

ENAPOLEON, Rich Mahoga-PAPOLEON in Caddies of 20 lbs. SOLACES. Nº 1 NO. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 He. W2De ANT BROYAL ARMS, 134 in Caddies of 20 lbs TREP VICTORIA, 1 VICTORIA BRUNETTE, 134, CELEBRATED BRANDS BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS Nº1 NELSON NAVY, 1. 34 Nº1 LITTLE FAVORITE. Nº1 PRINCEOF WALES. TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Stand-dard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a pro-tection against inferior quality. All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion. W. C. McDONALD. hat the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Can-ada at its next seesion for an Act to a amend its Actes of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Board, F. BOPER, Becretary. Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

500 PRIZE BUTTER Makers that to PERFECTED of their Testimo BUTTER Free Co gives glit-edge color. Ask your druggist or merchant for it or COLOR to know what it is, what it costs where to get it, write at once to the proprietors. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, 74

THE WEEKLY MAIL

published overy Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-matched by first trains and express to all parts of Advertisements for causal insertion are charged the rate of fifteen cents per line ; contract rates (the rate of fifteen cents per line ; contract rates (the year made known on application. Condensed (vertisements are inserted as the rate of fifty cents at twenty words, and two cents each additional

THE WEEKLY MAIL torms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, drou-lating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Que-bec, Novs Stotis, New Brunswick, British Columbia.

THE WEEKLY MAIL-Printed and publishes by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of Kinggand Bay streets, in the City of Towner of Kinggand Bay streets, in the City of



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

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a at a reduced rate, the them being defrayed carried.

On the item, \$60,000, Salaries, Hor

Commons. Mr. ANGLIN said hitherto the Spe had been allowed to draw his salary u the day of the appointment of and Speaker. He (Mr. Anglin) drew his sa ap to the end of the last quarter of year, but when he went to draw his sa as Speaker for last January and par February, he was told by the bank man that the Deputy Minister of Justice green an opinion that he was not leg entitled to it. He though the was end to it until the new Speaker was appoin He would like to know whether e would like to know whether Government thought him entitled to money or not. He could resort to the courts, but he thought the Government not intend to deal unfairly with him. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) said the (unfairly. He understood the Dep Minister of Justice did have some diffic as to the legality of the payment. At early opportunity he would inform hon. gentleman what the Government tended to do in the premisés.

to do in the premisès. The item carried.

On the item \$25,500, for salaries of in gration agents and employés, Mr. POPE (Compton) said these ag

Mr. POPE (Compton) said this count were the permanent agents in this count whose duty it was to look after pe whose duty it was to look after pe when they came to this country. If were reduced very much in numbers gentlemen opposite would be the firs complain of it. He had been aske various parts of the country to pro further agents, and considering the nu of people going' to Manitoba he was sure that he would not have to do than he had already done to protect take care of the people who had n take care of the people who had n arrived here. There was no time in history of this country when it was history of this country when it was important that a proper class immigrants, men with capital would settle on small farms, should h duced to come here and become cont tors to the revenue of the country. thing better could be done now for country than to bring in people who w take up our waste lands. While he take up our waste lands. While ne anxious to encourage this class of imm tion he would not feel justified in co buting one dollar towards bringing in who would go into competition with own workingmen and labourers. Su class of immigrants was not wanted The time would come, however, he lieved, when under the influence of national policy the despection by hered, when under the influence of national policy the depression h passed away, there would be room for immigrants. At that time he expect find the people erganizing immigration societies to bring labourers to this cou Such societies used to exist some ago, and before long he believed we see them again. Mr. CARTWRIGHT hoped the pr

resources of Canada would attract immigrants. He observed a reduction been made in the London office. was discontent among the tenant fi in England, and it was desirable their attention to the Dominion. were the best classes to come t

were the best classes to come to country and buy farms, and although numbers would be few, they would in large amounts of capital. He wish know what steps the hon. Ministe taken to secure these people. Mr. POPE (Compton) said th December last instructions were giv all agents that our labour markets everstocked, and that their efforts a be directed to inducing tennant fa and capitalists to come here. Att had been called to the movement of Canadian farmers westward, and that holdings in the old Provinces cou purchased at comparatively low rate In reply to Mr. Anglin,

In reply to Mr. Anglin, Mr. POPE said that the expense

London office were reduced because was less work since the withdrawal or seven agents from England. H templated making a still further tion. Mr. MACMILLAN said the fee

Mr. MACMILLAN said the fee the people of Ontario was that no efforts should be made to bring w people to this country. The immig expenditure had produced small r He hoped the Government woul assist parties in bringing out children Mr. CURRIER deprecated the en Mr. CURRIER deprecated the en-ture of money on Mennonite immi-when so many people of this country unable to obtain employment. A tion had been made by an Ottawa for a grant of land in the North-We a reply was received that no sec now set apart for colonization so He was opposed to a large outlay migration purposes. Mr. BAIN urged that special

should be made to obtain an immi of British tenant farmers and cap and no time could be more opporte the present time. The Australian were strenuously endeavouring to this immigration. Immigrants had a a burthen on the country, but the nuisance, which was associated wi times, had grown up here as in the States. The item was carried.

On the item, Cattle quarantine, S Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he und that quarantine was declared for a time. He would like to know would expire. Mr. POPE (Compton)-On the

nert month. Mr. CARTWRIGHT-Do you e

Mr. MACKENZIE said it would be a solution of the sa

do to run the risk of having ou scheduled. It would be better to h western ports blockaded a little lon to run the risk of being scheduled. Mr. POPE said he had done all to remedy the existing state of th had laid before the Privy Council had laid before the Privy Council that our railroads and steamboats v fering. He had also made represe to Washington setting forth that United States Government would inspector into the western States to the cattle, the Canadian Governmen also send one to inspect them tho as they entered the Dominion. alse promised if the exportation of from the West through the eastern was stopped to endeavour to get per for the cattle from the western State brought through Canada. But the can Government had made no reply presumed that they did not want to to any arrangement as they tho would not be in the interests of their boats and railroads. He was annio the best he could in the circumstan if any gentleman had a sugges would be glad to hear it. Mr. MACKENZIE said commun he had received from persons lar

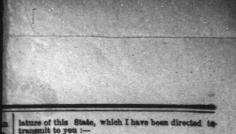
he had received from persons la terested in the trade set forth the terested in the trade set forth the a necessity of preventing the sprea disease in our own country and the exportation of diseased cattle Britain, the effect of which must the Canadian trade great injury. no doubt that the hon, the Min Agriculture would give the matter attention. For his part he was no make any unconsticute at the owner attention. For his part he was no make any suggestion at the pres except that the mest careful should be kept up continually, so quarantine might be raised as sp possible, because the longer time was kept out of its legitimate cha longer it would be before it ret those channels.

hose channels. Mr. CARTWRIGHT-Have an cattle from Canada been landed pool recently ? Mr. POPE-I have had an a

discased animals having been a from Portland and Boston as is lst of April. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—Any by

Mr. POPE-No. There have by Canadian steamers. Mr. CARTWRIGHT-Have t





Conservat Resolution: Resolved—In the House of Representatives of the date of Michigan (the Senate concurring) that the ongress of the United States and the Pariament of the Dominion of Canada be and they are hereby spectfully requested to authorize the building of bridge across the Detroit river at or near thacity t Detroit—subject to such reasonable terms and onditions as may be prescribed. Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby equested to transmit a copy of the foregoing reso-ution to each of our Senators and Representatives. ALOZO SESSION, President of the Senate. JOHN T. RICH, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. MILLER asked if a paper of that

Mrs MILLER asked if a paper of that kind should not be presented either by message from his Excellency the Governor-General or on notice of motion. Mr. CAMPBELL said that this docu-

ment had not been presented by the Gov-ernment in any way. He had first heard of it when the Speaker submitted it to the House. Certainly it would be a lack of courtesy if the House should refuse to reeive it.

After a brief discussion, the communicaion was laid on the table.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE. The bill respecting infectious diseases of attle was read the second time.

cattle was read the second time. Mr. DICKEY objected to the bill as being beyond the jurisdiction of this Par-liament. He was supported by Mesars. Power, Christie, Brouse and Read, who complimented the Government on having introduced so important a measure. The House adjourned at six p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, April 25. .

CENSUS AND STATISTICS. The bill respecting census and statistics from the Senate as amended by the Com-mittee of the Whole, was read a third time and nassed and passed.

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS. The bill to amend an Act for the speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec-Hon. Mr. McDonald (Pictou)-was read a third time and passed.

DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA. The bill to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba, from the Senate, passed through Committee.

SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH CO. LUMBIA.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) moved the House into committee on the resolutions to provide for the salaries of two additional udges of the Supreme Court of British

Columbia. Mr. ANGLIN—Is it worth while to devote any of our time to this measure under Mr. McDONALD (Pictou)-They have

not gone yet. Mr. MACKENZIE—What course are

the members from that Province going to take with respect to the agitation in the

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-(laughingly) -Anti-secesh Mr. MACKENZIE said that as the hon.

gentleman who now represented Victoria avoured secession at one time, there must e a change of opinion.

In Comm Mr. THOMPSON (Cariboo) supported the bill on the ground that it would improve the judiciary of British Columbia. The resolutions were reported and a bill

ounded thereon introduced and read a first time. TONNAGE DUES.

The bill respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian ports under Canadian law was



population, being 1.5 per 1,000 per over the average rate for the ten 3 1868-77. THE ENGLISH MATL

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. The Times in its city article says :--The balance-sheet of the Bank of British North America, made up to the 31st of last De-cember, shows the net profit for 1878 to be £558,745, the whole of which, together with a sum of £30,000, taken from the un-divided profit, has been written off to meet losses, which are stated chiefly to have arisen from failures in the lumber trade in Canada, a sum which is consider-ed ample for all bad and doubtful debts. The directors remark that, notwithstand-ing these exceptional losses, the bank re-mains in the most favourable position to take advantage of any improvement that may occur in the business of the Domin-ion. The deposits amount to £1,077,064 ; bills payable, &c., £1,320,617 ; bills re-ceivable, &c., £78,182. The undivided net profit is cross 418

ments, £78, 182. The undivided net profit

ITEMS. The return of railway accidents for 1878

The return of railway accidents for 1878 shows that 1,053 passengers, railway ser-vane, and others were killed, and 4,007 injured, by different classes of accidents during the year. Sir Antonio Panizzi, K.C.B., for many years Chief Librarian of the British Museum, has died at his residence in Bloomsbury. He was born in 1797, at Bres-cello, in the North of Italy. An avtraordinary case of adulteration is

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.
 A Paris despatch says small-pox is epidemic at Nice.
 The Belgian budget shows a surplus of 12,654,526 francs.
 An early termination of the Durham strike is anticipated.
 A St. Petersburg despatch says Russia is negotiating a commercial treaty with China.
 The mother of the late Norman Mached has just died at the age of ninety.

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should or should not hunt the country." A correspondent at Paris says the con-suls general of the departments of Pas-de-Calais, Orne, Charente, Lot, and Marne-et-Loire, have passed resolutions condemning the education bill of Jales Ferry, Minis-ter of Public Instruction. Ferry, at Epinal, said his measures expressed the policy of the entire Cabinet. He was re-solved to persevere to the end in the path he had entered. It is announced that the Channel squad-ron will remain temporarily in the Medi-It is stated that General Selivestroff is in Paris seeking recruits for the Russian police force.

A St. Petersburg despatch says sixteen professors in different Russian universities have resigned. A St. Petersburg despatch says it is con-templated to increase the Russian army by 150 battalions. The Pope has consented personally to confirm three children of Don Carlos, whom the latter have here glight distances. Oratory, out of their private incomes

There have been slight disturbances in Malaga and Grenada, Spain, on account of the high prices of provisions. In the Queen's Bench Division, Dr. Phillips, a London physician, has obtained a verdict for £7,000 against the South-It is said that Dr. Russell is to be made a knight. Dr. Russell, although he is a *Times* man, is a Conservative. Western Railway for an injury he received

Times man, is a Conservative.
It is stated that the Pope has disavowed the action of the Belgian bishops in opposing the proposed Educational bill.
German newspapers report that the Tartars of Orsk, fearing forcible baptism, have burned the town and murdered the baptism, have burned the town and murdered the A Constantineple despatch says it is confidently stated that the Khedive's emissing entirely failed to win the support of the Porte.
A Berlin despatch says Bismarck has completed a draft of the compact have independent administration for Alsace-Lorraine.
Considerable damage has been done to the potato crop in West Comwall by the severe weather which has recently prevail.
A Cheshire policeman recently, while in

£25.000.

impossible. A Cheshire policeman recently, while in plain clothes, assumed the role of an intoxi-cated well-to-do tradesman, and the trap he laid tempted two villagers to take ad-vantage of his supposed condition and lead him astray. The constable allowed one of the men to take his watch from him, and then assumed the two of theft. The men then accused the two of theft. The men were tried at the Knutsford sessions, and acquitted. The zealous policeman received severe censure from both the chairman and

The project of erecting a statue of Count Moltke at Cologne is about to be put into execution. The committee in charge of the scheme has already collected \$15,000. In project of erecting a statue of Count Moltke at Cologne is about to be put into execution. The committee in charge of the scheme has already collected \$15,000. A commission has been appointed to re-vise the Russian customs tariff and to con-sider exemptions on importations of wrought and unwrought metals and ma-chinery. The number of persons killed by the fife damp explosion in the Agrappe coal pit near Mons, Belgium, is ascertained to be 117. Only forty-seven corpses have been recovered.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has promulgated some stringent building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, to stop the erection of a holdy houses. A deputation of builders has been building by-laws, though he said he would be permitted to conform to that the proposition for the purchase of a million rifes to arm the matise collapses through a disagree- builders has been builders has been builders has been between Germany and the Vationa so far.
A berlin despatch says the negotistions between Germany and the Vationa so far.

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ment, and stlerwards were allowed to take the timber out of the gate yard and sell it to other parties.
 BECOND CHARGE AGAINST E. V. BOUWELL, SUPERIL, SUPERIL

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of On the item \$136,750, Departmental

Mr. TILLEY pointed out that there was

Mr. TILLEY pointed out that there was a reduction of \$22,250 in this item, part of which was caused by the transference of temporary clerks to the permanent list and part by expected savings. On the item, \$500 for disbursements con-nected with the Maritime Court. Mr. McCUAIG protested against the ex-

penditure in connection with the court, and said he had received one hundred letters from leading men in Ontario, declaring that the court was totally unnecessary. The item was carried.

The item was carried. On the penitentiary items, on which there was a decrease of \$38,406. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) said it was intended to bring the expenditure of mainintended to bring the expenditure of main-tenance of penitentiaries as nearly as pos-sible into line. In Kingston the, main-tenance of prisoners was \$78 per capita; St. Vincent de Paul, \$149; St. John, \$75; Halifax, \$92; Manitoba, \$252. The cost of the penitentiaries was as follows: --King-ston, \$170 a head; St. Vincent de Paul, \$324; St. John, \$261; Halifax, \$267; Manitoba, \$561; British Columbia, \$570. The differ-ence was very great, and it was the inten-tion of the Government to make the ex-

tion of the Government to make the ex-penditure all over more like that of King-ston. It was also the intention to provide that the clothing for St. Vincent de Paul should be made at Kingston. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said one reason

why the Kingston penitentiary mainten-ance was less than that of other penitentiaries was that Kingston had a farm. Mr. MACKENZIE said that the First

Minister during the previous sessions had declared that convict labour should not be brought into competition with free labour. He desired to know the views of the hon. gentleman at present, whether he was pre-pared to condemn the present Government allowing manufactures to be carried on in its prisons. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said his

pinion had always remained the same, that the labour of convicts should not be that the labour of convicts should not be brought into competition with honest free labour if it could be avoided. Such a policy could only be carried out by degrees, be-cause contractors had purchased large plant for carrying on their contracts. He be-lieved the principle should be carried out that convicts should be employed on works which would interfere as little as possible with horest tabour entraide of prisons.

with honest labour outside of prisons. Mr. MACKENZIE said that was no

Mr. MACKENZIE said that was no answer, for the late Government had pur-sued the course indicated. It was impossi-ble, if convicts were employed at all, that their labour should not enter into compe-tition with labour outside. The American people had succeeded in making prison labour profitable, and in soma cases the prisons had met their expenditures, and had thus succeeded much better than the Canadian anthorities. Mr. COURSOL objected to the prisoners remaining idle. At the same time prison work was unfavourable to outside labour. As our markets had been made a slaughter market by the United States for some time, perhaps it would not be inadvisable if the United States should be made a slaughter market for the productions of our prisons. United States should be made a slaughter market for the productions of our prisons. By selling the cheap products of the prisons in the United States there would be no loss to the country, and our honest labour would be saved from unfair competition. Mr. MILLS said it must not be forgotten Mr. MILLS said it must not be forgotten that if the prisoners were out of the prisons they would work, and why should their work within the four walls of the prison be more injurious than their work as free men. Their work should be an advantage to the

Mr. HOUDE contended that we did not want a kind of slave labour to compete with the labour of fathers of families. The with the labour of fathers of families. The sot of throwing on our markets large quantities of goods manufactured at low prices disturbed the normal condition of labour and the natural competition of manufacturers. He supported the suggest-ions of the member for Montreal East (Mr. Coursol) that Canadian penitentiary-made goods should be exported to the United States

Mr. MACKENZIE said the proposition

amounted to asking the Government for vote to send goods out of the country a

Disposition of the Fisheries Award Find - Telegraph Construction - Coal and Fishery Ecsources. St. John's, Nfid., via Halifax, April was less work since the withdrawal of six or seven agents from England. He con-templated making a still further reduc-Mr. MACMILLAN said the feeling of the people of Ontario was that no special efforts should be made to bring working

25.—The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of 13 against 9, made the following disposition of its share of the fishery award. The opposition to the measure was very bitter, the discussion lasting all Wednes-day night and Thursday of last week :—

The item carried.

Mr. ANGLIN—Would it not be practi-cable, by placing a veterinary surgeon at the ports of entry to inspect the cattle, to permit cattle from the Western States to go through this country to the seaboard ? Mr. POPE -That is one proposition 1 made to the Privy Council. I asked them whether if we made a thorough inspection of cattle from the West, placing an inspec-tor at the port of entry and an inspector at the port of shipment, cattle could be brought through. The answer was distinctly : —"That if United States cattle were al-lowed transit through Canada we must be scheduled like the United States." The item carried.

efforts should be made to bring working people to this country. The immigration expenditure had produced small results. He hoped the Government would not assist parties in bringing out children. Mr. CURRIER deprecated the expendi-ture of money on Mennonite immigration when so many people of this country were unable to obtain employment. Applica-tion had been made by an Ottawa society for a grant of land in the North-West, and a reply was received that no section was now set apart for colonization societies. He was opposed to a large outlay for im-migration purposes.

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HARMAN FROMENTEL. That Harman Plumsteel, a Government employee, took and from the Government sand pit for his own use. Also that the Government sand in Merriton was used for electionering purposes by the canal officers and N. & O. J. Phelps. CHARGES AGAINST WK HARF, LOCK-REFER.

CHARGES AGAINST WM. HARR, LOCK-ERFER. That Wm. Hare, a lock-tender, left his lock to at-tend his farm and his other work. Whenever absent another man had to be appointed. Thus two men were paid for one man's work. That Wm. Hare, a lock-tender on lock No. 2, ap-propriated Government timber for his own use and also had Government employees to do his own work around his place.

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The Property of the Prizework of Sizes of The THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

The Weekly Mail. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879. E ONTARIO ELECTIONS The Issues to be Decided by the People at the Appleby, Ballantyne, Polls in June. Baxter,

Bishop, Bonfield, Chisholm THE INDEMNITY. THE indemnity paid to members was originally intended to be a fair compen-sation for the expenses they incurred Cole, Crooks, while acting as such. It was not intend-Deroche, ed, it was not pretended, that the mem-ber should receive a salary. In the Finlayson, olden times, members received a small Fraser, allowance per diem, and were satisfied. Graham, The electors of York, Oxford, Ontario, Grant, and elsewhere will recollect that their representatives were paid but just such Hardy, Hargraft, sums as would recompense them for their Hay, Hunter, bare expenses of living and the expenses of travelling to and fro. In the United Lane, States they also treated and do treat their members in this way. This is the list Be of indemnities paid at the present day, as taken from SPOFFORD's list, Mr. SPOF-FORD being the librarian of Congress. The population of Ontario by the census

of 1870 is 1,620,000 :
 opnlation.
 Indemnity.

 997,000
 4 per day

 484,000
 6 per day

 582,000
 10 per day

 582,000
 10 per day

 582,000
 10 per day

 582,000
 270 per session

 125,000
 3 per day

 188,000
 6 per day

 184,000
 4 per day

 540,000
 5 per day

 194,000
 5 per day

 194,000
 5 per day

 21,000
 5 per day

 27,000
 8 per day

 27,000
 8 per day

 27,000
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 27,000
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 Population. Indemnity. Ankansas . California . Celorado Connecticu Delaware . Appleby, Ballantyne, Florida 1,184,000 Georgia. Illinois . Indiana. lowa.. Kansas Kentucky Cole, Crooks, Louisia Maine
 627,000
 150 per session
 Crooks,

 781,000
 5 per day
 Currie,

 1,457,000
 650 per session
 Deroche,

 1,187,000
 3 per day
 Finlayson,

 446,000
 5 per day
 Finlayson,

 828,000
 500 per session
 Fraser,

 1,721,000
 5 per day
 Graham,

 70000
 3 per day
 Graham,
 Maryland .1,457,000 Michigan . Minnesota Mississippi 5 per day 3 per day 8 per day Nebraska. Grant, Harcourt, Hardy, Hargraft, Hay, Hunter, Lane, 59,000 318,000
 Onto
 102,000
 3 per day

 Oregon
 102,000
 3 per day

 Pennsylvania...3,522,000
 1,000 per sessi

 Rhode Island..
 217,000
 1 per day

 South Carolina..
 706,000
 5 per day

 Tennessee
1,258,000
 4 per day
 The Opposition then moved that the salary of the Government detective, Mr. MURRAY, be reduced; whereupon the following Reformers voted against the vania...3,522,000 1,000 per session island...217,000 1 per day arolina...706,000 5 per day ee......1,258,000 4 per day t......331,000 3 per day t......331,000 3 per day t.......1,225,000 540 per session irginia...442,000 4 per day in......1,065,000 350 per session Texas motion : Vermont..... Appleby, Ballantyne, Baxter, The members of the Legislatures also draw mileage, varying from eight to ten cents a mile. The indemnity in New Clarke (Wellington) York is to be reduced by the Legislature Clarke (Cole, that was elected last November to the Crooks,

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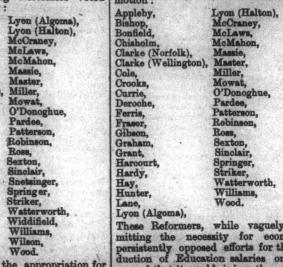
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ngs of 1879, p. 302-3,) Mr. Daacon noved, on the resolution to vote the ap-ropriation for the Court of Chancery : Lane, Lyon (Algoma), William Wood. "That the resolution be not now con-garred in, but be forthwith referred back to the committee of supply, with instruc-tions to reduce all salaries under this head which are in excess of \$800 by ten per cent. of the amount thereof, but not so as to reduce any such salaries to an amount below \$800." MR. MEREDITH then moved to reduce the salary of the the salary of the Minister of Educat by the sum of \$500; to reduce salary of the Deputy-Minister by same amount, and to reduce all of salaries over \$800 throughout the partment by ten per cent.; and the lowing Reformers voted against motion.

And the following Reformers voted motion : against the motion :



On the item for the appropriation for the expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. LAUDER moved :

Bench, Mr. LAUDER moved : "That the resolution be not now con-curred in, but be forthwith referred back to the committee of supply, with instruc-tions to strike out the item of \$700, for the salary of the Assistant to the Clerk of Pro-cess, and to reduce all salaries under this head which are in excess of \$300 by ten per cent. of the amount thereof, but not so as to reduce any of such salaries to an amount below \$300."

And it was voted down by the following named Reformers :

Wilson, Wood.

Lyon (Algema), Lyon (Halton), MoCraney, MoLaws, MoMahon, Massie, Massie, Master, Miller, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pardee, Patterson, Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Widdifield, Williams, Wilson, Baltantyne, Baxter, Biahop, Bonfield, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Cole

1878.....

OTTAWA AFFAIRS. THE " GLOBE'S" " CANARDS."

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use among the Chinese. It is sometime effective, but it is always nasty.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DESPATCH.

THE FINANCE MINISTER. THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The prime provide proportice provide provide provide provide provide provide prov

DOMINION PARLIAMEN

(Continued from Third Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, April

NATIONAL CURRENCY. WALLACE (Norfolk) said he Mr. WALLACK (Norick) said he w aware, in introducing the following reso tions, he would meet with the strong of position of those who were prejudic against the issue of a national currency :

against the issue of a national curre 1. That as money is a creation of Governm individual or corporation within the Deer Ganada shall be authorized by law to m note, bill, or promise to pay, or token of a whatsoever, to circulate or pass current as n is equivalent within the said Dominion. 2. That the Government of the Domin authorizing banks to issue notes to pass cu money, has abnegated ene of its functions a galed a power that in the interests of the p should at once resume.

hould at once resume. 3. That for the convenience and requiremen for made and commerce, and for constructing the 1 for maliway and the other Public Works of

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sanctioned and registered by the departments.
That in order to prevent disturbance to trade and commerce of the country, and to trade and commerce of the country, and the downmerce to be and the substrate they have incident the downment and the substrate they have incident of the trade of the trade

10. That any bank receiving a loan shall p terest upon the same at the rate of two per per annum for the first year, and four per cer annum thereafter for the sum remaining u the whole sum to be repaid in three years. 11. That Dominion money shall only be iss is before provided for, or for the indettedness tofore created of the Dominion of Canada. Already, said Mr. Wallace, his oppon had called him a fool, a swin and an idiot. But he was content to it to the future to decide was the bigger fool of the two, hi or his assailants. It might be sup that the assailants of a national cur had something better to offer than the

1,600 1,400 with work, but under Reform an "official secretary" has made his ap-pearance, whose duties it is difficult to define. This "official secretary" is his Honour's nephew and a law student, bound by his articles to "give his whole "time" to the firm to which he is ap-prenticed ; and if he observe thesecon-ditions he cannot in the nature of things do much for the salary he draws, viz., \$800, from the Ontario Treasury. Last session on discovering how matters stood, the Opposition moved that the appropriation for his salary be struck out, and the following Reformers voted against the motion: Appleby, Lyon (Halton,

Massie, Master, Miller, Mowst, O'Donoghu Pardee, Patterson, Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Springer, Striker, Watterwor Williams, Wood.

Hunter, Williams, Lane, Wood, Lyon (Algoma), These Reformers, while vaguely ad-mitting the necessity for economy, persistently opposed afforts for the re-duction of Education salaries on the ground that it would injure the service. But there is no reason why the salaries of clerks in this service should not, equally with that of the clerk in the merchant's office or the grocery store, be cut down in a time of public emer-gency. As a rule, Government officials draw more money for less work, and if economy in the one case be advisable, it could not involve injustice in the other.

HIS HONOUR'S SECRETARY. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor's office have increased of late years, as will be seen by the tables given below :

Chishol

Clarke (Norfolk),

larke, (Wellington

1871. \$1,495 1872. 1873. 1874..... 1875.....

The estimate for salaries for 1879 is

also \$2,400. His Honour's "private "secretary" was never overburdened with work, but under Reform an

MoCraney, McLaws, McLaws, McMahon, Massie, Master, Miller, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Patterson, Patton, Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Snetsinger, Striker, Watterwortl Williams, Wilson, Wood.

	Currie, Pat
inal sum, viz., \$3 a day. Reductions	
also to be made in Massachusetts and	Deroche, Par
and to be made in anabaton about and	Ferris, Rol
insylvania. In the Territories, viz.,	Fraser, Bos
zona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New xico, Utah, Washington and Wyom-	Gibson, Sez
xico. Utah. Washington and Wyom-	Graham, Sin
the indemnity is \$6 per day. " 'he indemnity in SANDFIELD's time	Grant, Sn
the incentity is to per day.	Hansonat San
the indemnity in SANDFIELD'S time	Harcourt, Spi
\$450. It was considered enough;	naruy, ou
Il events nobody, certainly not any	Hargraft, Wa
mber of the Government, sought to	Hay, Wi
mber of the Government, sought to	Hunter, Wi
rease it. But Mr. Mowar, having	Lane, Wi
reased the salaries of Ministers, was	Lyon (Algoma), Wo
ling, if not anxious, that the in- nnity should be increased. True, he	
unity should be increased. True, he	The Opposition then
to no muhlic offert to that and but he	salary of the stipendian
de no public effort to that end, but he	
least countenanced the raise by	Parry Sound be reduce
mbers themselves. Correspondence	\$1,400, and the follo (Votes and Proceedings
been published, private and confi-	(Votes and Proceedings
ital, to shew that the members of the	voted against the resolu
nation not only forward but adre	
position not only favoured but advo-	Ballantyne, M
ed this increase; but it takes no	Baxter, M
ument to shew that unless the Cabi-	Bishop, M
had been inclined in that direction,	Bonfield, M
increase could have been made	Chisholm, M
increase could have been made.	Clarke (Norfolk), M
ey kept the purse strings. No min-	Clarke (Wellington), M
ty, such as the Tory minority they	
rided, could have such access to the	Cole, O'
easury. The names of the Reform	Crooks, Pa
easury. The names of the rectoring	Deroche, Pa
mbers who signed the round-robin	Ferris, Ro
ve been published, but whatever the	Fraser, Ro
ponsibility of Reform or Conservative	Gibson, Se
mbers may have been, it is quite clear	Graham, Si
t the Cabinet, controlling the purse,	Grant, Sn
d being the stewards of the people,	Harcourt, Sp Hardy, St
directly responsibile to them for	
t increase. The Ministerial journals	Hargraft, W
the Opposition were as favourable to	Hay, Hunter, W
increase as the Ministerialists.	
timeted as the had the newer to	Lane, W
at granted, who had the power to	Lyon, (Algoma), W
ant the increase? Not the Opposi-	Lyon (Halton)
m, nor a combination of Ministerial-	and the second
s and members of the Opposition.	THE COST OF
s and members of the Opposition, t Mr. Mowar. The private or	THE Opposition hav
i minte announdance of the Min	THE Opposition hav
mi private correspondence of the Min-	of a liberal expenditu
erialist party and the Opposition	but the enormous incr
uching this matter, has no bearing	curred in this branch
rectly upon the case. Mr. Mowar, as	for doubt that the pres
emier, could have barred the in-	ministand by Mr Ch
that he have inclined, that he	ministered by Mr. CR
ease had he been inclined; that he	gant out of all prope
d not, is proof that he was a first	the figures :
rty to the increase of the indemnity	1875
nich, as he well knew, would in a	
nich, as he well knew, would in a	1876
easure be a set-off to the increase in	1876
easure be a set-off to the increase in	1876
easure be a set-off to the increase in e salaries of Ministers.	1876 1877 1878
hich, as he well knew, would in a easure be a set-off to the increase in e salaries of Ministers. THE COST OF LEGISLATION.	1876 1877 1878 Last session (Votes
easure be a set-off to the increase in e salaries of Ministers. THE COST OF LEGISLATION.	1876 1877 1878 Last session (Votes 1879 p 314-16) the O
easure be a set-off to the increase in e salaries of Ministers. THE COST OF LEGISLATION. The enormous increase in the Cost of	1876 1877 1878 Last session (Votes 1879 p 314-16) the O appropriation for the i
easure be a set-off to the increase in e salaries of Ministers.	1876 1877 1878 Last session (Votes 1879 p 314-16) the O appropriation for the i logistic Institutes

scillation has been elsewhere pointed t. On the other hand Ministerial urnals have in this and other branches expenditure quoted the expenditure Quebec, their argument being that is Quebec outlay, far exceeding that in natario, is proof of the superior economy the Ontario Reformers. This is not ly a non sequitur, it is a disingenuous ea, for in Quebec the double Chamber and the dual language systems necessarily volve a larger expenditure, and those eing quasi constitutional provisions it not fair to hold either party responsi- e for them. If by the B. N. A. Act nataris had to support two Chambers and two languages i. e. if every public ocument had to be printed, first, in nglish, and then, secondly, after hav- g been translated, in French, it would e scarcely fair to blame the Government, it he day for the large expenditure in nat regard.	legiate j instead Schools followiz motion Bishop, Danfield Charke (Clarke (Clarke (Clarke (Clarke, C Clarke, C C Clarke, C Clarke, C Clarke, C Clarke, C Clarke, C Clarke, C C Clarke, C C Clarke, C C Clarke, C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
nat regard.	
Here is the increase in the Cost of egislation :	In an
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pretended by Mr. Mowar, asted of his Law Reforms, measure he has nut	1
asted of his Law Reforms.	1
measure he has nut	Ξ.

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who has boasted of his Law Reforms, that any measure he has put through the Legislature has ma-terially decreased the cost of law. On the contrary, unhappy litigants, who have had experience in such matters, aver that the costs to them have been materially increased by his alleged "reforms." He is above all things a lawyer, and it is not at all like-ly that he would seek to decrease the bread and butter of his own profession. The Opposition have repeatedly striven to out down the expenditure under this head. Last session (Votes and Proceedanop, Chisholm. Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellingto Deroche, Ferris, Fraser, Gibson, Graham, Graham, Hardy, Hay,

1876 1877. 1878 It is not

who has bo

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In amendment to the appropriation for the Education Depository, Mr. BRO-DER moved that all salaries above \$800 be reduced by ten per cent, and the following Reformers voted against the resolution :



OTTAWA AFFAIRS.

THE " GLOBE'S" " CANARDS." OTTAWA, April 30.-The Citizen of this orning contains the following para-

following is another of those deliberate false-for which the *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent ready become famous. It appears in yester-

noods for which the Globe's Ottawa correspondent has already become famous. It appears in yester-day's incu." "It is currently stated that two Conservative shareholders in the Ottawa Chizen have sold out to Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and that in consequence of the scandal which was threataned by the awarding of the printing contract to a firm of which a member of the Government was the con-trolling shareholder, Mr. Mackintosh was induced to withdraw the contract given openly in his name." There is not a shadow of truth in one line of the above. Mr. Pope has not invested one dollar in the Ottawa Chizen. He has not bought out any share-holder or shareholders. And why such a barefaced untruth should be published we know not. Again with reference to the Withdrawal of a My printing tender because of the Minister of Agriculture being shareholder in the Chizen, this, too, is more ridi-culous than anything else. Perhaps Mr. Hope, another tenderer who also withdrew had a Minister holding a share in his business. If the Globe cor-respondent does not possess ordinary discretion, however, the public must expect a daily dish of non-sense similar to the above. The Hon. Mr. Pope has been frequently the object of the Globe's attacks in this fashion. In this, as in so many other

the object of the Globe's attacks in this fashion. In this, as in so many other matters, the Globe publishes what it must know not to be true. But the excuse is to be found, perhaps, in the fact that the libels generally take their rise among men who were once Cabinet Ministers and who now lead the Opposition in a species of committee of warfare. The warfare is not ery fatal but it is not unknown. It is in ise among the Chinese. It is sometimes affective, but it is always nasty.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DESPATCH. The despatch which was published in a ummary fashion in the papers this morn-ng to the effect that the Governor-General ing to the effect that the Governor-General had sent home a despatch in favour of the national tariff, of course created a good deal of comment and enquiry. Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the fact, and Mr. Tilley called attention to the fact, and Mr. Tilley promised to bring down the despatch to-morrow. Of course, the despatch as con-tained in the telegram excites a good deal of unpleasant feeling in the minds of the Grit party in the House. They had a too flattering ides that his Excellency was a very intense free trader—a free trader so intense that he would admire a curstem of free trade in which all the free ystem of free trade in which all the freedom was on one side. They feel melan-choly to think that he should have given even a partial approval to the policy of his Ministers, no doubt in reply to despatches from the Colonial Office which may have from the Colonial Office which may have been sent in response to protests made in England. And the Reform people flattered themselves also that they had helped to excite in England an ill-feeling against the tariff. They recognize the fact that in appending the Finance Minister's memor-andum to his own despatch, the Governor-General has given a pretty effectual reply to those who in England feel that their interests are likely to be endangered by

terests are likely to be endangered by

IR. TILLEY'S LIFE INSURANCE MEASURE. Mr. Tilley gives notice of the Life Insur-

Mr. Tilley gives notice of who and nee resolutions, as follows:--Hon. Mr. Tilley-On Thursday next. Committee Whole to consider the following resolu-

ons :--That it is expedient to give the same security and That is expedient to give the same security and encouragement to persons who may desire by insur-ance on their lives or by endowment or annuities to make provision for those dependent on them, or for themselves in cases of old age or infirmity, which has been made by law for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people, by placing them with the Government at a fair rate of interest; and for that purpose to provide that the Minister of Finance shall have power to enter into contracts with any persons for insurance on a life or lives, for the granting of endowments and annuities, and generally into any contracts whatever dependent on the costingencies of human life. That for the purpose a foresaid it is ex-pedient to empower the Minister of Finance, with the concurrence of the Treas-ury Board, to make regulations which, being approved by the Governor in-Council, shall have the force of law; subject always to be laid be-for Parliament and to be revoked or cancelled on address of both Homes earing rights avenue of

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

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There the force of law ; subject always to be laid be-fore Parliament and, to be revoked or cancelled on address of both Houses, saving rights acquired by contracts made under them ; and that such regula-tions may extend to all provisionsnecessary for fully earrying out the purposes aforesaid. " That is expedient to provide that the Minister of Finance shall keep an account of all receipts and payments, interest being allowed thereon on all items at the rate of 44 per cent per annum, and the balance shall be carried forward from year to year and shall constitute the insurance fund which shall appear in the balance sheet of the Dominion prefixed to the public accounts annually laid before Parlia-ment. And that he shall also cause a valuation to be made from time to time of the lishility under con-tracts, and that if it appears that there is a netsurplus of the insurance fund over all lisbilities, an amount not exceeding four-fifths of the surplus, may be ap-propriated to the benefit of such holders of con-tracts as may be entilled thereto by the terms of their contracts. The amount to be so appropriated to be determined by order of the Governor-in-Coun-cil, and the manner of its application to be pre-scribed by regulation made as aforesaid."

Whether these resolutions are likely to through the House this week or not one go through the House this week or not one does not know. The feeling of the Gov-ernment is that in few ways could a Gov-ernment do more for the good of the peo-ple than in this way. The subject is, of course, likely to be very warmly discussed in the House, as it has been in the press for some months past.

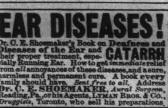
THE ESTIMATES.

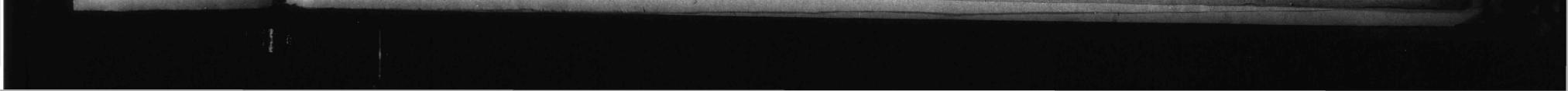
THE ESTIMATES. The House was all the afternoon engaged in discussing the estimates, particularly the Militia estimates, and quite an interesting display of military and-our and patriotic fervour crop-ped out during the afternoon. But the peaceful member of the Canadian Com-mons always show a fiery zeal in the dis-cussion of the Militia estimates. The zeal is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that many members of the House are members many members of the House are members of the militia force. It is much to their eredit that they never let political ill-feeling interfere with the claims of the service they belong to.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. While the House was in committee after dinner on the estimates, Mr. Mackenzie, with some degree of irrelevancy and no little degree of impropriety, taunted Mr. DeCosmos with the revolution which is expected in British Columbia, May 1st. Mr. Decosmos repelled Mr. Mackenzie's insinu-ationss and Mr. Bunster, who was loudly cheered, followed in a speech in which he protested against the treating of the affairs of British Columbia in a jocular manner. of British Columbia in a jocular manner. Mr. Bunster spoke for some time in a very strong fashion, and all that Mr. Mackenzie gained by his humour was a good deal of strong condemnation and a worse reputation than ever in British Columbia. In the course of the debate the Minister of Public Works declared with much emphasis that he was sure the policy of the Government would be satisfactory to British Columbia would be satisfactory to British Columbia. He also announced that he would bring in he also announced that he would oring in some resolutions which would empower him to take some further steps in regard to the Pacific railway, with the full under-standing that a discussion would take place on these resolutions. The items for the Pacific railway were allowed to pass without protest or criticism. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TERMS.

During the autamn of 1873 negotiations were entered into between the Government of the Dominion and British Columbia to of the Dominion and British Columbia to vary the agreement in the terms of union by which the former was to guarantee the interest on the Esquimalt graving dock for ten years at 5 per cent. on a sum not to exceed £100,000 sterling. His Excellency the Governor-General to-day transmitted a recommendation of the Privy Council that the authority of Parliament be asked to vary the agreement so as to allow of adto vary the agreement so as to allow of ad-vances to the province, not to exceed £50,000 sterling, as the work progresses.

Pain Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated by its use, make it im-perative upon every person to supply them-selves with this valuable remedy, and keep it always near at hand. t always near at hand. The trial of three of the men accused of the light it always near at hand. The trial of three of the men accused of complicity in the Quebec riots of the 12th of July last commenced on Tuesday in the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench. Right were indicted, but the others are in peni-tentiary for ether offences. Several mem-bers of the police force and others ware ex-amined as witnesses.





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THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY. MAY 2, 1879.

GINGER-BREAD SPONGE GINGER-BREAD

One onp sour milk, one of Orleans molasses, a half oup butter, two eggs, one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon ginger, flour to make as thick as pound-cake ; put but-ter, molasses and ginger together ; make them quite warm, add the milk, flour, eggs and soda, and bake as soon as possible. EXCELLENT GINGER COOKIES.

Put one tea-spoon saleratus in a tea-cup Fut one tea-spoon saleratus in a tea-cup pour on it three table-spoons boiling water, add four table-spoons melted shortening, fill cup with molasses, and add salt and ginger to tate : mix as soft as a cut is taste : mix as soft as can be rolled GINGER CAKES.

One quart Orleans molasses, pint lard butter, pint buttermilk, two table-spoon soda, two table-spoons ginger, flou enough to make a stiff batter; pou the molasses and milk boiling hot int a large tin bread-pan in which have be placed the ginger and soda (the pan mu placed the ginger and soda (the pan mu be large enough to prevent running over stir in all the flour possible, after whi stir in the lard or butter; when cold mou with flour and cut in cakes. Care mus taken to follow these directions implic or the cakes will not be good ; remen to add the lard or butter last, and but lk, not sour milk, must be used ; the molasses in a skillet, and after pour it into the pan, put the buttermilk in t same skillet, boil and pour it over t molasses, ginger and soda.

GINGER DROP-CAKES.

Take three eggs, one cup lard, one baking molasses, one of brown sugar, on large table-spoon ginger, one table-spoor soda dissolved in a cup of boiling wate five cups unsifted flour; drop table-spoor of this mixture into a slightly-greased d ping-pan, about three inches apart.

BEST GINGER-DROPS.

Half cup sugar, a cup molasses, half butter, one tea-spoon each cinnamon, ging and cloves, two tea-spoons soda in a cu add two well-beaten eggs the last this before baking. Baked in gem-tins or as common ginger-bread, and eaten warm w a sauce, they make a nice dessert

GINGER-SNAPS.

Two cups molasses, one of lard, table-spoon soda, one of ginger, flour roll stiff.

HOTEL GINGER-SNAPS

One gallon molasses, two pounds bro sugar, one quart melted butter, half tea-ground cloves, half tea- cup mace, half cup cinnamon, half tea-cup ginger, tw

MOLASSES CAKE.

Two cups molasses, one scant cup me butter, two tea-spoons soda in one cup water, two tea-spoons ginger or one t spoon nutmeg, flour enough to make a s batter.

CREAMS AND CUSTARDS.

For creams and custards eggs sl never be beaten in tin, but always in st or earthen ware, as there is some che nfluence about tin which prevents attaining that creamy lightness so able. Beat quickly and sharply through the eggs, beating whites and y separately. When gelatine is used creams, it is better to soak it for an hou a little cold water or milk, set in a w a little cold water of hina, so the place; when dissolved, pour into the custard just after removing from the st

in the the state

one cup sugar, and one small half tea-sp salt te each quart of milk. Bake in a ing-dish until firm in the center, tal care that the heat is moderate or the c ard will turn in part to whey. The ard will turn in part to wney. Ine cacy of the custard depends on its be baked *slowly*. It is much nicer to str the yolks, after they are beaten, throug small wire strainer kept for this purpose every good housekeeper. For boiled c ards or floats the yolks alone may be u or for conomy's sake the entire eggs, ways place the milk to boil in a cust kettle (made of iron with another kettle inside, the latter lined with tin) kettle inside, the latter lined with tin), in a pan or pail set within a kettle of ing water; when the milk reaches the t ing point, which is shown by a slight for rising on top, add the sugar which coo so that the eggs will not curdle w added. Or, another convenient way i mix the beaten and strained yolks with sugar in a bowl, then add gradually s ral spoonfuls of the boiling milk, until eggs and sugar are heated through, w they may be slowly stirred into the bo milk. Let remain a few moments, stin constantly until it thickens a little, not long enough to curdle, then either the pail immediately in cold water or out into a cold dish, adding flavouring tracts after removing from the st but into a cold dish, adding flavouring tracta after removing from the st Peach leaves or vanilla beans give a flavour, but must be boiled in the milk then taken out before the other ingredi are added. Boiled custards are very cult to make, and must have the cle attention until they are finished. In making charlotte-russe it is not n sary to add gelatine. The filling ma made of well-whipped cream, flavo and sweetened. Fill the mould and se ice to harden. If preferred, it may made up in several small woulds one made up in several small moulds, on each person. In the use of spices well to remember that allspice and c are used with meats, and nutmeg and

are used with meats, and nutmeg and namon in combination with sugar. white part of lemon rind is exceedibitter, and the outer peel only should used for grating. A better way is to the rind off with hard lumps of sugar. sugar thus saturated with the oil o lemon is called "zest," and is used, po

ed fine, for creams, etc. (To be Continued)

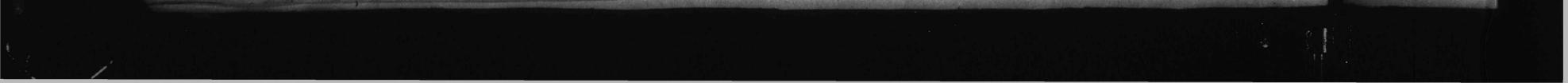
Bead Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says was affected with Dyspepsia for n four years, my lungs becoming affe towards the last. I was induced to the Shoshonees Remedy. After using or four bottles I felt much better mind strength waridly my health or four bottles I felt much better gained strength rapidly, my health proved steadily and rapidly, and wi had taken three or four bottles more, . quite restored to health and strength have experienced better health than forty years before. I had been unde treatment of a number of physicians be but never received any material aid u used your ramedy.

The section of the se

Shoshonees, was able to walk as ever. Price of the Remedy in pint \$1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Solo medicine dealers. 36

"When do you intend to go Mike ?" asked one exile of another I live till I doye, and God knows I will or not, I intend to visit ould once more before I lave this country



River bridge, and a branch to connect with the main line.

The work on the race being built under the bank of the Niagara river at the Sus-pension Bridge by the Niagara Falls Hy-draulic Company is being rapidly pushed forward, as is also the flouring mill, which is at present the only manufactory prepar-ing to use the excellent water power that will be provided.

Mr. R. T. Worden, of St. John, N. B., ately purchased some hay which came from Carleton county and on opening a bundle of it found two rocks in the centre. These were found to be 100 pounds in weight and taken from the 250 pounds which a bundle of hay is supposed to con-tain makes it about double the price.

Dr. Smith, veterinary surgeon, of To-ronto, in company with Dr. J. H. Wilson, of London, have made an examination of the alleged cases of hog cholera in the neighbourhood of London, and report that the disease was only temporary and has subsided, being caused by nothing more serious than dirty and neglected pens. It suits Reform scribblers inst norm to It suits Reform scribblers just now to

ridicule items announcing the establish-ment of relatively small industries in dif-ferent parts of the country ; but they are signs of a returning prosperity, of increased confidence, and of greater contentment, and that they will find out before next. June is numbered with the months that have passed.

Mr. Thos. Cross, ex-Reeve of Madoc, and until recently one of the most prominent merchants of that place, who is about to remove to California, was entertained on Friday night at a public dinner, at which about one hundred ladies and gentlemen, representing every class of the community, were present. Mr. Cross has been a resident of Madoc for over thirty years, and has made hosts of friends.

On Saturday afternoon the members of On Saturday afternoon the members of the Civil Service Arch Committee waited upon Lieut.-Col. Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and presented him with a beautifully engrossed and framed address as a mark of their appreciation for the valu-able services rendered in connection with the construction of the arch on Parliament senare acceled at the time of the arched square, erected at the time of the arrival of his Excellency the Governor-General.

Two Chicago gentlemen, Messrs. Agnew and Mills, representing a wealthy Ameri-can company engaged in the iron business, passed through Lindsay to the Snowdon iron mines on Monday. It is stated that the company is disposed to commence at ence the opening of the mine and the erec-tion of a blast factory at the mines or some other contention when the gradient the contention of the source other convenient place, the smelting to be done with charcoal. It is also their intention to establish a nail factory in conection therewith.

The Newfoundland Legislature was prorogued on the 19th inst. Previous to pro-rogation the House of Assembly unani-mously passed the following resolution;-"That the thanks of the House be accorded to Hon. Wm. Whiteway, Premier of the colony, for the ability/ and energy displayed by him in successfully conduct-ing the case of this island before the Fisheries Commission, which sat at Halifax in 1877, appointed as a tribunal of arbitration under the terms of the Washington Treaty."

Conservatives and Liberals at Quebec are united in giving Lord Lorne and Princess Louise a grand reception next June. The *Telegraph*, says :-- "Notwithstanding the opinion of the *Chronicle*, we are glad to perceive that Le Canadien to-day is favourdistinguished people. If we can unite the parties, if we can draw in all the different elements of our people, then the demon-stration to the representatives of Queen Victoria in Canada will be, perhaps, the grandest and greatest ever with

On the afternoon of May 24th the 4,000

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2. 1879.

them during the long hours of daylight, that renders these out-worms so pernicions. They cease their depredations soon after the middle of June, and crawl two or three inches deep in the ground to repose a fort-night in their pupa state. Cabbages can be effectually protected against them by rolling a walnut leaf, or even a piece of paper, around the stem when setting out AGRICULTURAL



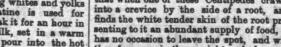
MOVING TO MANITOBA. ival of a Large Number of In

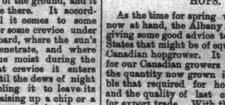
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GARDEN INSECTS.





volunteers will be entertained at dinner at Montreal, and in the evening there will be a dinner to the visiting officers at the Wind-sor Hotel, which the Governor-General will attend. The brigading of the troops has not been definitely settled. Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond will command one of the rifle brigades, and Col. Panet will probably command another, as last year. Lieut.-Col. Martin will command the scarlet bri-gade, and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson the artil-lery, while Lieut.-Col. Strange will com-mand the defence. mand the defence. The fifth annual demonstration

of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held in Brantford on the 24th of May. Invitations have been sent and accepted by thirteen lodges. The day will be taken up with games of various kinds. In the atternoon games of various kinds. In the afternoon a lacrosse match will be played between the Brants, of Brantford and the Guelph Lacrosse Club. In the evening a grand torchlight procession will leave the Foresters' hall at 8 p. m. and march through the principal streets of the city to the fair grounds where a grand display of fireworks will be given by Prof. Hand of Hamilton A large turn out is eveneted Hamilton. A large turn out is expected and extensive preparations are being made. An illicit still has just been discovered and destroyed on the Pine Plains, near Angus. The men employed at Yale & Co.'s saw-mill, by some means got a clue to such a thing in eperation in the neigh-bourhood, and a number of them started in search for it on Saturday night last, but were not then successful. Subsequently the search was renewed and the still found. The ahanty in which it was being run and all its contents were immediately set on fire and destroyed. Amongst the articles said to have been found were a number of milton. A large turn out is expecte said to have been found were a number of barrels and kegs marked with the name of a well-known hotel-keeper in the neighourhood. Preliminaries are being made here for

Preliminaries are being made here for the organization of a company to build a roadway along the bottom of the Canadian bank of the Nisgara river, commencing at the falls. Although it is thought the charter will be asked to grant a right of way through to Queenston, about six miles down the river, it is not probable that it is intended to build farther than the "Whirl-pool" at present, a distance of about two and a half miles from the falls. It is esti-mated that the minimum capital will not be less than \$150,000. An efficient en-gineer is being engaged to make estimates.

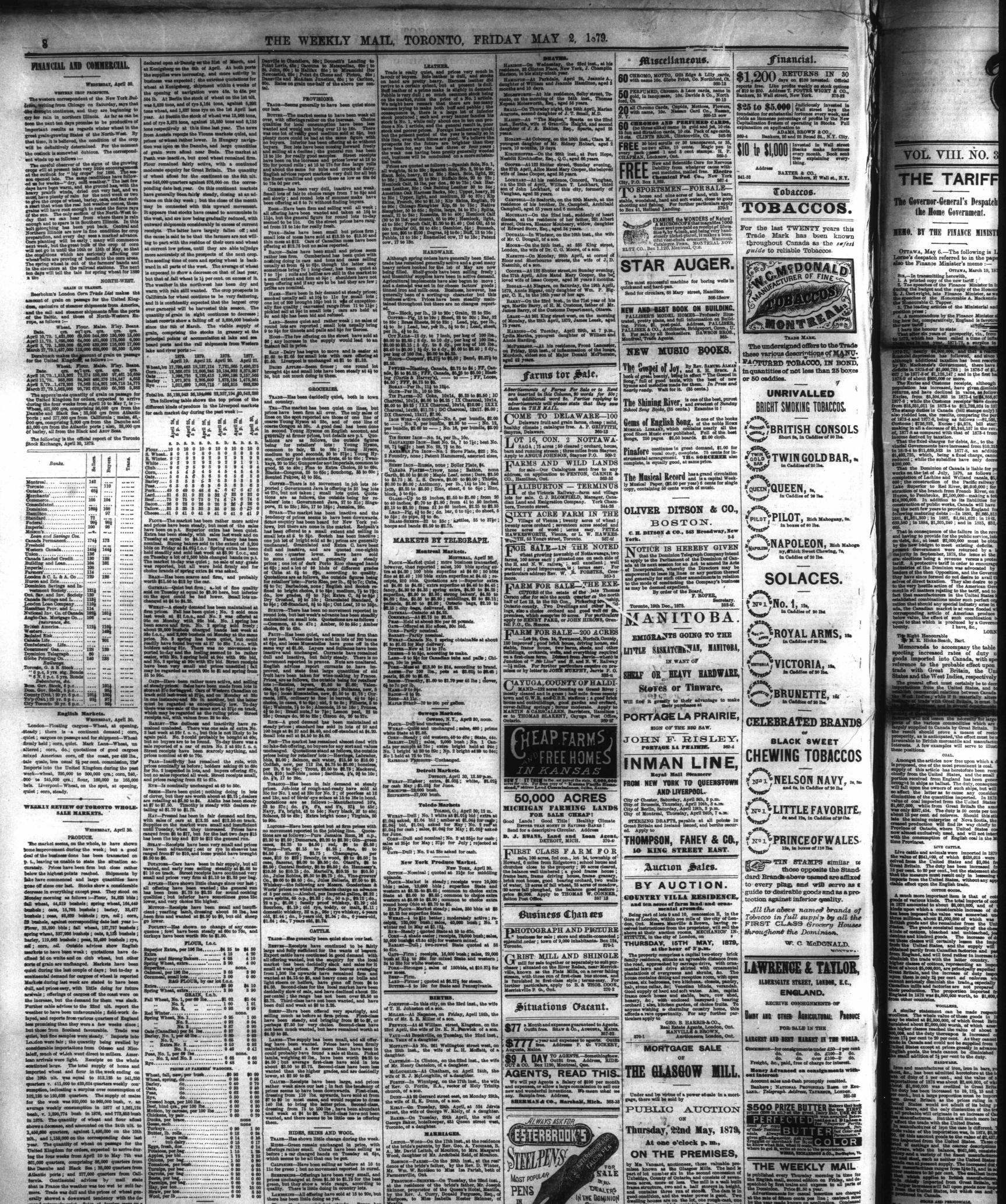
be less than \$150,000. An encient en-gineer is being engaged to make estimates. The road will be built, subject to the ap-proval of the Committee of Public Works, and will be most complete and thorough in its whole construction, and wide enough to accommodate two carriages abreast ex-clusive of a foot walk.

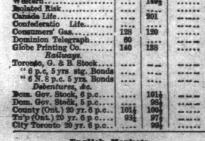
to accommodate two carriages abreast ex-clusive of a foot walk. Operations for the enlargement of the Hudon cotton mills at Hochelaga com-menced yesterday afternoon. The new factory will give employment to about 400 extra hands, about two-thirds of whom will be women, and adding the number already employed in the old mills the operatives will number in all over 750. Each loom will turn out forty-five yards of cloth per day, or 14,085 yards in a year of 313 working days, haking a total product of cloth per year from 400 looms of 5,634, 000 yards. The mills already run 400 looms which will give the total amount of cloth turned out by the establishment in the year, when the new mills are finished,

cloth turned out by the establishment in the year, when the new mills are finished, of 11,268,000 yards, an amennt which might well cause those who would under-rate our Dominion cotton industries to pause. This would be about two-and-a-half yards of cloth for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, reckoning the population at 4,000,000.

Boschee's German Syrnp can now be purchased right at home, it is the mest successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pheumonia, Hemor-rhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Oroup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical per-sons going about our streets with a suspi-cious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggist and get a sample can go to your druggist and get a sample bottle for 10c and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75cta. 358-e.o.w.







London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, at opening steady ; there is a continent demand; corn, quiet ; cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat firmly held ; corn, quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat, un altered; corn, do.; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 228" Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week-wheat, 295,000 to 300,000 qrs.; corn, 240,-000 to 245,000 qrs.; flour, 160,000 to 165,000 bris. Liverpool-Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet ; corn, steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TOBONTO WHOLE-

beah, v. 1,390,774 bush in 1876, and 773,863 bush in 1875. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat 1 shows a decemses, and amounted on the 24th ult. to 1,460,600 quarters, against 1,490,000 on the 10th mlt., and 1,159,000 on the corresponding date last year. The quantity of wheat on passage for the United Kingdom for ordes, expected to arrive dur-ing the four weeks from April 10 to May 7th was 301,000 quarters, comprising 36,000 quarters from the Danube and Black Ses; 38,000 quarters from Atlantic ports : and 277.000 quarters from Call-Atlantic ports; and 277,000 quarters from Cal-ternia. Continental advices by mall state that in France the weather was too wet to suit far-

that is France the weather was too wet to suit far-mers. Trade was dull and the prices of wheat gen-erally showed a downward tendency with the de-mand extremely quiet. Sales of foreign were on a restricted scale and at lower prices. Of reports from forty French provincial wheat markets on the 7th of April, nineteen guote a decline, seventeen no change, and one a rise. The market at Marseilles on the 5th uit closed quiet. Imports there during March were 232,000 qrs. wheat, vz. 185,000 qrs. in March, 1878, and during the week ended the 5th In-starit, the imports were 44,800 quarters. In Germany the stock in dooks 215,000 quarters. In Germany the

FREIGHTS RATES BY STRAME.—The propellors are expected o commence running on Saturday. Rates to ionized open at 18c for flour, and 5c for grain ; and o Kingston and Prescott at 10c for flour and 13c for

e at 19 to 20c, and pulled combing has ds in lots of 2,000 to 3,000 lbs at 19c; for the States brought 20c. Fleece has ed to come forward and to sell at 20c. Has shown no change from previous

stand as follows :-- No. 1 inspected, ; No. 2 inspected, \$5.25 ; No. 8 in-

IN ALLAN RITCHIESO AGENTS USE 442 ST PAUL ST MONTREAL McDREMID-McDREMID-April 23rd, at the fote; Harriston, by the Rev. J. R. Gundy bonald McDermid, of Arthur, to Miss Anni

Donaid Molernan, to a provide the second sec conders of THE MAIL who order and ads advertised in this issue, or ask for ormation about them, will help THU

7 and 8 Temple Chambers, Toronto.

fifty cent THE WEEKLY MAIL for ty interest of the second of mill and rough-cast relling in fourteen days from sale. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in three equal and payments secured by morizing on promines, nent point in ness of Queand largely in the sign Scotis, New Brunsw

yments, secured by mortgage on premi rest at 8 per cent. half-yearly. WM. MORTIMER CLARE,

Vendor's Solicitor

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OMERICA, and inreely in the mater bec, Nova Scotis, New Brunswice and Manitoba. THE WREELY MAIL-Pri

