second control of the second of the se
	ewing to more skilful and nearly 100s and upward, th highly salted to meet with Danish and Holstein butter	honest	work, c	ommands	Wheat	save dairy sait, which is easier at \$1.60 to \$1.75.	12x17, \$7.25. IRON WIRE—(4 months)—No. 6, per bundle, \$1.90 to \$2.00; No. 8, per bundle, \$2.10 to \$2.20; No. 12, per bundle, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 16, per bundle, \$2.90 to	I WANT MORE. Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Please
	Danish and Holstein butter an uniform colour, and carefulares market in England for	, very	up, securise, and	salted, of res a very as mili-	Barley	steadily at unchanged prices; sales of small parcels have been made usually at 6½ to 7c, though very choice sometimes bring a little more.	bundle, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 16, per bundle, \$2.90 to \$3.00. Tin Sheet Iren—No. 24, 10 to 10je; No. 26, 11	send by mail one dozen Collins' Voltaic Plasters. The one I sent for did me so much good that I want more to sell besides using them. Inclosed find \$2.25.
	Danish and Holstein butter an uniform colour, and capet large market in England for tary and naval stores, at pri the top of the market. I care, a share of this mark	ces whi	ch are er sele	generally ction and cured for	Total bushels20,693,260 22,978,640 23,007,217. The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets	WHITE BEANS—Seem generally quiet; dealers are usually selling small parcels at from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel.	to 11½c; No. 28, 12 to 12½c. GALVANIZED IRON—Best No. 24, 6¾ to 7c; best No.	Address E. EMMET RIKER. Montgomery, O., May 1, 1876.
	Cattada Aten Riche agranting	and I	monld e	nammont to	for each market day during the past week :—	Hors-Remain as dull and inactive as ever;	26, 7 to 7½c; best No. 28, 7½ to 7½c. AMERICAN PIG IRON—No. 1 Stove Plate, \$22; No. 2 Foundry, none; Patent hammered, assorted sizes, none.	ARE DOING WONDERS.
	ducer and to the country Caradian farmers, that t method of preparing butter found so advantageous in There, the butter is usually	r, which	by exp	burg, &c.	April 18, . 6 p. m. April 19. 6 p. m. April 23, 6 p. m. 6 p. m.	GROCERIES.	Ikon per ton, (at 6 months)—Pig—Gartsherrie No. 1, none; Glengarnock, No. 1, none; Eglinton, \$18 to \$19; W. W. & Co., \$19.50 to \$20; Calder, No. 1,	Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Collins' Voltage Plasters are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and
	ers in very clean and salei	COLLAG	d to a s	weet, airv	April o P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	TRADE Seems to have been improving, though slowly and slightly.	none; Calder, No. 3, none; No. 1 Clyde, none; Monkland, none; No. 1 Summerlee, \$20 to \$21. Bar—Scotch, per 100 lbs, none; English, best brands,	more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money enclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.
	cellar, and assorted as to general excellence. The co ground, with clean whitewa	ellers a	alla ha	nd wanded	Flour26 3 26 3 26 3 26 3 R. Wheat 10 8 11 8 11 8 10 8 R. Winter 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6	TEA—Sales of lines have been made on New York account on p.t., the local market seems decidedly quiet and prices rather easier in most cases; our	\$1.90 to \$2; American, none; Lowmoor, \$6 to \$6.50.	Yeurs, T. F. PALMER, P. M, No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.
	fours, with clean whiteware fours, with ample space and ing, assorting, packing, &c., fect cleanliness is enforce temperature is maintained	&c. T	he virti	e of per-	White	quotations are slightly lower for common to fair Young Hyson and for scented Pekoes. Prices are quoted as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 26 to 80e;	SHREY HOOK—HUSSIA, 10 to 11c; Boller Plate, 94. CANDA PLATES—Arrow, none; Hattom, none; Garth, 83.50 to \$3.65; Maple Leaf, \$3.55 to \$3.65; M S., \$3.55 to \$3.65; M. L. S. Crown, \$3.65 to \$3.75; Thistle, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Antimony, per lb, 144 to 15c; Sad Iron, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Zinc, sheet, 64 to 62c;	PRICE 25 CENTS.
	mer, by passing a forced	long h	ox filled	with ice	Barley 3 8 & 3 8 & 3 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		Thistle, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Antimony, per lb, 144 to 15c; Sad Iron, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Zinc, sheet, 6½ to 6½c; Zinc, block, 5 to 6½c. GLASS—Up to 25 inches, \$1.80 to \$1.90; from 26 to	Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLAS- TER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates,
	save sufficient for thoroug	h ventil	ation.	Kneading y trace of	Pork48 6 & 49 6 & 47 6 47 6 Lard37 0 86 9 36 9 36 9	Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice,	GLASS—Up to 25 inches, \$1.80 to \$1.90; from 26 to 40 inches, \$2.10 to \$2.20; from 41 to 50 inches, \$2.40 to \$2.50; from 51 to 60 inches, \$2.60 to \$2.70.	with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail
	same time, incorporate the	he salt	with t	he butter	Bacon28 0 28 0 27 6 27 6 Tallow39 0 39 0 39 0 39 0	55 to 70c. Blacks—Congous, 26 to 70c; Souchong, 35 to 70c; Scented Pekoes, 45 to 55c. COFFEE—There has been no movement reported	London Markets.	Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Pro- prietors, Boston, Mass. 3 6
	with safety. The salt use the best kind obtainable would answer as well, wh	ed is g	round r bly Ca ald be d	ock salt of nada salt etermined	Cheese63 0 63 0 63 0 63 0 63 0 FLOUR—There has been scarcely any improvement in the market since our last; fall wheat	in trade lots; prices generally seem weak and are quoted 1 to 2 cents lower, except for Mocha, which is scarce and firmer. Quotations stand as follows:—	Tursday, April 23. The grain market was quiet to-day—between	THE STATE OF THE S
	when fully ready is cut	into con	venient	t pieces by	grades remain entirely neglected, the demand for any sort is slack and prices are weak. Spring ex- tra sold in round lots on Thursday at \$4.80 on	Java, 27 to 30c; Singapore, 23 to 25c; Jamaica, 24 to 27c; Laguayra, 24 to 27e; Rio 19 to 22c; Mocha, 34 to 36c.	2,000 and 3,000 bushels offered and found ready sale at quotations. Clover and timothy seed —nothing offering. Hay—very large arrivals. But-	INDIGESTION AND THE LIVER.
	venient size; those for militaining about 20 lbs., and	d of la	d ships rger siz	te for the	track, and equal to that price here, but has since been freely offered at these prices without finding buyers. The market to-day showed no improve-	SUGAR—The market seems to have been rather less active, though some fair sales have been made;	—nothing offering. Hay—very large arrivals. Buter scarce. Eggs plentiful. Potatoes, vegetables, and greenhouse plants in profusion. Quotations as under:—	BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid is the only rational
	on, in a slight current of a ing from the resin, &c., shi and as a further preventio	ir so the	at the fi	mes aris-	ment; indeed seemed somewhat weaker, as a lot of spring extra outside changed hands at equal	prices are steady but show little or no alteration since our last. Raws have been quiet. Fair to good medium Scotch has sold in lots at 7 to 8 c. One round	Grain—Deihl, \$1.95 to \$2.05; Treadwell, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Red, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.70; Barley, 80c to \$1.00; Peas, 95c to \$1.05; Oats, 95 to	cure for Dyspepsia and its evils. It is the only preparation advertised that explains why its chemical action neutralises the acid poisons of the
	is scraped away at the ed solder might heat the but being filled the tins are	ges of t	injure	it. Before	to \$4.75 here, and 100 barrels of the same grade on the spot sold at \$4.78 f.o.b. Other grades were purely nominal with values as well as can be	must be taken as the very bottom of the market,	\$1:05; Corn, 85 to 95c. PRODUCE—Apples, per bush, \$1.10; tallow, rendered, 6 to 64c; tallow, rough, 4 to 4c; lard, per lb, 9 to 10c; wool, fleece, 20 to 28c; cheese, per lb, 11½	system, and consequently restores to health those afflicted.
	ensure perfect purity and When filled the tins are pa	well wa	shed and	d drained. k wheat or	judged at quotations in our table below. Bran—There was one car sold last week at \$13.00 on track, and another on Tuesday at the same price;	job lots at 9%c and equal to 9%c. Stocks are light and the demand fairly active. This morning's cable	9 to 10c; wool, fleece, 20 to 28c; cheese, per lb, 11t to 12t; hay, per ton, \$10 to \$11; straw, per load, \$2 to \$4.25; turnips, per bush, 25 to 25c; carrots, per	Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. 314-26
	oat chaff in cases for exp 500 lbs. The tin boxes a and cost no more than pr	re mad	e on the made f	premises, lrkins, and	but the demand has been slack and prices close weak.	advices report the deficiency in the Cuban crop as from 15 to 20 per cent of an average vield. Prices are quoted as follows, the outside quotations being for retailers'	bush, 25 to 30c; potatoes, 55 to 60c; onions, per bush, 60 to 70c.	ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS.
	must of course be perfect For our home market the like some of the Irish by	utter, in	1 15 to 2	10 lb. stone	OATMEAL—Has been quiet and rather weak at \$4.10 to \$4.20 for car-lots and \$4.40 to \$4.70 for small lots.	lote . Porto Rico per lh 71 to 74e . Cube	Montreal Cattle Market.	Of Nine Years' Standing Cured by the Syrap.
	erocks, well covered and of packages are indispensable solute cleanliness in all the	e, and a	s said ses. It	before, ab-	Wheat—The market has been active at very firm prices for spring; fall, however, has remained neg- lected and prices purely nominal. Large sales of	Barbadoes, ; English and Scotch refined bright, 8½ to 8½c; do., low grades, 7½ to 7½c; New York yellows, 7½ to 8c; Extra C., 8½ to 9½c; Dry crushed, 10½ to 10½c; Granulated, 9½ to 10c; Cut	MONTREAL, April 22. About 220 cattle were offered at St. Gabriel mar-	I have been, for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bron-
	essential that the butter possible.	be ha	ndled a	s little as	No. 1 spring were made at \$1.13 f.o.c. on Thursday, at \$1.15 on Saturday, and a lot outside at \$1.13 f.o.	loaf, 102 to 11c. SYRUPS—Have been inactive, and very slow of	About 220 cattle were owned at St. Gaoriel market to-day, being held over stock with the exception of 80 head, which came in this morning. There was very little business transacted, the demand from butchers being exceedingly light. Mr. F. Ritchings, of Rose Hill, sold one car of cattle at 41c.	chitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie
	The following is the offic Stock Exchange, April 24t			ne Toronto	No. 1 spring were made at \$1.13 f.o.c. on Thursday, at \$1.15 on Saturday, and a lot outside at \$1.13 f.o. b. on Monday. No. 2 spring has been less active than No. 1, but firm, with sales at \$1.10 and \$1.10\frac{1}{2}\$. c. last week, and \$1.11 on Monday and Tuesday. The market to day was inactive and the demand slack, as orders had been generally filled. No. 1	sale with a weak feeling; but prices to the retail trade are unchanged. Quota- tions are as follows:—Common, 45 to 47c; golden	from butchers being exceedingly light. Mr. F. Ritchings, of Rose Hill, sold one car of cattle at 44c. Mr. R. J. Hopper received a car load of cattle from Toronto, and sold four oxen for \$160 or 34c per lb.,	anneamone and during the time
	Banks.	lers.	ers.	Trans.			and two steers for \$100 or 4 c per lb., live weight.	suffered intensely. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have, in all taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and
		Sel	Buy		\$1.11 f.o.c. without finding buyers. On the street spring sold to-day at \$1.06 to \$1.12; the latest sales of fall were at \$1.18 to \$1.20.	I has been offered and refused, and small lots are self-	Mr. Wm. Head had two car loads on the market, part of which he sold at 3½ to 4½ per lb. The prices of cattle to-day ranged from 3½ to 4½c. But for strictly choice fat steers 5 to 5½c would have to be paid. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were as follows:—180 cattle, 560	well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect
	Toronto	. 140	168 138 921	[42 at 92] 18 at 93,	OATS—Offerings have been small and prices generally unchanged, with sales of American to arrive at 34c last week, and of cars on track at 34 and 35c on Monday and Tuesday. There was a car of interior American sold to-day at 33c on track. Canadian are probably worth 33 to 35c. On the street	100 boxes at 7½c and small lots up to 8c. Layers are very scarce, but old are offering at \$1.10 to \$1.20. Muscatelles seem to be taking their place and are advanding; a round lot sold at \$1.60 but none can	be paid. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were as follows:—180 cattle, 560 hogs, 35 calves, and 22 horses.	upon me. MRS. HIPWELL.
	Merchants'	1183	66 118‡ 77	8 at 67	on Monday and Tuesday. There was a car of in- ferior American sold to-day at 33c on track. Cana- dian are probably worth 33 to 35c. On the stree	advancing; a round lot sold at \$1.60 but none can now be had under \$1.65. Prunes are wanted at 7 to 7½c but are not to be had. Currants seem un-	English Cattle Markets.	FELLOW'S
•	Dominion	120	1161 981 79		to-day 36 to 38c was paid. Barlet—There has been no improvement since our last; scarcely any demand has been heard for any	settled : fine have advanced and sold in lots at 7c:	The condition of the above markets in the week ending on the 4th inst. is reported to the Mont-	Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is
	Federal	1051	105	10 at 105	our last; scarcely say demands has over meant to raily sort. No. 1 inspected, of average quality, was offered through the week at 58c f.o.c., without finding buyers. No. 2 inspected sold last week at 48c f.o.c. at which price more has been daily offered. The market to-day showed a slight improvement in that a lot of 2,700 bushels of No. 1 inspected changed	sound old fruit would sell well were it to be had. Nuts remain quiet and unchanged. Prices are as follows, the outside being for retailers'	real Gazette by Messrs. John Bell & Co., of Glasgow, as follows:—	thoroughly orthodox preparation. 3 6
	Moison's Loan and Savings Co's. Canada Permanent		179½ 148		at which price more has been daily offered. The market to-day showed a slight improvement in that	lots:—Raisins, Layers, new, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Valencias, 5½ to 6c; new seedless, 7 to 7½c; Sultanas, 7½ to 8c; loose Muscatelles, new,	London.—Best beef, 8½d to 9½d per lb; inferior and secondary, 7d to 8d per lb. Pest mutton, 10d to 11d per lb; inferior and secondary, 9½d to 9½d per	Miscellaneous.
	Freehold	1000	148		hands at 58c f.o.b. Street prices have ranged from 50 to 57c.	to 10c: Almonds, 18 to 15c; Prunes, 74 to	lb. There was a larger supply of cattle in the market to-day, prices realized being about same as	Styles of cards 10c, or 15 Chromos Shells of the
	Imperial	2203	1124		PMAS—Have continued firm in price with ready buyers, but scarce and held firmly. Seles of round lots of No. 1 inspected were made on Thursday at	8c; do do (old), none; Brazil nuts, 7 to 7½c; Lemon peel, 20 to 22c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Citron do, 26 to 28c.	last week. The supply of sheep was short, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Liverpool.—Best beef, \$2d to 94d per lb; nferior	ZJOcean 25c with name J.B. HUSTED, Nassau, N.Y
	Farmers'	150	118 144 187	*****	out of the control of	RICE—Remains generally unchanged, with job lots selling slowly at \$4.50, and retailers' lots at about \$4.70 to \$4.75.	Liverpool.—Best beef, 8½d to 9½d per lb; nferior and secondary, 7½d to 9½d per lb. Best mutton, 10½d to 11½d per lb; inferior and secondary, 9d to 10d per lb. Cattle at market, 1,518; sheep at market,	CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price \$1. J. GHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 265-26 e.o.w.
	ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc	1241	130		RYE—Is worth 65c on street. SEEDS—There has been no change in prices, and	Fish.—There has been no improvement in the	per lb. Cattle at market, 1,518; sheep at market, 2,604. The supply of cattle was fully up to last weak's numbers, and prime quality brought good prices. Inferior met with rather slow sale, and	T AND DIASTER ALABASTER
	Hamilton Prov. and L National Inv. Co. of Canada	1151	1144		no movement in round lots; dealers are selling clover at \$3.90, to \$4.10, and timothy at \$1.70 to \$1.80 per bushel. Tares are scarce and steady at	had at almost anything bid for it, but white-fish is held rather more firmly. Herrings are	small supply, got well sold at fully last week's prices.	Grand River, of Oswego, wholesale or retail
	Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co Insurance, &c. British America Western	114	113	14 at 1133,	\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. HAV—Pressed has been offering freely and rather	very slowly. Quotations stand as follows,	Glasgow.—Best beef, 9½d to 9½d per lb; inferior and secondary, 7d to 8½d per lb. Best mutton, 10½d to 1s; inferior and secondary, 8½d to 9½d per lb. Cattle	CAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR.
	Isolated Risk	38	25 1851 1392	[20 at 113]	weak in price, with sales of car-lots at \$13 and \$14, and yesterday at \$13 and \$14.50 on track. Street receipts were, on the whole, small and prices firm	Herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$3.50 to \$4.00; Salmon, salt water, \$15.50 to \$16; Codfish, new, per 112 lbs., \$5 to \$5.25; boneless, per lb., 6 to	at market, 1,300; sheep at market, 1,700. There were an ordinary supply of cattle at market to-day,	warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east Toronto. 310-52.
	Dominion Telegraph	841	84		until to-day when they increased, and prices declined to \$14 to \$17.	new, per 112 lbs., \$5 to \$5.25; boneless, per lb., 6 to 6½c; Whitefish, hf-bbls., \$2.75 to \$3; Trout, \$1.50 to \$2.50; Mackerel, bbls, \$10; hf-bbls, none; Sardines,	supply of sheep was short; demand for all kinds at	THOS. NIGHTINGALE, MANU-
	Globe Printing Co		131		STRAW-The supply has been small and insufficient	1's, 11 to 11te; do, 1's, 18t to 19te.		
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds		::::		STRAW—The supply has been small and insufficient and prices have been firm at \$12 to \$14 for oat-straw in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25.	78, 11 to 112c; do, 78, 182 to 182c. TOBACCO—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but can-	an advance. General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still	White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. sig. Bonds T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds. Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c		1012	 	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c or	78, 11 to 114c; 400, 78, 184 to 1840. TOBACCO—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fai-	General Demarks The markets throughout the	White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. seg. Bonds. T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds. Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c. Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c. County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c. Th'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c.	1011	1012 99		in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chilles would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 60c delivered. Street receipts have been small, but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag.	To acco — Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10's, 36 to 40c; do ½'s, 6's, and 3's, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3's, bright, 45 to 56c; Navy, black, 35 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Lagraga.—There has been no change in the	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales.	White Briok. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH The hardiest and most perfect Dwarf Free Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND.
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock	1011 981	1012 99 981	 , ,	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early ross sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chilies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 50c delivered. Street receipts have been small, but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel.	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10%, 36 to 40c; do ½8, 6%, and 3%, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3%, bright, 45 to 56c; Navy, black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Liquoss—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.91 to \$3.20; Gin—green cases. \$4 to \$4.50; red.	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It	White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH 7 YOU The hardlest and most perfect Dwarf Free Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND. During the precision of the precision
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds. Liebentures, & c. Bom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c. County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c. Trip (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c. City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c.	1011 981	1012 99 981	 , ,	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chilies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 50c delivered. Street receipts have been small, but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. MUTTON—Remains scarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase.	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10's, 36 to 40c; do ½'s, 6's, and 3's, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3's, bright, 45 to 56c; Navy, black, 35 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Laquoga—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerras, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red,	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such	White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH The hardlest and most perfect Dwarf Free Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BESTON CO., IND. JUDGE By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct pleture of your future husband of wife, with name and date of mar flare. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c WEEKLY REVIEW OF	1011 981 PTOR	101‡ 99 98‡	 , ,	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chilles would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 60c delivered. Street receipts have been small but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barel. MUTTON—Remains scarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, buyinces unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey, would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had.	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10%, 86 to 40c; 60 ½8, 6%, and 8%, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3%, bright, 45 to 55c; Navy, black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Luquors—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red, \$7.75 to \$8.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; to case, \$3acrac, \$8 to \$8.50; Go Otard's, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to Otard's, \$3.75 to \$8.50; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers,	White Briok. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND. By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband on wife, with name and date of max riage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton Ville, N. Y. TOWNER TO. C.P. A.N.C.E.R.S.—THE
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. saig. Bonds T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c WEEKLY REVIEW OF SALE MA PROI	1011 981 F TOR. RKET	1012 99 982 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983	WHOLE-	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c or track; chilies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 50c delivered. Street receipts have been small, but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. MUTTON—Remains scarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, but prices unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had. KLOUR, Lo.c. Superior First, per 196 lbs. \$5 60 to \$5.70	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10%, 86 to 40c; 60 ½8, 6%, and 8%, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3%, bright, 45 to 55c; Navy, black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Luquors—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red, \$7.75 to \$8.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; to case, \$3acrac, \$8 to \$8.50; Go Otard's, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to Otard's, \$3.75 to \$8.50; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers,	White Briok. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND. JUDGE By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband on wife, with name and date of mar riage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton ville, N. Y. NOTICE TO GRANGERS—THE Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest of
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. seg. Bonds. T. & N. & P. c. 5 yrs. Bonds. Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c WEEKLY REVIEW OF SALE MA PROI The most conspicuous fe ing the week has been an wheat leven quantities of	WEDS DUCE.	1012 99 982 ONTO	April 24.	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chillies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 60c delivered. Street receipts have been small but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bay. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. MUTTON—Remains ecarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, but prices unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had. KLOUR, f.o.c Superior Exars, per 196 ibs \$5 60; to \$5.76 Extra \$6 40 5.57 Extra \$6 40 5.57 Extra \$6 40 5.57 Extra \$6 50 5.50 Superior Whet agent 25 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10%, 86 to 40c; do j's, 6%, and 8%, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3%, bright, 45 to 56c; Navy, black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Liguors—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red, \$7.75 to \$8.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.76; Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, Sazerac, \$3 to \$3.50; do James 10,50; do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$3; do Vine-gr's Co, \$9 to \$9.50; do Jules Bellerie, \$7 to \$7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, \$2 u. p., 93 to 95c; Old Rye, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Malt, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Toddy, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Spirits, \$1.05 to \$1.70; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to \$2; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$5; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40; \$2.50; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$5; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40; \$2.50; do do per case, \$5.00; do \$5 to \$3.50; do do per case, \$5.00; do \$5 to \$3.50; do \$6; do \$6 to roase, \$5.00; \$5.50; \$5.50; do \$6.50; do \$6.5	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAID never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary.	White Briok. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND. JUDGE By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband on wife, with name and date of mar riage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton ville, N. Y. NOTICE TO GRANGERS—THE Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest of
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. stog. Bonds T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds Debentures, &c	WEDS DUCE. ature in active de which hoods, he sonds, he sonds, he sonds, he sonds, he sonds.	1012 99 983 ONTO	April 24. April 24. arket dur- for spring nged hands there has- tendency of	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chillies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 60c delivered. Street receipts have been small but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. MUTTON—Remains carce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, but prices unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had. KLOUR, f.o.c Superior Exats, per 196 ibs	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10's, 36 to 40c; do ½'s, 6's, and 3's, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3's, bright, 45 to 56c; Navy, black, 35 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 30 to 90c. Luquoga—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.50; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red, \$7.75 to \$2.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Ohampagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Shrandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$3to to \$22; Shrandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$5 to \$6.50; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$8; do Vinergr's Co, \$9 to \$9.50; do Jules Bellerie, \$7 to \$7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, 32 u.p., 33 to 96c; Old Rre, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Malt, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Toddy, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Spirits, \$1.05 to \$1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to \$2; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$5; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do 40 per case, \$3.50 to \$5.50.	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.	White Briok. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND. JUDGE By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband on wife, with name and date of mar riage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton ville, N. Y. NOTICE TO GRANGERS—THE Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest of
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. seg. Bonds. T. & N. & P. c. 5 yrs. Bonds. Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c	WEDS DUCE. ature in active de which hoods, hooding, are direct of graaf	1013 99 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983	April 24. April 24. April 26. April 26.	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chilies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 80c delivered. Street receipts have been small but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. MUTTON—Remains scarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, but prices unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey, would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had. KLOUR, f.o.c Superior Exera, per 196 ibs	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10°s, 86 to 40°c; do j's, 6°s, and 8's, 37½ to 45°c; Navy, 8°s, bright, 45 to 55°c; Navy, black, 35 to 40°c; Solaces, 35 to 42°c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90°c. Liquors—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 °o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gim-green cases, 44 to 45.50; red, \$7.75 to \$2.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$32 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$32 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$3.75 to \$3.50; do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$8; do Vine-gr's' Co, \$9 to \$9.50; do Jules Bellerie, \$7 to \$7.60; Whiskey, Common, imp, \$3 u. p., 93 to 95°c; old Rye, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Spirits, \$1.05 to \$1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75°c to \$2.50 do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$5.05 to \$3.50.	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themseles whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.	White Briok. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH TO Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND. JUDGE By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband on wife, with name and date of mar riage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton ville, N. Y. NOTICE TO GRANGERS—THE Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest of
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock	Wanter Wanter Wanter Water Wat	981 981 981 981 981 981 981 981 981 981	April 24. April 24. April 24. April 26. April 26.	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chilies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 60c delivered. Street receipts have been small but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. MUTTON—Remains scarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, but prices unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had. KLOUR, f.o.c Superior Exera, per 195 ibs	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10°s, 86 to 40°c; do j's, 6°s, and 8's, 37½ to 45°c; Navy, 8°s, bright, 45 to 55°c; Navy, black, 35 to 40°c; Solaces, 35 to 42°c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90°c. Liquors—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 °o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gim-green cases, 44 to 45.50; red, \$7.75 to \$2.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$32 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, \$32 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$3.75 to \$3.50; do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$8; do Vine-gr's' Co, \$9 to \$9.50; do Jules Bellerie, \$7 to \$7.60; Whiskey, Common, imp, \$3 u. p., 93 to 95°c; old Rye, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Spirits, \$1.05 to \$1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75°c to \$2.50 do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do do per case, \$5.05 to \$3.50.	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery. Situations Caent.	White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH of the hardiest and most perfect Dwarf Free Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband ow wife, with name and date of mar riage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton ville, N. Y. NOTICE TO GRANGERS—THE Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest of fer ever made.—Contents:—18 sheets extra not paper, 18c; 18 extra envelopes, 12c; 1 golden pen be; 1 good penholder, 5c; 1 exquisite lead pencil 10c: 1 blotting pad, 1c; total 51c; in addition to above 1 beautiful set of jewellery will be enclosed. The package is worth double its price, not countin the 50 valuable receipts which will be included Postspaid 25c each. Send address for 50 page beautifully illustrated catalogue, free. Address HOWSO! & LLOYD, P.O. Box 487, Toronto, Ont. 317-1
	Railways. Toronto G. & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. sig. Bonds. T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds. Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c	Waps UCE. Sture in active de desired as shipm tecrease day malls; fall 1.189 by	98) 98) 98) 98) 98) 98) 98) 98) 98) 98)	April 24. arket dur- for spring nged hands there has- tendency of before in e shown a ave begun tost cases. vere as fol- 2, 126,194 ats, 11,968	in sheaves until to-day, when it sold at \$10 to \$10.25. POTATORS—Car-lots have been in fair supply; early rose sold on Saturday at 50c and yesterday at 45c on track; chillies would probably bring 50c. Small lots sell at 60c delivered. Street receipts have been small but prices weak at 50 to 55c per bag. APPLES—Scarcely any have been offered, but sound qualities readily bring \$4.50 to \$5 per barel. MUTTON—Remains scarce and firm, with buyers at \$7.50 to \$8 per cental by the carcase. POULTRY—Fowl have been less abundant, buyinces unchanged at 55 to 60c per pair. Turkey, would bring \$1 to \$1.50, but scarcely any are to be had. KLOUR, f.o.c Superior Exara, per 196 ibs	Toracco—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as fellows:—Manufactured 10%, 86 to 40c; do j's, 6%, and 5's, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3's, bright, 45 to 55c; Navy, black, 35 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90c. Liquors—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red, \$7.75 to \$3.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Ohampagne, per case, \$10 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, Sazerac, \$3 to \$8.50; do Otard's, \$2.75 to \$9.25; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$3.50 tin case, Sazerac, \$3 to \$8.50; do Otard's, \$2.75 to \$0.90; do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10; do Jules Robins, \$7.50 to \$3.50 to \$1.00; Toddy, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Toddy, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Mait, \$1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to \$2; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do 40 per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40 to \$2.50; do 40 per case, \$5.00 to \$8.50. CATTLE. Trade—Has been generally steady. Brevss—An active enquiry for shipping-lots has prevailed, and all of this sort offering have found a ready sale at firm prices; indeed the tendency seems to have been upwards. Choice steers, weighing not less than 1,300 lbs., have sold readily at \$5, and lighter qualities of first-class have brought	General Remarks.—The markets throughout the kingdom have all been good this week, prices still holding up, with a tendency of advance. There was a large lot of American prime cattle shown in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and in each place met with good prices and ready sales. THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars ofered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themseles whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices used. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery. SITUATIONS VASANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to quality as Telegraph. Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address	White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH OF The hardiest and most perfect Dwarf Free Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free Address OxFORD NURSERY, 310-8 By sending 35c. with age, height colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton ville, N. Y. OTICE TO GRANGERS—THE Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest of fer ever made.—Contents:—18 sheets extra not paper, 18c; 18 extra envelopes, 12c; 1 golden pen bc; 1 good penholder, 5c; 1 exquisite lead pencil 10c: 1 blotting pad, 1c; total 51c; in addition to above 1 beautiful set of jewellery will be enclosed The package is worth double its price, not countin the 50 valuable receipts which will be included Postspaid 25c each. Send address for 50 page beautifully illustrated catalogue, free. Address HOWSO; & LLOYD, P.O. Box 487, Toronto, Ont. 317-1

wheat, large quantities of which have changed hands at firm prices. In other goods, however, there has not been much business doing, and the tendency of prices has been in the same direction as before in each instance. Receipts of grain have shown a slight increase; but as shipments have begun stocks show a slight decrease in most cases. Those in store on Monday morning were as follows:—Flour, 32,476 bbls; fall wheat, 126,194 bush; spring wheat, 361,189 bush; oats, 11,966 bush; spring wheat, 361,189 bush; oats, 11,966 bush; barley, 134,520 bush; peas, 21,449 bush; rye, nil bush; corn, nil bush. Outside markets have generally been firm. English quotations show an advance of id on white and club wheat; but a fall of 3d on flour and 6d on peas. The firm feeling on wheat seems to have been caused by the continuance of Eastern complications with small home deliveries and short imports.

The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 18th inst. was equal to 323,750 to 354,375 qrs, against 403,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a deficiency under consumption of 56,625 to 64,250 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,320,000 to 1,300,000 t

The quantity of flour and grain exported from this continent to the United Kingdom from September 1st, 1877, to April 13th, at New York, Boston, Montreal, and other eastern seaboard ports, and at San Francisco to the 4th finst, was as follows:—Flour, 1,306,647 barrels; meal, 7,952 barrels; wheat, 41,225,404 bushels; corn, 37,613,094 bushels, and rye, 292,461 bushels is corn, 37,613,094 bushels, and rye, 292,461 bushels is corn, 37,613,094 bushels, and rye, 292,461 bushels of wheat; 5,422,375 bushels of corn, and 1,935,762 bushels of rye.

ENGIEN PARIN MARKETS.

A telegram to the New York press dated London, April 16th, quotes from the weekly review of the present aspect of the wheat plant does not applies of English wheat should be present aspect of the wheat plant does not applies of English wheat have been moderate in London and the principal country markets. A weaker to me of trade, consequent upon the diminished political apprehensions, has been indicated in a decline of about one shilling per quarter, as millers buying only for the supply of immediate wants. The demand for the continent was maintained and it was expected that the needs of Southern Europe would absorb a good deal of the shipments from the Black Sea. English stocks would appear to be rather on the decrease, though returns from all the leading porte having not yet been received, it is impossible to speak confidently on This point. Frices have varied but little this year. The average price in the first week of January was 15 and 16 and

being exported only to a small extent. At Danzig supplies were small and scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, while prices were advancing. European crop prospects were generally of a favourable character. Indeed wheat seems quiet. There has been no business done in it in Calcutta, as sellers are not disposed to offer for tuture delivery. The shipments to the United Kingdom during January and February only amounted to 7,708 tons, against 22,258 tons during the same time last year. On this continent. We have already dwelt on the unfortunate posi- during the same time last year. On this continent,

as ioliows.			
	1878.	1877.	1876.
즐겁니다면 제근 어떻게 하는 생각	April 6.	April 14.	April 16
Wheat	7,211,562	8,160,624	14,114,11
Corn	8,451,380	9,847,671	4,843,97
Oats	2,258,573	2,336,713	2,747,89
Barley	2,258,443	1,838,476	900,52
Rye		795,156	310,71
Total bushels	20,693,260	22,978,640	23,007,21
The following tabl			
different kinds of pro	duce in th	he Liverpoo	ol market
for each market day			

for each marke	t day du	ring the	past w	reek :-	
April 18,	April 19.	April 20, 6 p. m.	April 22.	April 23, 5 p. m.	April 24,
8, D	. B. D.	8. D.	8. D.	8. D.	8. I
Flour	No Report.	26 8 11 8 11 6 11 5 12 2 26 3 8 8 3 2 37 0 49 6 36 9 80 0	No Report.	26 3 11 8 11 6 12 3 26 3 3 8 3 9 36 6 47 6 36 9	11 11 12 26 3 3 36 47 36

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

CHERS—Seems to be rather easier; new is offering at 13c, but not much taken; old ranges from 12½c for inferior to 14c for choice in small lots.

EGGS—Receipts have been large and seem to have been selling less readily with prices slightly easier at 9½ to 10c for lots. Street receipts have been large and prices unchanged at 10 to 11c.

PORK—Some enquiry has been heard from lumbermen, but no large sales have been made, though prices are 25 to 50c lower, with cars offering at \$12.75; small lots have sold at \$13.25 to \$13.50.

BROWN There has been to have freely but have declined 50 to 75c. Iron wire also is active but also shows a fall in price. This sheetiron has declined. Galvanized iron is very active but it also is lower. Glass remains quiet and unchanged: Bar iron is scarce, firm and wanted; all available sells readily.

TIX—Block, per lb., 19 to 20c; Grain, 22 to 23c.

A GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS

Medical.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask for information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

TRADE—Has been very quiet since our last.

HIDES—Green have been offering freely but nearly all have been of inferior quality; prices are unchanged. Curred have been very slow of sale; only a few small lots have gone off at from 7½ to 7½c.

ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK.

changed. Creed have gone off at from 7½ to 7½c. Calfeshins—Have remained abundant and unchanged.

Calfeshins—Have remained abundant and unchanged.

SHERFSHINS—There have been but few offering and these few selling steadily at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for good green. Dry have been quiet and prices unchanged.

Wool.—The market has been very dull. No movement is reported in any line. Holders are not pressing sales and dealers are holding off. Prices are weak but nominally unchanged at quotations.

Tallow—Has been dull and not much wanted at 7c for rendered and 4c for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$6.50; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, \$5.50; No. 3 inspected, \$4.50; Calfeshins, street, 11 to 13c; calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, 60c to \$1.50; Wool, fleece, 25 to 27c; Wool, pulled, super, 24 to 29c; Wool, pickings, 10 to 11c; Tallow, rough, 4c; rendered, 7c. ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK OF THELOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, Also Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Depression of Spirits and Loss of Nerve

The Best Remedy we have Found in a Lifetime of Suffering. "One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is Sandford's Radical Cure. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrile, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."—Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester, Mass., Beacon.

Greatly Afflicted for a long time, Cured with Two Bottles. Mesers J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver—Gentlemen—I take pleasure in recommending Sarrono's Radical Cura for Catarris to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above Cura. About a year afterward I was taken again with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more to. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. We SMITH, of Smith & Doll.

Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken interblood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying haler and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston,

A union of that grand vitalizing principle, Electricity, with Healing Gums and Balsams, have received the unqualified appoved of Physicians and Electricians, because of their wonderful success in immediately relieving and curing all diseases and allments, in the treatment of which a plaster is indicated.



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Grangers' Stationery Package—Grandest offer ever made.—Contents:—18 sheets extra note
paper, 18c; 18 extra envelopes, 12c; 1 golden pen,
5c; 1 good penholder, 5c; 1 exquisite lead pencil,
10c: 1 blotting pad, 1c; total 51c; in addition to
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The package is worth double its price, not counting
the 50 valuable receipts which will be included.
Postpaid 25c each. Send address for 50 page beautirully illustrated catalogue, free. Address HOWSON fully illustrated catalogue, free. Address HOWSON & LLOYD, P.O. Box 487, Toronto, Ont. 317-1

Farms tor Sale.

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw MAXWELL, Paris, Ont.

MAXWELL REAPER—BEST See it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. them in THE MAIL.

66 ACRE FARM FOR SALE IMPROVED FARM-TWENTY-WILD LAND AND IMPROV.

FARM FOR SALE-COUNTY

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE
on Niagara River Road, between
Niagara and Queemston; all cleared; well fenced;
one brick and one frame dwelling; barn 80 x 50;
driving shed 30 x 42; sheds and other out build
ings all in good repair, with over twelve hundred
choice fruit trees, Address D. SLINGERLAND,
Niagara. 314-4

York; soil clay loam; good frame barn, log dwelling; 3½ miles from Weston; a bargain. A. WILLIS SI King street east. FOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT SMALL FARM FOR SALE-

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE—
35 scres in the Township of Westminster and County of Middleset, being part of Lot 22, 1st Concession, and opposite the "Guthrie Home," situated one and a half miles from the City of London, and approached by superior gravel road. There is a beautiful unfailing spring brook running through it. On the premises are a frame dwelling house, barn, driving shed, and stables, an orchard of choice fruit in full bearing. As a fruit farm, nursery, dairy, or market garden, it can not be too highly commended. Terms liberal and cheap. Immediate nossession given. Apply to A. M. ROSS. mediate possession given. Apply to A. M. ROSS London East P. O., Ont 317-1

Business Chances.

In the matter of ROCHE & MOONEY, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the above act, the interest of the insolvents (who carried on business at the village of Paisley), and of the undersigned as their assignee, in certain debts due or supposed to be due to the said firm by the following parties:—Robert Smith, Hugh McGregor, George Sawyers, Wm. Shaw, Robert Cassels, Robi, Blackburn, James McKay, James Sinclair, Allan McDonald, Hugh McNeil, Finlay Sinclair, Andrew Sinclair, Robert Soxt, Sinclair & Blackburn, Robt. Slinclair, Robert Soxt, Sinclair & Blackburn, Robt. Blackburn, Mackay & Young, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Matthew Blackburn, Jonathan Dickson, Wm. McKinnon, Peter McTavish, John Fraser, Peter Kelly, Robt. Monckman, Robt. Lytle, James Brown, Hector McVannel, Bartholomew Snell & Son, James McDonald, John McKinnon, amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,847.00, will, with the sanction of the inspectors, be offered for sale by public auction at the office of the undersigned, in the town of Walkerton, on SATURDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon.

A list of the claims or debts to be sold will be found at the office of the undersigned.

All debts amounting to more than \$100 will be sold separately. For further particulars apply to \$17-1. WM. M. SMITH, Walkerton, 3rd April, 1878.

Assignee. WANTED IN EXCHANGE ond heifer. Apply to WM. HOLDITCH, Magneta-wan. 317-2 REQUIRED A PARTNER with about \$5,000 to take an interest in one of the best steam flour mills in Manitoba; a practical miller prefered. Address MICHAEL BLAKE, Esq., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, or JOSEPH RYAN, M. P., Ottawa.

The Press.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Please send by mail one dozen Collins' Voltaic Plasters.
The one I sent for did me se much good that I want more to sell besides using them. Inclosed find \$2.25.
Address

E. EMMET RIKER.

Montgomery, O., May 1, 1876.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

We will send to any address in Canada, the TOWNSHIP OF KING, 12 BOOKS

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

INDIGESTION AND THE LIVER.

BE CAREFULLY OF THE STATE OF

2. Austin Elliot, 356 pp. by Henry Kingsley.

3. Ravenshoe. 438 pp. by Henry Kingsley.

4. Leighton Court, 198 pp. by Henry Kingsley.

5. Recollections of Geoffry Hambyn.

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75c

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8. The Story of Sibylic.

9. The Avenger and other Tales, (Illustrated).

10. Stories for the Holidays, (Illustrated).

10. Stories for the Holidays, (Illustrated).

11. Metempsychosis and other Tales, (Illustrated).

12. Hand to Mouth, (Illustrated).

56c

12. Hand to Mouth, (Illustrated).

56c

TOTAL VALUE.

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Vick's Catalogue.—300 Illustrations, only 2cts.—Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.—32 pages, fine Illustrations, and Coloured Plate in each number. Price, \$1.25 a year; five copies for \$5.00.

Dyspepsia and the Severer Forms of Indigestion; a small pamphlet on these distressing complaint and the complete cures, by Richard King, Esq Surgeon Royal Navy, Rugby, England. Apply tw WILLIAM FINDLAY, Simoo, Ont, General Ager for the Dominion and United States.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. Two-hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautifully and very expensive steel plate engravings, and more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many years extensive and successful practice. 300 pages, bound in French cloth: price only \$1, sent by mail. The Lendon Lancet says:— "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Ds. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

FOR 50C. You Can Tell 40,000 People That

Note: The transition of the country of part of the state of the Township of Brant, the Country of Bruce, if alive, will be about 40 years of age, and six feet three, inches in height. Hill was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; we shall was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; we shall was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; we shall was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; we shall was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; we shall will will was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; we shall was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years

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THE POPE AND THE CIVIL POWER

THE GREAT COTTON STRIKE

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The Eastern Question.—The negoti tions continue to make slow progress, be no satisfactory termination yet appears view. The principal difficulty is now sat to be England's desire to retain command of the Dardanelles. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent a new formula has been mooted, which it is hoped will lead to a meeting of Congress. It is that the Treaties of 1856 at and 1871 be considered in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano. There seems to

tinople, though how it can do so, unless a rebellion should break out inside the city, it is hard to imagine. It consequence of pressure from the Gran Duke Nicholas the Porte has ordered the consequence of Reform but the companion of Reform but the compa immediate evacuation of Batoum, there seems a probability of some tros arising in carrying out the order, as the peasantry in the district are said to be arming themselves to resist. A Rome despatch says the Russian engineers, whintend proceeding from there to the Sue Canal and Persian Gulf, have chartered two American vessels and intendity.

Full particulars as to ASSISTED PASSAGES from Great Britain, for farm labourers and female domestic servants, will be obtained on application to the undersigned. Farmers and others in need of labourers may apply to JOHN A. DONALDSON ESQ., Immigration Agent, Toronto.

DAVID SPENCE, Secretary.

65 Simcoe street, Toronto, 5th April, 1878.

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VOL. VII. NO. 318 FOREIGN NEWS

AND STREET

THE EASTERN CRISIS

Slow Progress of the Nego tiations.

TROOPS LEAVING INDIA FOR MALT

General Todleben Appointe Russian Commanderin-Chief.

RISMARCK CONSIDERS WAR CERTAI

and 1871 be considered in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano. There seems to little difference, if any, between this proposal and the one recently rejecte by England. However, as all parties appear to be tired of quibbling, it is possible it may be seized as a compromise satisfactory to the honour of both parties, and lead to the result so much desired. The Mussuman rising continues to spread and fres Russian troops have been sent to the diaffected districts to try and quell it Prince Charles is reported to have refuse Russia's demand for the dismissal of have continued to the Roumania Prefects to afford facilities for the passag of Russian troops, it would seem that the Russo-Roumanian relations are on a some

two American vessels, and intend to sunder American colours. LONDON, April 26.—The calling out of the Britishaval reserves is considered imminent. where it is believed a simultaneous withdrawal been arranged.

A Berlin special says a number of German banl who were induced to meet here to consider practicability of floating another Russian loan, hunanimously refused to engage in the work.

The News says:—" It is time to give up allilur respecting Austria's effective interference. Government has long ago made military preptions on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovinn anticipation of war, and will watch its developm and get what it can and congratulate itself on it ing done so without fighting."

The Times referring to the election for a mem of Parliament at Tamworth on Wednesday, we the Liberal candidate was chosen by 499 major